

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE
ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS
IN
WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE



AN INVENTORY
OF THE
ANCIENT MONUMENTS
IN
WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

VII—COUNTY OF PEMBROKE

155

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CILGERRAN CASTLE (No. 161) ; from an engraving of the picture by Richard Wilson, R.A.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical
Monuments and Constructions in Wales
and Monmouthshire

AN
INVENTORY

OF THE
ANCIENT MONUMENTS

IN
WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

VII.—COUNTY OF PEMBROKE



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Those men [of Pembroke] of the mixèd blood,
Had of the Welch the leading of the way.

DRAYTON (*Agincourt*).

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Royal Warrant authorizing and appointing the Commission.

EDWARD, R. & I.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas **KING**, Defender of the Faith; to

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

SIR JOHN RHYS, Knight, Principal of Jesus College in Our University of Oxford, and Professor of Celtic in Our said University;

EDWARD ANWYL, Esquire, Master of Arts, Professor of Celtic in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth;

ROBERT CARR BOSANQUET, Esquire, Master of Arts, Professor of Classical Archæology in the University of Liverpool;

ROBERT HUGHES, Esquire, Ex-Lord Mayor of the City of Cardiff, President of the Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society;

GRIFFITH HARTWELL JONES, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of Nutfield;

WILLIAM EDWIN LLEWELLYN MORGAN, Esquire, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired list of Our Army; and

EVAN VINCENT-EVANS, Esquire, Secretary of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion;

GREETING!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Wales and Monmouthshire from the earliest times, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation :

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said Sir John Rhys (Chairman); Edward Anwyl; Robert Carr Bosanquet; Robert Hughes; Griffith Hartwell Jones; William Edwin Llewellyn Morgan; and Evan Vincent-Evans, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said enquiry :

And for the better enabling you to carry out the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents authorize you to call in the aid and co-operation of owners of ancient monuments, inviting them to assist you in furthering the objects of the Commission; and to invite the possessors of such papers as you may deem it desirable to inspect to produce them before you :

And We do further give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to enquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever :

And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid :

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment :

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do :

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

And for the purpose of aiding you in your enquiries We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved Edward Owen, Esquire, of the India Office, Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and Our trusty and well-beloved Philip Edward Thomas, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, to be Assistant Secretary to the Commission.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the tenth day of *August*, one thousand nine hundred and eight, in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

H. J. GLADSTONE.

Royal Warrant ratifying and confirming the Commission.

GEORGE, R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING!

Whereas it pleased His late Majesty from time to time to issue Royal Commissions of Enquiry for various purposes therein specified :

And whereas, in the case of certain of these Commissions, namely, those known as—

.

The Ancient Monuments (Wales and Monmouthshire) Commission,

.

the Commissioners appointed by His late Majesty, or such of them as were then acting as Commissioners, were at the late Demise of the Crown, still engaged upon the business entrusted to them :

And whereas We deem it expedient that the said Commissioners shall continue their labours in connection with the said enquiries notwithstanding the late Demise of the Crown :

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in the zeal, discretion and ability of the present members of each of the Said Commissions, do by these Presents authorize them to continue their labours, and do hereby in every essential particular ratify and confirm the terms of the said several Commissions.

And We do further ordain that the said Commissioners do report to Us under their hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of such of their number as may be specified in the said Commissions respectively, their opinion upon the matters presented for their consideration; and that any proceedings which they or any of them may have taken under and in pursuance of the said Commissions since the late Demise of the Crown and before the issue of these Presents shall be deemed and adjudged to have been taken under and in virtue of this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the twenty-sixth day of *May*, one thousand nine hundred and ten, in the first year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

R. B. HALDANE.

Royal Warrant appointing Henry Owen, Esquire, to the Commission on the death of Sir Edward Anwyl.

GEORGE, R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas **KING**, Defender of the Faith, to

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

HENRY OWEN, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries ;

GREETING !

Whereas by the death of Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edward Anwyl, Knight, a vacancy has been caused in the body of Commissioners appointed by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual bearing date the tenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eight, to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Wales and Monmouthshire from the earliest times, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation :

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, do by these Presents appoint you, the said Henry Owen, to be one of Our Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, in the room of the said Sir Edward Anwyl, deceased.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the twenty-fourth day of *September*, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen ; in the fifth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

R. McKENNA.

Royal Warrant appointing Sir E. Vincent Evans to be Chairman, and Colonel J. A. Bradney, C.B., to be a Member of the Commission on the death of the Right Hon. Sir John Rhys.

GEORGE, R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas **KING**, Defender of the Faith, to

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

Sir EVAN VINCENT EVANS, Knight ; and

JOSEPH ALFRED BRADNEY, Esquire, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel late 2nd Battalion, the Monmouthshire Regiment, and temporary Lieutenant-Colonel 9th (County of London) Battalion, the London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles) ;

GREETING !

Know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, do by these Presents appoint you, the said Sir Evan Vincent Evans, to be Chairman of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, in the room of Sir John Rhys, Knight, deceased ; and you the said Joseph Alfred Bradney, to be a Member of the said Commission.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the nineteenth day of *February*, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen ; in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

HERBERT SAMUEL.

Royal Warrant appointing Sir John Morris-Jones, Knight, to the Commission on the death of Henry Owen, Esquire.

GEORGE, R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, to

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

Sir JOHN MORRIS-JONES, Knight, Master of Arts, Professor of Welsh in the University College of North Wales ;

GREETING !

Know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, do by these Presents appoint you, the said Sir John Morris-Jones, to be a Member of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, in the room of Henry Owen, Esquire, deceased.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the twelfth day of *May*, one thousand nine hundred and twenty ; in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
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WORTHY OF PRESERVATION.

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2	Ambleston	Castell Fleming	Field on Castell Fleming farm
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50	Bosherston	St. Govan's Church and Well	
79	Bridell	Inscribed Stone in churchyard	
108	Camros	Keeston Castle	
122	Carew	Castle	
161	Cilgerran... ..	Castle	
173	Cilrhedyn West... ..	Park y beddau	
195	Clydai	Pant y maen tumulus	
210	Dale	Great Castle Rath	
296	Haverfordwest	Remains of Priory	
317	Henry's Moat	Henry's Moat mound castle	
362	Lamphey	The Court	
378	Lawhaden	The Castle	
434	Llandeilo	St. Teilo's Well	
516	Llanreithan	Mesur y dorth cross-incised stone	
554 i	Llanwnda	Gaer Fawr camp	
611	Llysyfran	Velindre cross stone	
624	Ludchurch	Castell Meherin	
635	Maenclochog	Eithbed remains	
648	Manorbier	King's Quoit cromlech	
651	"	Castle	
696	Milford	Pill Priory, remains of	
701	Minwear	" Sisters' Houses "	
729	Mynachlog ddu... ..	" The Stones of the Sons of Arthur "	
731	" "	Gors Fawr Circle	
737	Narberth... ..	Castle	
745	Narberth South	Carn Mountain (North Hill) Tumulus	
760	Nevern	Trelyffant cromlech	
761	"	Llech y tribedd	
762	"	Meibion Owen cromlechau	
772	"	Castell Nanhyfer	
811	Newport... ..	Cerrig y gôf	
820	"	Castle	
836	Pembroke	Castle	
917	Rudbaxton	The Rath	
950	St. Davids	St. Non's Chapel	
951	"	St. Justinian's Chapel	
1018	St. Dogwells	Wolf's Castle mound	
1063	St. Nicholas	Ffynnon Drudian cromlech	
1064	"	Trellys Cromlech	
1084	Slebech	Picton mound castle	
1150	Walwyn's Castle	Walwyn's Castle camp	
1155	" "	Ramus (Romans) Castle camp	
1161	Warren	Merrion Camp	

INTRODUCTION.

THE remark that the physical characteristics of the early provinces and the later counties of Wales have exercised a determining influence on the development and history of their inhabitants is a truism of more than local application. Whether the modern divisions of Wales are the outcome of conquest or of peaceful penetration, some of them are the indelible marks of an alien administration. The area now known as the county of Pembroke (with its enclave the county and town of Haverfordwest) is that which most clearly bears the impress of its natural configuration, and this it is which has made modern Pembrokeshire and modern Pembrokeshire men what they are to-day.

The ever-continuing struggle between man and man, and between man and nature, in which both mutually give and take, and whereby both are moulded into something a little different from what each had been before—it is this which makes the unravelling of that part of the archæological story of Pembrokeshire at once so fascinating and so difficult.

The dominant features in the natural scenery of Pembrokeshire are the line of high land called the Prescelly hills, and the land-locked haven of Milford—altogether unequalled in Britain—with its tributary creeks and estuaries. Both present great possibilities to the modern engineer, but in pre-scientific days each was a formidable obstacle.

Though the Prescelly range at its best does not attain to a height of two thousand feet, its foot-hills and outliers occupy a wide expanse of hill and dale and winding valleys, difficult to penetrate and easy to defend.

Milford Haven on the other hand was formidable because of its extent and ramifications, though those who lived beside the sheltered waters of its innumerable inlets doubtless found it an easy medium of communication. These two great natural features have set the course of Pembrokeshire history, so that it is somewhat strange to find that neither has left its impress on the folk traditions of the county, or has affected its romantic literature.

“Geologically” (writes Mr. T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc., of H.M. Geological Survey), “the rocks of the northern half of the county belong in the main to the Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian systems. Some of these old sedimentary rocks, which consist normally of sandstones and shales (in places much folded, and converted into slates), contain thick beds of diabase, lava and ash, which have conferred upon them a durability sufficient to give rise to such dominant features as the Prescelly Hills. Diabase boulders from these hills lie scattered over the lower country, and apparently yielded the ‘blue stones’ of Stonehenge. Between St. Davids and Haycastle (and again at Johnston in the south) some still older Pre-Cambrian granites and other igneous rocks crop out at intervals.

“The southern half of the county is composed chiefly of much-folded Devonian and Carboniferous rocks (with Ordovician lavas at Marloes and Skomer Island). To the Carboniferous system belong the Coal Measures, which extend from Saundersfoot to St. Brides Bay, and have long been worked for coal and culm.

“All along the coast the cliff-girt headlands could readily be defended with simple earthworks; the boulder-strewn hills afforded blocks for the construction of menhirs and dolmens, and flint pebbles on the shore yielded material for the manufacture of primitive implements. None of these natural resources escaped the notice of the early inhabitants. And in far later times the ecclesiastical builders utilized



Fig. 2, i. Shale beads from Nab Head, parish of St. Brides.



Fig. 2, ii. Flint and other stone implements from Nab Head, parish of St. Brides.

the purple Cambrian sandstone of St. Davids for the cathedral, as the feudal lords found abundant stone for their castles and churches in the Carboniferous Limestone and Old Red Sandstone outcrops of Tenby, Manorbier, and Pembroke."

PALEOLITHIC.

Apart from an almost negligible quantity occurring in the Glacial deposits of the county, flint is exclusively found on the sites of the early sea beaches. Of the artefacts discovered in the Hoyle cave near Tenby (fig. 1, i and ii) some are believed



i.

by Mr. A. L. Leach, F.G.S., to be referable to the Aurignacian, and some to the Magdalenian periods. At the moment of writing these lines comes the announcement of the discovery of a number of flints, cores, flakes, and other indistinguishable implements, some of which the finder, the Rev. J. P. Gordon Williams, is inclined to regard as Aurignacian. The scene of this latter find is Nab Head in the



ii.

Fig. 1. Flint implements from the Hoyle Cave, Tenby.

parish of St. Brides, which has already yielded some implements that have been regarded as Neolithic (*see* No. 930). Accompanying the flint objects were "hammer stones and occasional flakes of quartzite and other stone less tractable than flint." The soil at the edge of the cliff has been much disturbed and denuded by the elements.

"Here, over a circle of about twenty feet in diameter," writes Mr. Williams. "I gathered twelve discs of local shale, water-worn, of irregular and untrimmed shape, and uneven thickness, perforated by boring from one side only. They would lie within the circumference of a shilling, the smaller of a sixpence. Nine are perfect, one in halves, two others represented by a part. . . . Beads as primitive and unattractive may be worn to-day and were worn in post-Roman Wales; but the present examples, of which three lay *in situ*, seem contemporary with the flints, and seem to belong to the transitional culture called 'Azilian.'" All the finds have been placed in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society at Carmarthen; and by the courtesy of the Society we are enabled to reproduce the accompanying illustrations (figs. 2, i and ii).* It is as yet too early to appreciate the bearings and implications of this important find, which will doubtless be followed up under skilled supervision; in the meantime it may be well to suspend judgment upon the extremely early date ascribed to the beads and several of the flints.

NEOLITHIC.

While it seems to be beyond dispute that some of the stone implements discovered in Pembrokeshire have been obtained from pre-glacial deposits, and must therefore be accepted as genuine human products of the Paleolithic Age, or of the twilight period of Azilian or Tardenoisian "finds," there can be no doubt of the presence in the county of neolithic objects in fair abundance. It cannot, however, be said that the Pembrokeshire series of worked stone implements show anything approaching an unbroken development in craftsmanship during the long period of time covered by the Neolithic, to say nothing of the Paleolithic or Mesolithic ages. The general sameness of the objects, and the rude fabrication of the greater number, tend to throw doubt upon the long-continued occupation of the flint-chipping factories, and give colour to the view that the making of stone weapons was not a particularly flourishing craft.

Traces of the flint industry have been noticed at several points on the coast; other sites may have disappeared in the submergences which have occurred along the low-lying sea margins. Mr. Arthur L. Leach, F.G.S., dealing with the phenomenon of land submergence as exhibited by the sands of Amroth and Marros (fig. 3) remarks:—

The elevation required to restore the sunken land-surface to its condition during the growth of the forest trees, in this particular instance might not exceed perhaps 50 feet; but observations at Barry Docks and elsewhere show that nearly double that amount would be necessary to bring the oldest land-surfaces well above the tide-level. The geographical condition of South Pembrokeshire would be completely changed by such an elevation. The sea retreating from the present coast-line would leave a belt of low ground about one mile wide in the neighbourhood of St. Govans, broadening eastward to include Caldey and St. Margaret's as rocky hills, and becoming fully six or seven miles wide in the vicinity of Marros. Milford Haven, no longer a fiord-like estuary, would become a river-valley hemmed in by steep cliffs. The accelerated streams, sweeping away the sand dunes and marshes which now choke the valleys opening upon the southern coast, would flow seawards over the low ground, amidst a network of streamlets, shallow ponds, and peaty hollows, interspersed with brushwood thickets and clumps of forest trees. In two localities this submerged land-surface has yielded clear evidence of human occupation (*Arch. Camb.*, Oct., 1913, p. 401).

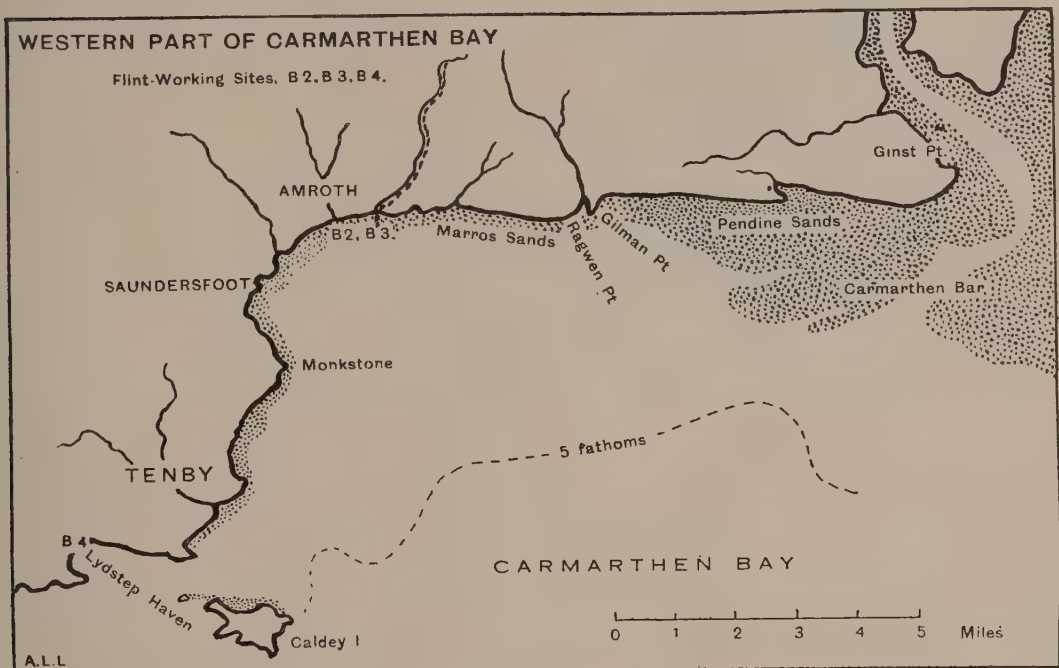
The localities specially referred to by Mr. Leach are (i) Freshwater West (parish of Castlemartin, O.S. 39 S.W.), and (ii) Amroth (O.S. 35 S.E.). This careful observer, while considering that the soil-drifts of Freshwater East, Manorbier, and Freshwater West "have been shown to be probably remnants of superficial accumulations upon which the submerged forest grew," and that accordingly they are of Early Neolithic or even Late Paleolithic date, expresses the opinion that "the submerged forest is Neolithic, and in this [the above-named] district, perhaps Late Neolithic; the shell-mounds are later still, in some instances, perhaps, not even truly Prehistoric" (*ib.*, p. 340).

* We have since been informed that the lowest bead shown in the photograph was erroneously included in the circle, and that the ten flints to the right of the necklace are not part of the recent Nab Head finds. Mr. Gordon Williams is, we understand, continuing his explorations, and has met with further discoveries.

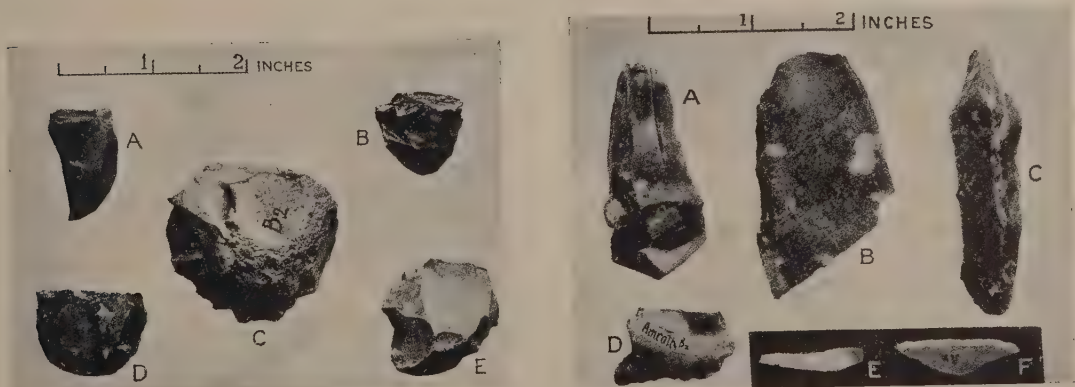


i

ii



iii



iv

v

Fig. 3. AMROTH AND MARROS SANDS.

- i, ii. Submerged forest land.
iii. Sketch map of western part of Carmarthen Bay, showing flint-working sites.
iv. Flint cores from the submerged forest. A, B, C—Amroth (Site B 2) ; D, E—Frainslake (Site B 5).
v. A—Core partly rebuilt, Amroth (Site B 2). B—Flake with oblique cutting edge (Site B 1). C—Ridge-battered flake with serrated edge (Site B 2). D—Flake with serrated edge (Site B 2). E, F—Microliths, Lydstep Haven (Penally).

As this volume is passing through the press we are informed of the discovery of a fine stone implement by the Rev. J. P. Gordon Williams, of which we have received the accompanying illustration. The site of the discovery is Druidston Haven (No. 41a of Mr. Cantrill's list in *Arch. Camb.*, 1915, p. 191), where a number of flint objects have been found at different times.

The subject of the depression of land surfaces and their more or less complete submergence beneath the waves of an encroaching sea, is essentially a matter for geologists and paleontologists, and the evidence for the extent of such transformations is in almost all cases purely deductive. Geologists therefore have usually demanded an immense period of time for the consummation of any large scale changes. Thus, in reference to the area with which we are dealing, and to the wider district of which it forms a part. Mr. T. C. Cantrill has written :—

There are archaeological grounds for believing that in the South of England generally the sea-level has changed little if at all for the last 3,500 years, a period that takes us back to 1600 B.C. This date is that usually assigned to the end of the Neolithic Period. The men of the Bronze and Early Iron Ages thus presumably had access to a beach that occupied much the same position as the present one. Beyond that date we enter on what had been a period of submergence during which the land had been sinking—with intervals of rest—for at least 1,500 years, the amount of the subsidence reaching, in South Wales, about 60 feet. It follows that in 3100 B.C. the land stood relatively higher by 60 feet than it did at the end of the Neolithic Period, and that the beach must have been that much lower than it is to-day and farther out from the line it now occupies. It is probable, too, that this ancient beach contained a larger proportion of flint nodules than the present one, as it would be derived more directly from deposits of flint-bearing drift—and possibly Tertiary deposits*—now submerged beyond the reach of tidal action. . . . The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that Late Paleolithic man roamed over the district when it stood nearly 100 feet higher than at present, and could have obtained his flint nodules from beaches that were probably richer for his purpose than the modern one; but the shingle-banks known to him have long since been submerged and lie far out to sea. As the land sank, and the beaches crept upward and inward, his Azilian and Neolithic successors still resorted to the same supply of material, till finally the high-water mark reached its present level, and the last of the forests sank below the water, at the dawn of the Age of Bronze (*Arch. Camb.*, April, 1915, pp. 194-6).

As appears from a document printed below (p. 36) it was not until the period A.D. 1500-1530, barely four centuries ago, that the island of Caldey, now a civil parish of the county of Pembroke, was completely severed from the mainland and transformed into an island, with a dangerous arm of the Bristol Channel almost half a mile across to the nearest point of the mainland. The final cataclysm seems to have come suddenly. The change thus produced became the subject of an Exchequer Commission inquiry which reported that "a part of the ancient possessions of the manor [of Manorbier] is irrecoverably decayed and lost."

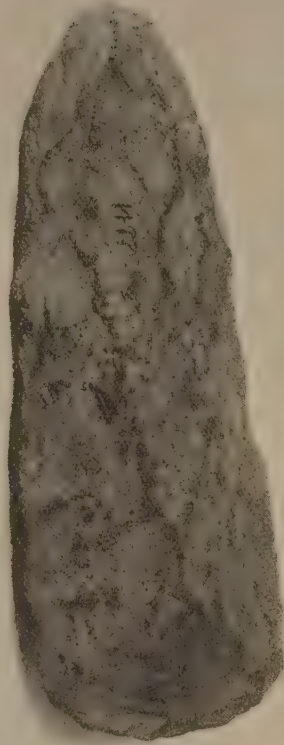


Fig. 3A (scale $\frac{1}{2}$).

* It is probable, however, that pebbles derived from Tertiary gravels would be much more perfectly rounded than the nodules found on the Pembrokeshire beaches and chipping-floors (Cantrill).

Thus, what had been a land-locked haven became a sound, dangerous in a west or south wind, and it is possible that the decline in the maritime importance of Tenby may have been accelerated, if it was not occasioned, by the altered navigation of the narrow seas which must have been brought about.

On the few excavated sites we seem to detect the existence of a rude culture; a pastoral people, dependent on their flocks; practising few arts save those of spinning (evidence of numerous whorls) and weaving.

Before closing our remarks upon the products of the New Stone Age in Pembrokeshire, attention must be drawn to a beautifully worked stone chisel from the parish of Castlemartin (figs. 4 and 98A) which may be of Scandinavian workmanship (see No. 150).

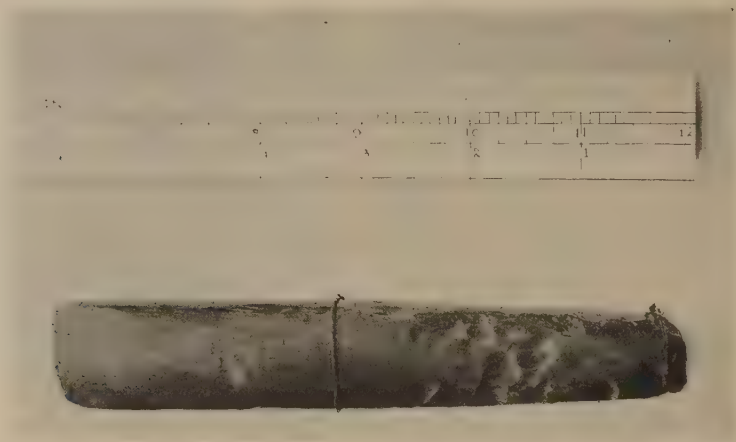


Fig. 4.

PREHISTORIC HEARTHES OR COOKING PLACES.

We owe to the painstaking observations of two officers of the Geological Survey, Messrs. T. C. Cantrill and O. T. Jones, the discovery of a class of sites which indicate the presence of man in early times, and are likely, when further recorded and explored, to throw light on the distribution and habits of the primitive inhabitants of South Wales. These hearths or cooking-places are usually found near springs or at the side of streams not far below a good spring. "A typical hearth consists of a heap of burnt and broken stones, of the size and appearance of ordinary road-metal, mixed with fine soil and charcoal-dust. The stones are generally of some hard rock, such as sandstone or grit; and even when such material is exceptional, as in some slate districts, it would seem that it is preferred to softer substances. . . . In size the mounds range in diameter from 6 ft. or so to as much as 50 ft.; in height they seldom exceed 3 ft." (*Arch. Camb.*, VI, vi, 1906, p. 19). In this and a subsequent paper (*ibid.* VI, xi, 1911, p. 253) the writers compared these sites with some which have been explored in Ireland and proved to consist of "pot-boilers," i.e., stones used in a primitive process of cooking, and discarded when split and disintegrated by the fire. "On exploration some of these heaps were found to contain in the centre a wooden trough, some 6 ft. long, formed of a hollow tree or of planks, the use of which was manifestly to boil water by passing heated stones through it in rapid succession" (*Arch. Camb.*, VI, vi, pp. 21, 22). Some of the Irish cooking-places belonged to the Neolithic Age, but there is little evidence available for dating the corresponding remains in South Wales. Mr. A. L. Leach has "found a flint flake in each of two of the hearths at Swanlake, near Manorbier in South Pembrokeshire," and flakes or cores have been picked up near other sites (*Arch. Camb.*, VI, xi, pp. 261, 165). Nor can we say whether the cooking-vessels were wooden troughs, as in Ireland, or hides lining holes in the ground or slung on posts, such as were used by certain tribes of North America. As regards the presence of charcoal in the mounds, some objections which were quoted in the Carmarthenshire Inventory (pp. xxx-xxxii) have been met by Mr. Cantrill in *Arch. Camb.*, 1919, VI, xix, pp. 365-392).

The question as to the periods during which such cooking-places were in use can only be answered by the excavation of some typical examples. Messrs. Cantrill and O. T. Jones believe them to belong in the main to Neolithic times, but think it probable that the primitive method of heating water with red-hot stones survived into the Bronze Age and Iron Age. We append a list of more than a hundred and fifty sites in Pembrokeshire, extracted from the papers cited above and from a supplementary note by Mr. A. L. Leach (*Arch. Camb.*, 1911, VI, xi, pp. 233-236). It should be noticed that only a part of the county has been searched by the authors of the list. Within that area (defined *ibid.*, pp. 263, 264) "cooking-places occur in greatest abundance in two elevated regions in South-west Carmarthenshire and South Pembrokeshire. The first is the plateau of Old Red Sandstone, which extends from the valley of the Towy below Carmarthen, westward past Laugharne, Cyffic and Narberth, to Minwear on the Eastern Cleddau. The second is the granitic plateau, which ranges from Benton on the Dauceddau westward through Rosemarket and Johnston to the neighbourhood of Tiers Cross." These dry and healthy uplands, well furnished with springs and with hard rock suitable for pot-boilers, were naturally attractive to early man.

LIST OF PEMBROKESHIRE HEARTHES.

No. of Hearth.	Parish.	Ordnance Sheet.	No. of Hearth.	Parish.	Ordnance Sheet.
<i>Arch. Camb.</i> Jan., 1906.			<i>Arch. Camb.</i> July, 1911.		
69-70	Lampeter Velfrey (i)...	29 S.E.	171-2	Loveston	35 N.W.
71-4	" "	"	173	Begelly	"
75-6	" "	"	174	Reynalton	"
77-8	" "	"	175	Martletwy or Yerboston ...	34 N.E.
79	Narberth South	"	176	Martletwy	"
<i>Arch. Camb.</i> July, 1911.			177	Lawrenny	"
80	" "	"	178	Coed Cinlas	34 N.W.
81	Llanfyrnach	12 S.W.	179	" " (v)	"
107	Lampeter Velfrey	29 N.E.	180	Burton	"
108	" "	"	181	" "	"
109	" "	"	182	" "	"
110	Llanddewi Velfrey	"	183-4	" "	34 S.W.
111	" "	"	185	" "	"
112-4	" " (ii)	"	186-7	" "	"
115	" " (iii)	"	188-9	Langum	33 N.E.
116-8	Narberth South	29 S.W.	190	Rosemarket	"
119-20	" "	"	191	" "	"
121	Narberth North	"	192	" "	"
122	" "	"	193	Freystrop	"
123	Llandissilio West	24 S.W.	194	Johnston	"
124	Grondre	"	195	" "	"
125-6	Bletherston	"	196	" "	"
127	Lawhaden (iv)	"	197-8	Burton (vi)	34 S.W.
128	" "	23 S.E.	199	" "	"
129	Wiston	23 S.W.	200	Llanstadwell	33 S.E.
130	Clarbeston	23 N.E.	201	" (vii)	"
131	Rudbaxton	22 S.E.	202	Steynton	"
132	Lawhaden or Wiston ...	28 N.E.	203	Cosheston	40 N.E.
133	Lawhaden	"	204	" (viii)	40 N.W.
134-5	Wiston	"	205	Furzy Park	27 S.W.
136-7	Newton North	28 S.E.	206-9	Steynton	33 N.W.
138	" "	"	210	" "	"
139	Minwear	"	211	" "	"
140	Slebech	"	212-3	" (ix)	"
141	Minwear	"	214	" "	"
142	Wiston	28 N.W.	215	" "	"
143	Slebech	"	216	Robeston West	"
144	Wiston	"	217	Walwyn's Castle (x) ...	"
145	Uzmaston	"	218	Steynton	33 S.W.
146	" "	27 N.E.	219-20	Herbrandston... ..	"
147	" "	27 S.E.	221	Robeston West	32 N.E.
148	" "	"	222	St. Ishmaels	"
168	Lampeter Velfrey	30 S.W.	223	Talbenny (xi)	"
169	St. Issells	35 N.E.	224-6	St. Brides	32 N.W.
170	" "	"	227	St. Ishmaels	"
			228	St. Brides	"

LIST OF PEMBROKESHIRE HEARTHES—*continued.*

No. of Hearth.	Parish.	Ordnance Sheet.	No. of Hearth.	Parish.	Ordnance Sheet.
<i>Arch. Camb.</i> July, 1911.			<i>Arch. Camb.</i> July, 1911.		
229	St. Ishmaels	32 S.E.	254-6	Manorbier	43 N.E.
230-1	"	"	257	Hundleton	42 N.E.
232-5	"	"	258	St. Twynells... ..	"
236	Marloes (xii)	32 S.W.	259	Hundleton	39 S.E.
237	"	"	260	Pwllcrochan	"
238	Roch	22 S.W.	261-3	Hundleton	"
239	" (xiii)	21 S.E.	264	Rhoscrowther... ..	39 S.W.
240-4	Nolton... ..	26 N.E.	265-7	"	"
245	"	"	268	"	"
246	Marloes (xiv)	31 S.E.	269	"	"
247	Rhoscrowther... ..	39 N.W.	270	Angle	"
248	St. Florence	41 S.W.	271	Ambleston	17 S.W.
249	Pembroke, St. Michaels ...	40 N.W.	<i>Arch. Camb.</i> April, 1909.		
250	Lamphey	40 S.E.	1-3	Swanlake (xv)	43 N.E.
251	Hodgeston	"	(Mr. Leach)		
252	Lamphey	40 S.W.			
253	Pembroke, St. Marys ...	"			

- (i) On opposite sides of small stream.
- (ii) Two of the mounds are on the northern margin of a stream which Mr. Cantrill (quoting from the early editions of the 6-inch Ordnance Sheets) calls the "Develidge," a tributary of a rivulet which a later edition of the Ordnance Sheet (24 S.E.) gives as "Afon Daulan" (itself a tributary of the Tav) instead of "Afon Danlan" as it should be.
- (iii) The farm-name is given by Mr. Cantrill as "Pencremine," by the old 1-inch Ordnance map as "Pencarmine," and by the modern maps as "Pen-ca'rmaenau." In early records it appears as "Penceae'r meini," "the field of the hoarstones."
- (iv) 350 yards N.W. of Drum Wood camp (No. 371). The second small circular camp mentioned by Mr. Cantrill could not be located.
- (v) Lat. 51° 44' 31", long. 4° 52' 16". The *Arch. Camb.* "S.S.W." should be "S.S.E." "The hedge and stream form a parish boundary. The hearth originally must have been a very large one" (Cantrill).
- (vi) An adjoining close is called "Bishop's Well" in the Tithe Schedule (*see* No. 89, i, of this Inventory).
- (vii) Mr. Cantrill's "Mascle Bridge" appears on the later Ordnance maps as "Muscle Bridge," and the present hamlet of Leonardston is "Lineston" on the original 1-inch map.
- (viii) Lat. 51° 42' 7", long. 4° 54' 3". "Woodfield" is now named "Cosheston Hall."
- (ix) The fields exactly opposite to the site indicated by Mr. Cantrill, and on the other (northern) side of the road to Johnston, are called respectively "North" and "South" Castle in the Tithe Schedule.
- (x) 300 yards N.E. of Romans Castle (No. 1155).
- (xi) The adjoining field is called "Tumpath Park" in the Tithe Schedule (*see* No. 1117 under Talbenny).
- (xii) Several flint flakes picked up by Mr. Cantrill.
- (xiii) 700 yards north of the Chapel of St. Caradoc on Newgale Sands (No. 904).
- (xiv) "Several flint chips and cores were picked up on the ground around the spring" (Cantrill).
- (xv) These are the hearths discovered by Mr. Leach, to which reference has been made already (p. xxviii).

THE BRONZE AGE.

The Bronze Age in Pembrokeshire is a period of very different conditions. As in the other counties of Wales with which we have already dealt, the difficulties in the elucidation of this period in the early history of Pembroke arise as much from the number and variety of the objects which present themselves for classification, as from the nature and diversity of the problems involved. Certainly, of all the Welsh counties, the problems in prehistoric archæology that emerge for consideration, now attain their highest level of interest. The reason for this is twofold: on the one hand the preceding period, regarded from the standpoint of the archæologist is, as we have shown, comparatively barren; it seems to have seen little more than the birth of the future civilization of the county, while on the other hand the Bronze Age in Pembrokeshire appears to have been prolonged so as to cover almost the whole period elsewhere recognised as the prehistoric Age of Iron, and to have continued in some of its manifestations down to a date that falls well within the early Middle Ages. The initial difficulty which confronts the Pembrokeshire archæologist is in essence the same as that which faces the scholar who attempts to fill up the gap between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic civilizations. That is, he finds himself in the presence of so notable

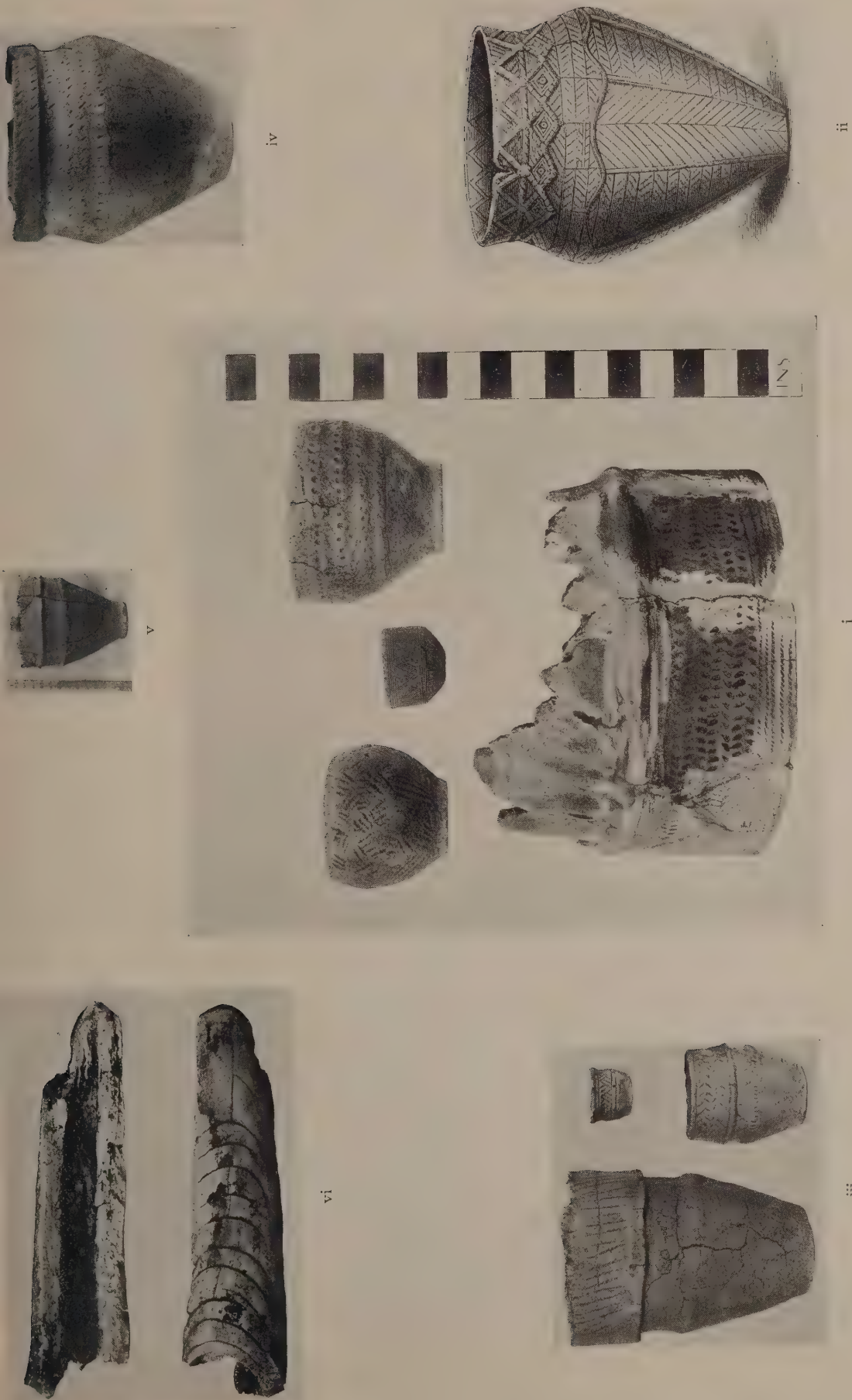


Fig. 5. BRONZE AGE POTTERY.

- i. Urns discovered in the parish of Narberth South (No. 745) ; Nat. Museum of Wales (*see also* Figs. 205-207A).
- ii. Urn from Prescelly, discovered by R. Fenton, A.D. 1806.
- iii. Urns from Carn Goch, Gower.
- iv. Urn from Ynys Bronwen, parish of Llanbabo, Anglesey.
- v. Urn from Cefn Braff, co. Carmarthen.
- vi. Bone found in one of the Narberth Urns (Fig. 1), showing peculiar markings.

PEMBROKESHIRE CROMLECHS.



Fig. 6. Pentre Ifan, parish of Nevern (No. 759).



Fig. 7. Longhouse, parish of Mathry (No. 665).

PEMBROKESHIRE CROMLECHS.



Fig. 8. St. Nicholas (No. 1064).



Fig. 9. Newport, Carreg Coetan (No. 809).

an advance in the conditions of life in this district that it is difficult to recognise the successive stages in the course of progress. The traces of Neolithic man have not been found outside an area which may be roughly computed as four or five miles from the sea coast. The Bronze Age saw the county occupied by what appears to have been a busy and flourishing population, which shared to a considerable extent in the culture of that age. The community constructed big camps, adapted as well for defence as defiance; its fighting men were armed with weapons such as were then general in Britain; and it possessed a monument of tribal worship (*see* p. xxxii) which, for reasons unknown to us, inspired a distant tribe with the desire to further embellish its own supreme temple of Stonehenge.

It is generally accepted that at this period the human races inhabiting the south-western corner of Wales, consisted of two main elements: the autochthones, who, whencesoever their primal source, were probably the direct offspring of a late Neolithic population, and are usually termed Iberic; and the first or Goidelic (Gaelic) branch of the great Celtic race. A still agitated problem is that of the route by which the Goidelic Celts reached parts of Wales—Pembrokeshire for example, their occupation of which within the historical period is unquestionable. Did the Goidels approach Pembrokeshire from the east because they were steadily pushed westward by swarms of later arrivals; or did they, in pre-Roman times, arrive as invaders from Ireland, as they are known to have done during the Roman occupation of Britain? The reply to be given has considerable bearing upon the sources of Pembrokeshire culture, and we shall return to the subject later.

TUMULI AND CARNEDDAU.

These are the names, the one Latin, the other Welsh, for the graves in which are buried the leaders and chiefs of the people in the Bronze Age. The preceding Age of Stone had its heroes; these, having played their part by the shores of an ever-encroaching sea, passed away, leaving no sign in death, as they appear to have exerted but little influence in life. Not a single unmistakable long barrow has been discovered in Pembrokeshire, a circumstance which seems to point to a sparse population confined to a few favourable spots on the coast.

The regular prehistoric burial mound of the county is the low round barrow, that throughout Wales is characteristic of the Bronze Age. The majority of the burials are by incineration, the burnt bones being placed in an urn which was deposited in an approximately square stone chest or cist.

The type of urn most generally found will be best gathered from the illustrations (*fig. 5*). Of these, urns i and ii are from Pembrokeshire, iii from Carmarthenshire, iv from Anglesey, v from Glamorgan. Their general similarity mark them as products of a similar stage of culture throughout Wales, at about the same period. No. ii is included as being a Pembrokeshire urn, uncovered by Richard Fenton, the historian of the county, on or near the summit of the Prescelly line of hills; but as it is not known to be in existence, the accuracy of the illustration cannot be tested.

Fenton displayed ardour and zeal, but his excavations were pleasure-seeking parties, not serious researches. Of the many treasures which he looted from Pembrokeshire tumuli, hardly a single example has survived the indifference of his descendants.

The Templeton urns (*figs. 5, i and ii, and 206–207A*) which, through the action of the Commission, are now in the safe custody of the National Museum of Wales, claim special mention, by reason, first, of the unusual size of the principal vessel, it being the largest that has yet been unearthed in the Principality, and one of the largest that has been discovered in the United Kingdom; secondly, because of the presence of different types of vessels in the same grave, and (so far as could be gathered) on the same horizon (*see fig. 205*).

CROMLECHAU.

The cromlechs (or dolmens) of Pembrokeshire constitute probably the finest examples of this mode of human sepulture in Great Britain. The capstone of the Trelyffant cromlech (No. 760, *figs. 208 and 208A*) has a number of small circular depressions to which the term “cup-markings” is quite accurately applied; but they do not show signs of the use of a tool; and the absence of all appearances of plan, as

also the variation in their size, render it difficult to regard them as products of human workmanship. The point is really a geological one, and we hope that it will attract the attention of a competent scientist.*

The megalithic structure known as Cerrig y Gôv (No. 811, fig. 217) falls properly within the division of the county's antiquities with which we have been dealing—the burial places of the pre-Roman period of Pembrokeshire history. But, while it is at once evident that the aim and purpose of the monument is sepulchral, it shows such a departure from the plan of the ordinary Bronze Age megalithic burial place as to admit of doubt whether it is not of later date. There appears to have been a central cist or chamber surmounted by what is termed an altar stone; but Fenton seems to have completely destroyed this feature, of which not a trace has survived, and to have worked so much havoc with the surrounding chambers, that it is impossible to be sure of details. It may be added that in the British Museum collection of Edward Lhuyd's sketches is one showing a couple of cromlechs radiating from a common centre, and having every appearance of being the remains of a complete circle. This is said to have stood at an unidentifiable place in co. Sligo (Ireland), and a note adds "There was (*sic*) five urns found here, as we were informed by Mr. . . . Ellis, who saw them."

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS AND WEAPONS.

With one exception, which we shall deal with presently, the bronze finds in Pembrokeshire are neither numerous nor important.

Most of the discoveries made by Fenton in the course of his excavations have disappeared or can no longer be identified, but one of the few important hoards of bronze implements that have come to light in Wales is in safe keeping at St. Davids College, Lampeter.

This collection (fig. 333), usually known as the Glan Cuch hoard, was discovered near a place known by the suggestive name of Hen Feddau, 'old graves,' on the farm of Pant y maen, in the parish of Clydai (No. 195). As often proves to be the case, the hoard has not been completely recovered, but two fine spear-heads in the Carmarthen-shire Antiquarian Society's museum (fig. 334) are known to have been part of the Glan Cuch deposit. Most of the implements had been deliberately broken or rendered useless. The hoard, which seems to have formed the stock-in-trade of a travelling craftsman, is the second largest yet recorded as having been discovered in Wales, being only surpassed by the Powys Castle collection, for which see the Inventory of co. Montgomery.†

STONE CIRCLES. THE FOREIGN STONES OF STONEHENGE.

A matter of more than local significance is the contention that the stones forming one of the circles of Stonehenge were brought from the Prescelly district of Pembrokeshire. It is, of course, impossible to enter into a full discussion of the different questions to which this hitherto unsuspected fact gives rise. On the other hand it should not pass without comment; a correct appreciation of the importance of this conclusion, and its bearing upon other classes of Pembrokeshire prehistoric antiquities must be an important factor in their general dating, and place in the ordered progress of civilization in the county.

* "An Icelandic Saga makes mention of a cup-marked stone in Iceland where it could only have been carved by Norsemen. The conclusion came to seem to be that they are not so ancient as was sometimes imagined" (*Journal Anthr. Inst.*, iv, 351).

† To the above may be added as being virtually a Welsh border discovery, the find at Broadward in the Clun Valley, co. Salop. Attention may also be called to the account of the discovery of a collection of broken bronze weapons of similar character to the Glan Cuch hoard which was made at Duddington Loch, near Edinburgh, in the year 1778 (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 1921-22, p. 360), of which it is said, "This find is the largest hoard of bronze implements recorded from Scotland. . . . The hoard belongs to the Bronze Age when the sword and spear-head had attained their highest development." One of the spear-heads in the Broadward find is ornamented with a pattern of lines arranged in half-diamond fashion after the style of the decoration on Irish lunulae (illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1873, IV, iii, 358); none of the Glan Cuch, and apparently none of the Scottish implements, is decorated.



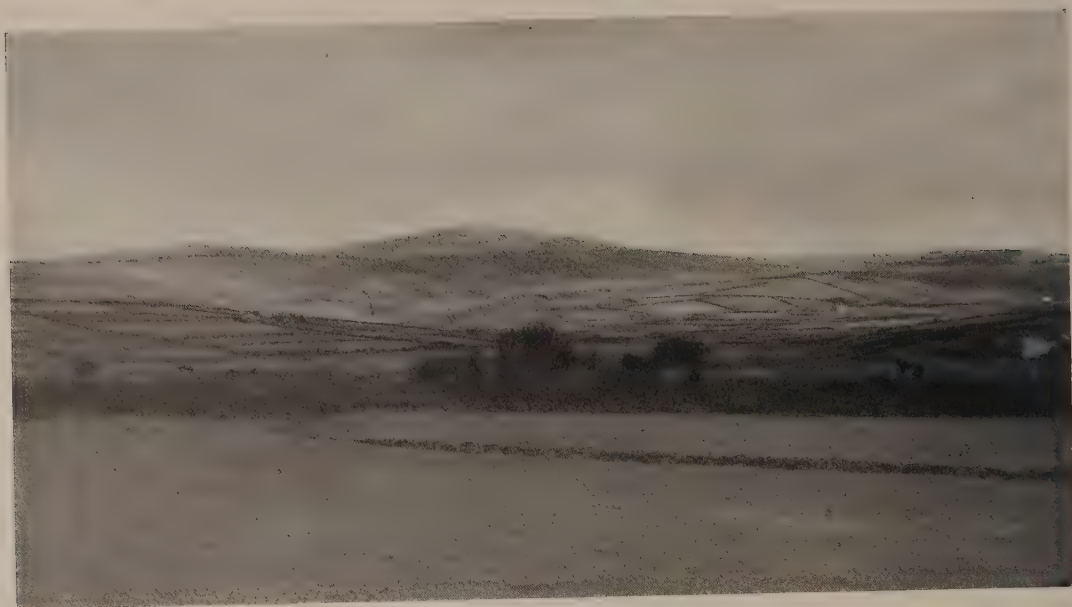


Fig. 10. General view of Prescelly range.



Fig. 11. View of Prescelly hills, showing Carn Meini.

On the 19th April, 1923, Mr. H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., petrologist to the Geological Survey, read a paper before the Society of Antiquaries of London from which the following extracts are taken:—

The Prescelly Mountains form a linear elevated tract of country, with an east-and-west extension of about seven miles*. They lie near the northern coast of Pembrokeshire and form a most striking feature of the topography on account of their barren character, their graceful outline, and their somewhat abrupt emergence from the low plateau that occupies the major part of the county. They range, in their more elevated portions, from Crymmych Arms on the East to Rosebush on the West, and along their crests runs that most ancient of western ways now known as the Ffordd Fflemming. The general plateau of the county, mainly well-wooded, rises gradually from about 200 feet at the coast to 500 feet at the foot of the hills, while Prescelly Top, the highest crest of the range, reaches an altitude of 1,750 feet above sea level. The reason for their relative elevation is that they mark the outcrop of a series of igneous rocks (dolerite, rhyolite, etc.) that are of a much more durable material than the soft paleozoic sedimentary rocks that compose the surrounding regions, and have thus resisted to a greater extent the action of denudation.

The outcrops of these igneous rocks conform to the general trend of the range, and form, amongst others, the rocky prominences of Bedd Arthur, Cerrig Marchogion, Carn Meini, Foel Trigarn, and Carn Alw.

The most notable and characteristic rock-masses of this region are of two classes, namely, the dolerites or diabases of Cerrig Marchogion and Carn Meini; and the flinty rhyolites and felsites of Foel Trigarn and Carn Alw.

The former are certainly intrusive in character, while the rhyolitic rocks, outcropping in an adjacent parallel, but slightly more northerly ridge, are of volcanic nature.

The dolerites (diabases) of the Prescelly Mountains all belong to the same period of intrusion and exhibit in general certain petrographical characters in common with many of the igneous rocks of the West British Province—a province that includes Devon and Cornwall, North and South Wales, and the South of Ireland.

But we have in certain structural features of a macroscopic nature, characters that cause the diabase of Prescelly to be distinct specifically from all similar rocks of Great Britain and Ireland, and thus readily identifiable when removed from their source by natural or artificial agencies. Their specific distinction is given to them by the occurrence throughout their mass of irregularly bounded circular or ovoid opaque white or pinkish patches that consist of imperfectly formed crystals and crystal-groups of albiteoligoclase feldspar. These white patches are by no means evenly distributed; sometimes they are so frequent that a finger-tip cannot be placed between them, at other times, even in the same rock-mass, they occur but sparingly. It is their general presence rather than their relative frequency that can be relied upon as the distinguishing feature. . . .

It was this spotted character that led the author and his colleagues on the Geological Survey, while working in the more southerly regions of Pembrokeshire, to locate on their maps the individual occurrences of glacially transported boulders exhibiting this feature. The region immediately to the east and north of Narberth contained many examples, and when an envelope was drawn around the occurrences it was found that the axis of the envelope pointed directly to the Prescelly Mountains. We were at that time unaware of the source of the rock in question, but it was clear that if in Pembrokeshire at all it must be in the mountains to the north-west, beyond the limits of the region it was then our duty to survey. Subsequently, on visiting the Prescelly Mountains, it was satisfactory to find the rock *in situ*, thus proving that our conjecture as to the source of the boulders was correct. I merely quote this to emphasize the fact that the highly characteristic aspect of the rock enabled the Geological Surveyors to identify it as isolated boulders over a wide but limited area, and subsequently to locate the original centre of dispersal. . . .

We are in a position safely to affirm that the twenty-nine doleritic masses occurring as a constructive part of Stonehenge are all of the same nature; and, while showing slight variations, are all linked together by common characters. They are to be matched in all their macroscopic and microscopic details with the dolerites that outcrop along the Prescelly Range, especially in the outcrops of Carn Meini and Cerrig Marchogion. Their identity can be judged by a comparison of the figures given in Pl. XXI [Fig. 13, i-iii], of specimens taken respectively from Stonehenge and the Prescelly Mountains.† When we remember that the Prescelly type of dolerite is so striking and so unlike any other that has been met with in Great Britain and Ireland, we have, in this alone, evidence that should place the source of these twenty-nine stones beyond doubt. But, if further support for such derivation be required, conclusive evidence is furnished by the fact that the rhyolites of Stonehenge are identical in colour, mode of weathering, and all structural and mineralogical details with the rhyolites that occur at Carn Alw in the Prescelly Mountains. We have represented at Stonehenge the finely fluxional type, and also the spherulitic and fragmental types of rhyolite, making the proof of identity more perfect than if one type alone had been encountered. Thus, it is incontrovertible that *all* the thirty-three masses of igneous rock now forming part of Stonehenge have been derived from the eastern end of the Prescelly Mountains. . . .

* The accompanying map shows the district referred to in the subsequent remarks. The tinted portion is roughly that of the area of the Pembrokeshire "blue stones," which constitute the "foreign" element in the Stonehenge circles. The great circle of Cilymaenllwyd, of which there remains only one upright boulder, stood at the junction of several main roads, at a place called Parc Sarnau on the map. A drawing of this circle made about the year 1693 by or for the celebrated Welsh scholar, Edward Lhuyd, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, has been discovered in the British Museum and is here reproduced (fig. 14), together with drawings (fig. 15) of four Irish circles, all since destroyed, which are taken from the same collection.

† An excellent example of late Neolithic craftsmanship in Prescelly dolerite is the fine stone hammer found in the parish of Llanrian (*Arch. Camb.*, 1903) of which we give an illustration (fig. 13, iv, v). One of the inscribed stones at St. Dogmael's Abbey (No. 1011) is of the same substance.

The assemblage of Stonehenge Foreign Stones presents the significant feature of derivation from a comparatively small area, where all the various rock-types occur together. Such an area may be limited by the actual outcrops of the rocks in question; or the stones may have been taken from the boulder-strewn slopes on the immediate south and south-east of the Prescellys between Carn Meini and Cil-maenllwyd where all the types have been collected together by glacial action.

[Dr. Thomas then proceeds to discuss the mode of transport of the stones from Pembrokeshire to Salisbury Plain, and having stated his reasons for rejecting the hypothesis of glacial transport suggested by Professor J. W. Judd (*Archaeologia*, lviii, 70), he continues]:

The only alternative is transport by human agency, and in this connexion two methods of conveyance are possible—either by sea or by land. . . .

Now that we can be certain of the original site of the bulk of the Stonehenge Foreign Stones we are in a position to consider more critically the probable manner of human transport. The area from which the rocks were derived is probably a small one and does not occupy a position on, or even near, the coast. To a possible port on the north coast it would mean a rough overland journey of 8 or 10 miles, while to a navigable portion of the river Cleddau, to the south, would be some 10 or 15 miles. Thus, in any case, to reach the coast a land-transport of about 10 miles must have been undertaken. The sea journey with such primitive vessels as were in existence at that time would be fraught with great difficulty and danger. The navigation between the tide-swept islands of West Wales and the Land's End is in itself a thing not likely to be attempted under such conditions and with such a burden. Further, we must remember that, even if the Wiltshire Avon was navigable for part of its course, a fairly long overland route would have had to be followed in order to reach Stonehenge. Taking all things into consideration, the necessary land-transport at both ends of the sea voyage and the perilous nature of the sea-route, I think that an overland transport presents greater probability. . . .

[The probable reasons for the adoption of Pembrokeshire stones at Stonehenge are next set forth]:—

We have in Stonehenge, whether brought by sea or by land, such a collection of Foreign Stones as is not met with, to my knowledge, in any other region of megalithic remains. Isolated instances of transport of a stone from a remote source are, of course, to be met with both at home and abroad, but in general it is not hard to find an explanation for this preferential utilization. For example, an inspection of the megalithic remains in the neighbourhood of Carnac shows that all the stones of the great avenues of the Fields of Menec and Kermario, as well as of the neighbouring dolmens, are of the granitic rocks of the immediate neighbourhood. Thus, they bear the same relation to their district as do the Sarsens of Stonehenge to Salisbury Plain. The famous carved stone, however, that forms the end of the great dolmen at Locmariquer, known as La Table des Marchands, is of granulitic quartzite presumably derived from a greater distance than the associated granite-masses. The reason for its selection was probably its close texture and flaggy nature, features that rendered it more suitable to receive the somewhat elaborate device carved upon it. I am informed by Monsieur le Rouzic that similar instances are furnished by inscribed stones on the island of Gavrinis (Morbihan), and that the utilization of rocks other than the granite of the neighbourhood is exemplified by megalithic remains in the Presqu'île de Quiberon.

When we endeavour to seek a reason for the importation into Wiltshire of rocks from so remote a district as Pembrokeshire, we naturally first inquire whether these rocks possess any inherent material properties that rendered them particularly desirable. We are met at once by the facts that they are neither more durable, more ornamental, nor more suited for constructional purposes than a host of other rocks much nearer at hand, the outcrops of which would be crossed in a journey from Pembrokeshire.

This neglect of all other potential sources of material seemingly suitable for constructional or ornamental purposes is a point on which much stress must be laid, for it means that some very special reason unconnected with their physical properties must have governed the removal of the stones from Pembrokeshire. William Long puts the case very clearly ("Stonehenge and its Barrows," *Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.*, xvi, Addenda and Notes, p. 223). He says, "we are in perplexity about these primitive stones from Wales or Cornwall," but he dismisses the idea that they could have been brought in ignorance of the existence of the Sarsen stones, or that they were collected for their decorative character. Their structural value, he points out, is in no way superior to that of the Sarsens, and he concludes, "we are forced to believe that some special religious value was attached to stones of this particular kind and that no other stones could have supplied their place." Further, that "these smaller stones were held in such regard as to make the trouble of bringing them a great distance a matter of no concern in comparison with the importance of having them" in their present resting-place. . . .

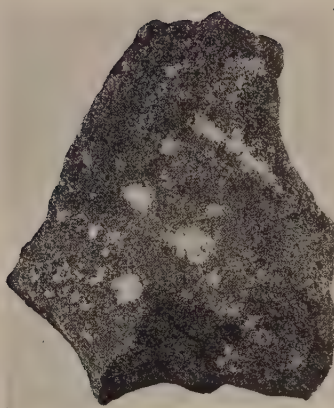
It has been suggested in an earlier part of this paper that the area in Pembrokeshire from which the stones were transported was small, and lay to the immediate south and south-east of Carn Meini and Carn Alw, in the Prescelly Mountains. On the slopes are strewn numberless boulders torn by ice from the crags above—boulders of dolerite, rhyolite, and other local rocks occurring together. On going farther away, however, from the outcrops of these rocks, other boulders of more distant origin make their appearance; and thus, except in the quite limited area mentioned, the selection of a suite of boulders so consistently of Prescelly origin would have been difficult to accomplish and unlikely to be attempted.

It is probably more than a coincidence that this area, clearly indicated by geological evidence as the source of the Stonehenge Foreign Stones, should contain one of the richest collections of megalithic remains in Britain.

The importance of the megalithic remains of the eastern portion of the Prescelly Mountains has been brought to our notice by the writings of the late Rev. W. Done Bushell. He described Prescelly as unique in this respect, and referred to it as a "prehistoric Westminster." Dolmens and the remains of stone-circles are extremely numerous—dolmens more particularly on the northern side of the range, and circles to the south and south-east. Bushell described the southern slopes as "a land of circles,"



ii



iii



i



iv



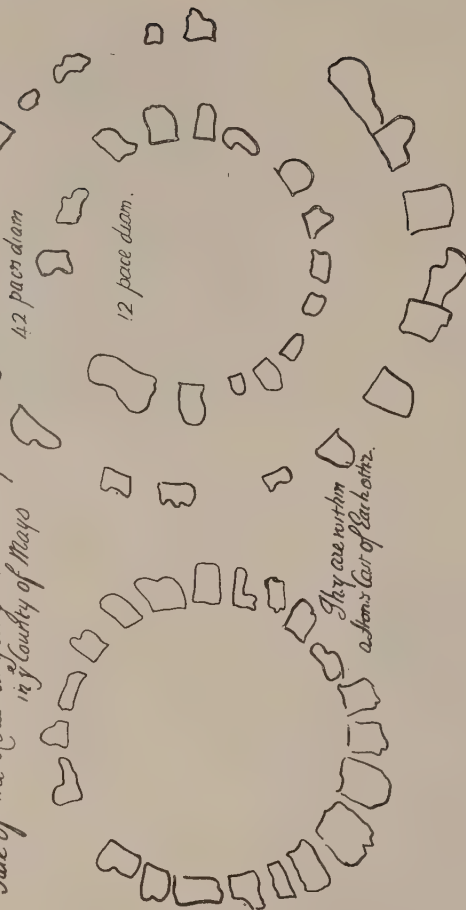
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Fig. 13. STONEHENGE "FOREIGN" STONES.

- i. Specimen of dolerite from Prescelly.
- ii and iii. Specimens of the "foreign" stones from Stonehenge.
- iv and v. Stone hammer of dolerite found in Bickney tumulus, Trearched, parish of Llanrian, Pem.

In the Province of Connaught 142

Within half a Mile of Killybeg in a field on the Right Side of the Road as you go to Ballinrobe in County Mayo



They are within a stone's cast of each other.

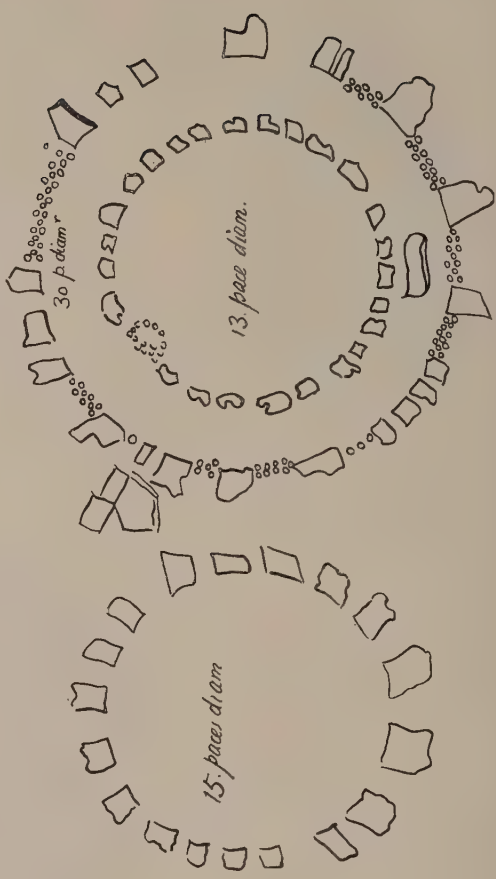
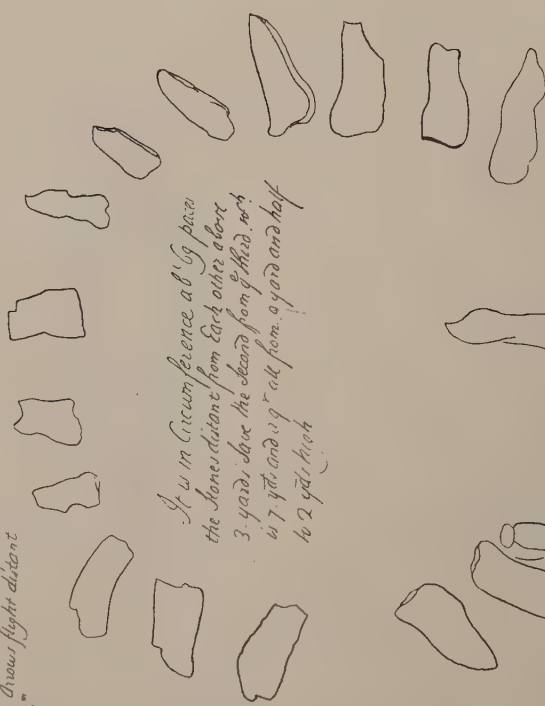


Fig. 15. STONEHENGE. Circles in Ireland.

Minigynnyr on y Borders of

Kaermerthen.

There are two other stonehenges on the old Roman Road at Minigynnyr. Each one is 12 ft. diam. by 12 ft. 8 in. 8 in. across the flight of stone.



It is in circumference about 100 paces the stones distant from each other about 3 yards; above the second from the third, north is 7 yds and 19 in. all from 9 yds and half to 2 yds high

The Entrance is abt 3 yds broad, and 5 yds and 19 in. long.

W.

Fig. 14. STONEHENGE. Circle (destroyed) at Meini Gwyr (parish of Llandysilio East, co. Carnarthen).

and points out that in this limited area there were eight at least of which traces still exist. At Cil-maenllwyd, to the south of Foel Trigarn, noted for its prehistoric remains, lies the remnant of a circle that was described in 1738 as "a circle of mighty stones, very much like Stonehenge in Wiltshire."^{*}

We have before us three important points, namely, the limited area from which the stones were obtained, the absence of any assignable reason for their selection other than that they were held in some veneration, and lastly, the abundance of megalithic remains mainly formed of the same rock-types now visible in the Prescelly region.

It is my settled opinion that the facts and motives can only be explained by postulating the removal of a venerated stone-circle from the eastern end of the Prescelly Mountains to Salisbury Plain.

From the point of view of the Pembrokeshire antiquary, which is the one here considered, it is obvious that the clue to his perplexities lies in the probable date for the construction of the great monument; a problem which involves the further question, Is Stonehenge a product of one effort, or is it a work of two or more periods? Conflicting replies have been given to the latter issues. Mr. F. Stevens in his *Stonehenge to-day and yesterday*, dealing with the position and raising of the foreign stones, is of opinion that "Stonehenge was erected at one date and continuously." On the other hand, Professor Flinders Petrie and Sir Arthur Evans hold that certain parts of Stonehenge are later than others; and by those who accept this view, it has been generally considered that the "foreign" stones constitute the latest additions to the original circle.[†]

Since the period assigned for the erection of the sarsens is the early part of the Bronze Age (2000–1500 B.C.), a date so early as that postulated by Dr. Thomas for the rise and spread of a cult, or wide diffusion of a belief in the special sanctity of a circle of stones in far away Pembrokeshire, demands a far earlier epoch.[‡]

The difficulty that first presents itself is that the earliest date given to Stonehenge appears to be too early to admit of a still earlier date for a Pembrokeshire sacrosanct stone circle; while the latest date cannot be made to synchronize with the antiquities or the traditions of the district, whence its foreign elements

* The reference is to a paper in *Arch. Camb.* for 1911 (vi, xi, 321) by the late Rev. W. Done Bushell, F.S.A., a master at Harrow. The site of what was once the Cilymaenllwyd Circle is just outside the present parish of that name, though it may have stood within its bounds a couple of centuries ago. It is now within the parish of Llandyssilio West in the county of Carmarthen, and the circle is noticed in the Commission's *Inventory* for that county under the title *Meini Gwyr* (p. iii, No. 321, ii). As, in connection with the subject of the Stonehenge stones, we give above a plan (fig. 10) of the Cilymaenllwyd Circle made by Edward Lhuyd or one of his correspondents about the year 1698, it may be well to repeat from the Carmarthenshire *Inventory* (*ib.*) Lhuyd's textual account of the circle (Gibson's *Britannia*, ed. 1695, col. 628), which runs as follows:—"Buarth Arthur or Meiniu Gwyr, on a Mountain near Kil y maen llwyd, is one of that kind of circular stone monuments our English historians ascribe to the Danes [? an error for Druids]. The Diameter of the Circle is about twenty yards. The stones are as rude as may be, and pitch'd on end at uncertain distances from each other, some at three or four foot, but others about two yards; and are also of several heights, some being about three or four foot high, and others five or six. There are now standing here fifteen of them; but there seem to be seven or eight carried off. The entry into it, for about the space of three yards, is guarded on each side with stones much lower and less than those of the circle, pitch'd so close as to be contiguous; and over against this avenue, at the distance of about 200 paces, there stand on end three other large, rude stones, which I therefore note particularly, because there are also four or five stones erected at such a distance from that circular monument they call *King's stones* near Little Rolrich in Oxfordshire. As for the name of *Bruarth Arthur* [*sic*], 'tis only a nickname of the vulgar, whose humour 'tis, though not so much (as some have imagin'd) out of ignorance and credulity, as a kind of Rustick diversion, to dedicate many unaccountable monuments to the memory of that Hero; calling some stones of several tun weight his *Coits*, others his *Tables*, *Chairs*, etc. But *Meineu Gwyr* is so old a name, that it seems scarce intelligible. *Meineu* is indeed our common word for large stones; but *gwyr* in the present British signifies only *crooked*, which is scarce applicable to these stones, unless we should suppose them so denominated because some of them are not at present directly upright, but a little inclining. It may be, such as take these circular Monuments for *Druid-Temples* may imagine them so called from *bowing*, as having been places of worship."

A second circle of the Prescelly district, in the parish of Mynachlog ddu, is described and illustrated in the present volume at p. 244, figs. 197–203; and it is clear from the article of Mr. Done Bushell already referred to, that the line of the Prescellys formerly contained (in the words of Dr. H. H. Thomas) "one of the richest collections of megalithic remains in Britain."

† The subject is carefully considered in Rice Holmes's *Ancient Britain* (ed. 1907) p. 468.

‡ Dr. Thomas's pronouncement on this point, being later than the view of Mr. Rice Holmes, should be quoted. His words are (p. 259):—"It is probable that the Foreign Stones were the first to be erected upon the site of Stonehenge, and that their subsequent dressing and reduction in size were in conformity with a more advanced type of megalithic work, carried out at a later date by the builders of Stonehenge as we now know it."

It may also be said that the Fifth Report of the Excavations at Stonehenge during the year 1923 undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries of London, though dealing with the area outside the main structure, suggests the Neolithic date of the monument itself (*The Antiquaries Journal*, Jan. 1924).

were drawn. The former hypothesis postulates a state of civilisation as having existed in a difficult part of the interior of the county, which, according to the then level of cultural development as evidenced by the finds from the neighbourhood, it is impossible to concede. The latter theory, while perhaps more in accord with the conclusions derivable from local archaeology, fails to find in the dim twilight between tradition and history any support for so momentous an occurrence as the acquisition and transport of a number of heavy blocks of stone. Moreover, whatever may have been the case in Southern Britain during the last stages of the Stone Age, as regards Pembrokeshire it is exceedingly doubtful if the district of the Prescellys at that remote period was sufficiently populous for such a purpose. The civilization of inland Pembrokeshire is essentially a Bronze Age civilization, though there were doubtless in Neolithic times many small settlements along its broken seacoasts and majestic haven.

We must content ourselves with briefly indicating the difficulties involved. Giraldus Cambrensis records traditions of the Irish origin of Stonehenge. Giraldus may have confused the *lapidum congeries admiranda et chorea gigantum* which are said to have stood on the Curragh of co. Kildare with the story of Geoffrey of Monmouth respecting the construction of Stonehenge by Merlin. The district called the Deerpark, near the town of Sligo, was especially rich in megalithic remains, it being said in the *Journal of the Royal Soc. Antiq. Ireland* for 1887-8, p. 126, of one great circle that "the Deerpark monument is but a diminutive representative of the class of remains of which Stonehenge is the grand exemplar."

The Irish province of Offally, and later county of Kildare, had many associations with Pembrokeshire. According to Ptolemy it adjoined the country of the Menapii, a name which recalls the Pembrokeshire Menevia (St. Davids). Giraldus evidently knew the district well. The Fitzgilbert earl of Pembroke known as Strongbow was its first Norman possessor, and it is probable that Gerald divided much of his visit in Ireland in the years 1183 and 1185 between the fortified posts of Kildare and Naas. It is interesting to find that the parish of Kildare was renamed St. Davids by the Pembrokeshire barons who settled there, though the new name failed to oust the old. The parish church, however, is dedicated to the patron saint of Wales, being the only instance on the soil of Ireland. Another interesting place-name, the source and significance of which has hitherto escaped notice, is Monastereven, a parish and town in the barony of West Offally. The early form of the word would be Monaster Euen (that is the *Monasterium* in or of *Euen*), and the latter word is unquestionably that which we find in the Pembrokeshire parish of Maenor Nauen, the modern Manorowen (*see* p. 210, and No. 762).

This may be a fitting occasion for the introduction of an extract from a letter to the antiquary Edward Lhuyd, which deals with Pembrokeshire monuments that are difficult of precise location. The letter is amongst the Lhuyd correspondence in the Bodleian at Oxford; the writer was Erasmus Saunders, one of Lhuyd's most valued local helpers, who writes from his residence Dolhaidd, near Cilgerran, on the 20th January, 1693 (old style):—

[fo. 484]. Most Worthy S^r. . . . I am just now return' fr'm Penbrocksh, whither I made a journey to make further enquiries, and w^t [what] rude collections I gather'd I have as followeth com'unicated. In nevern ch'y'd I tooke ye Inscription there on ye [north] the [sic] side y'e ch. and some characters on ye pillar y'e south side ye ch., but und'rstanding y't [that] y'u have been there I think it sup'rfluous to make repetitions.*

In y't p'ish [i.e., Nevern] Perceclau Mountain ends (w'ch in Mr. Cambden's map is call'd Via Flandrica) ye way ye Fleming came up into ye country, and is call'd Perceclau (say they because y't w'd [that word] signifyeth but in ye British) fr'm ye resemblance it hath, by reason of ye many rocks and heaps of stones on it, to butts.†

In Nevern p'ish also is one of ye stateliest Druids Temples (if they are so call'd) y't ever I saw: ye circle of stones is ab't eighteen yds. diametrically, being great stones pitch'd in ye ground, w'ch are so many, being back'd w'th other Llechau w'ch were almost overgrown y't I thought it too great a nicety to number y'm; and in ye middle there was a fair and stately altar above 5 yds. long, 3 yds. broad, and above 2 foot thick, supported by 3 large stones for pillars w'ch were over 8 foot long. There were 5 other pillars of ab't ye [same] dimensions w'ch

* Lhuyd's own notes do not appear to have survived. The inscription referred to is possibly the one given by us at p. 263 with the sketch made by Lhuyd doubtless on the occasion of his visit. The pillar mentioned by Saunders is the great cross which we illustrate (fig. 211).

† From the French *butte*, a hillock or mound. The word was probably introduced into Pembrokeshire by the Norman-French.

seem'd to bear up part of ye lofty altar before it was broaken, for ab't a y'd out of ye breadth of it was beaten off w'ch lay yn there to be seen, and ye coherence it had w'th its main body being very visible; and this altar was und'rneath flagg'd very neatly, but of ye cavity y'u menc'on I cold observe nothing, nor can I imagine (if I may be free) w't liq'd [? what liquid] sacrifices they might have, but if there were a cavity maybe it was done by ye Priests to receive ye fat of ye offerings. Ye most visible entrance into ye area was fr'm ye south, and it stood as well as I co'ld judge fr'm s. west to n. east, and is known by no other name but Coitan Arthur, a com'on name in this country to these Altars,* whereof I discover'd 5 together promiscuously plac'd in Newport p'ish w'ch were doubtless in ye same circle of stones whereof, ye ground being till'd, there remained but 2 visible in ye ord'r, but these were very low, not a y'd fr'm ye ground, and the stones supporting y'm were like a chest cut at both ends.† But travelling further in Fiscard ch'y'd there was an hard free stone at ye end of another stone to ye east on ye edges whereof was this inscription [see No. 242]: here a piece of ye edges was cut off, maybe they are some Saxon characters, but w'tever they are they are strange to all y't saw y'm yet.

Here I met a gent. of the county, Mr. J'n Lewis of Mannor Nowen, w'ch was a pretty great Antiquary, and he road [rode] w'th me ab't ye country, and he shew'd me a Temple of circle of stones the diameter whereof was ab't 25 yds., but there were but 5 of ye stones remaying, w'ch were at some distance circularly, and were gen'rally above 6 foot high, and near to ye place were 3 crigieu or tumuli‡ w'ch (to affirm y'r assertion) he averr'd to be places of sepulture, w'ch for my satisfaction he p'mised to get y'm dug, and to send me an acc't of y'm.§

One of ye same fashion in Milineu p'ish not long agoe was search'd for coyn, and in it was found an earthen pot w'th ashes and bones almost burnt, w'ch he affirms on good authority.|| An earthen pot also he saith was found in Chalde Isle cover'd w'th a stone & a glass viol [phial] in it cover'd w'th a scalop shel and fill'd w'th Roman coyn whereof ye p'prietor of ye ground, one Mr. Williams, bestow'd (they say) ab't 7 score on S'r W'm Southel.**

There are more old forts or temples in this county then [sic] I have seen any where, but these low tumuli are look't upon as burying places; but if they be very high, or especially if they be moated ab't they are taken for Danish Forts.†† One of ye forts here is call'd Caer Aust, another very eminent one Caer Vawr w'ch is an hillock environ'd w'th walls on a p'montory y't runs into ye sea.‡‡

The said Mr. Lewis hath lent me a MS. compil'd by Mr. Cambden's correspond't in Pembrocksh. w'ch is entitl'd a Description of Pembrocksh.§§ Le me know in y'r next wither [whether] & w't y'u think may be material for y'u, for I must return it before I come for Oxon, w'ch will be ere a month hence, G'd willing. And so I rest y'r oblidg'd and ready serv't, ER: SAUND'RS

(Postscript). Cryg y Dyryn shall be farther search'd||| . . . For the Worthy Mr. Edward Lhwyd, Keeper of the Ashmolean Laboratory, In Oxf'd.

*It is difficult to identify this interesting monument. If the writer is correct in placing it in the parish of Nevern, the particulars point to the great cromlech of Pentre Ifan, where the capstone and its three existing supporters give measurements that accord closely with those contained in the letter to Lhuyd, while they do not fit those of any other Pembrokeshire cromlech. A century earlier than Saunders' visit, George Owen, the historian of the county (d. 1618), had not only described the Pentre Ifan cromlech (see No. 759), but had made a rough sketch of it which is reproduced in Dr. Henry Owen's edition of the *Description*. George Owen must have known the cromlech well, seeing that it is not more than a mile from Henllys where he resided; whereas Saunders seems to have seen it for the first time shortly before he penned his letter to Edward Lhuyd. But George Owen calls the monument merely "Y Cromlech," and knows nothing of the name of "Coitan Arthur." A not distant cromlech in the neighbouring parish of Newport is called "Coitan Arthur" (see No. 809), and it is possible that Saunders may have confused the two monuments. If the identification be accepted it is clear that the cromlech was connected with a large and imposing stone circle. Moreover, the account of the Rev. John Jones quoted on p. 256 proves that the capstone to the cromlech, which is still *in situ*, is not to be confounded with the huge "altar stone" that he saw lying in an adjoining field.

† This might be the Newport "Coitan Arthur" (No. 809).

‡ These were probably the group of monuments called Cromlechau Meibion Owen (see No. 762). Our suggestion that the words "Meibion Owen" are a distortion of "Meibion Nauen," is confirmed by Mr. Saunders' remark that his new friend was of "Manor Nowen."

§ This may account for the ruin of this monument.

|| The cromlech in question is that known as Bedd yr Afane (the sea-monster's grave—a possible allusion to a Viking burial) at the foot of the northern slope of the Prescelly range; traditions of buried treasure still persist.

** Of this important find on Caldey the above appears to be the only record.

†† The allusion is to the military mottes or mound-and-bailey fortifications which in this county usually go by the name of "raths," and of which the best preserved example is The Rath in the parish of Rudbaxton (No. 917).

‡‡ Caer Aust has not been identified. In Latin it would be Augustodunum, of which place-name there were many examples in Celtic countries (see Holder, *Altcelt. Sprachschatz*, s.v.).

§§ This is the MS. of the work of George Owen which has been edited (with elaborate notes by Mr. Egerton Phillimore) by another Pembrokeshire gentleman, Mr. Henry Owen, D.C.L. (Oxon), a member of this Commission at the date of his death (1919). Several copies of George Owen's MS. exist (see Introduction to Henry Owen's edition); that once in the possession of Mr. John Lewis of Manorowen and by him lent to Mr. Erasmus Saunders is now British Museum Harley 6250; it bears Saunders' autograph.

||| Crug y Durn, in the border parish of Trelech a'r Bettws. co. Carmarthen, is described in the Commission's *Inventory of the Ancient Monuments* for that county (No. 751, ix), and Mr. Saunders account of his "search" of Crug y Durn is appended.

THE ROMAN PERIOD.

In Pembrokeshire, as in parts of Brittany and Cornwall, the Roman occupation was never made effectual. These wild western districts offered the conqueror nothing worth the taking. The only site which can be claimed as a Roman fort is Castell Fleming or Flemish, an earthwork of two acres in the north of the county (No. 2), to which Fenton assigned the name *Ad Vigesium*, one of Bertram's many fictions. It was defended by an earthen rampart and ditch of Roman character, and contained wooden buildings with roofs of slate; excavation has produced bricks and flue-tiles, such as were used in hypocausts, and pottery which points to a first occupation about the time of Trajan or Hadrian. It looks like a small military outpost rather than a fortified farm. Three miles to the west, near Ford, the remains of a Roman building with flues, seen and described by Fenton, imply a more permanent settlement, civil or military, and deserve further exploration. Castell Fleming and Ford are on a line of road, which may be an early trackway utilised and improved by Roman troops. Bertram, in his 'Richard of Cirencester,' imagined the name *Via Julia* for a road traversing South Wales, and gave it a terminus at St. Davids, for which he borrowed the name *Menapia* from Ptolemy's account of the south-east coast of Ireland. Nothing Roman has been found on the supposed site at St. Davids, and the destination of the road passing Castell Fleming, if it is Roman, is more likely to have been Fishguard, which may have been used as a port of call by the Roman fleet.

Although Roman troops were rarely seen, coins and pottery found their way into native hands. They are naturally more abundant on the eastern boundary. The Llanfyrnach and Caldey Island hoards (Nos. 485, 98) cannot be dated; but the first century hoard of Llanddewi Velfrey (430A) recalls that of Llanboidy a few miles away (Carmarthenshire, No. 217), the one ending with Vespasian, the other with Domitian. They belong to the period when military activity was at its height, and Carmarthen probably had a Roman garrison. The *fibula* from Llandrudion, near Solva (No. 994), which may be work of the first century, is almost the only find from the west coast. Even in the second century the evidence of intercourse with Roman traders is scanty except on the south-east. There we have coins of the first and second centuries from Tenby, a Samian fragment from a cave near Penally, and a harp-shaped *fibula* of Antonine type from the native settlement on Stackpole Warren. The area extends in the third century; Nanna's Cave on Caldey Island and, much further west, the curiously regular settlement on Gatholm (*Arch. Camb.*, 1910, p. 271 ff.) yielded pottery of the period, and excavation would probably produce much similar evidence. Few inland sites have been tested, but Fenton picked up Roman pottery at Nant-y-castell near Clydai and Dr. Wheeler has found the fragment of a *mortarium* among the sherds from Moel Trigarn. By the time of the Thirty Tyrants Roman coins were reaching the west coast in large numbers. Three hoards were buried at Fishguard, two ending with the Tetrici, one with Numerianus. Coins of Carausius have been found singly on several sites, and in a hoard near Newton North, at the head of the Eastern Cleddau estuary (No. 831). These finds must be interpreted, along with similar hoards from Laugharne and Llansadurnin in Carmarthenshire and many other points on the sea-board, as proofs that the region was deeply affected by the disorders of the time. It is in this period that Irish chronicles place the migration of the Desi from Ireland to South Wales, a movement which it may some day be possible to correlate with archaeological evidence. At present we can only say that few coins of the fourth century have been found in the west of Pembrokeshire, whereas in Cornwall and North Wales the coins of Constantine and his family occur in considerable numbers and in localities which suggest that at this time there was regular intercourse by sea. This may mean that the Irish settlers stood aloof from the influences which were moulding the native population of adjoining areas.

THE PERIOD 500-1100 A.D.

In a short notice of what may be called the formative period of Welsh history—for the century immediately following sees the firm establishment of social and political conditions that lead by natural gradations to those of the modern era—it may be well to start with an attempted estimate of the racial elements that are found in occupation of the county at the opening of the period, the additions they received, the modifications they underwent, and the results of the admixture.

We have already alluded to a descent of Goidelic Celts during the Roman period—the invasion of the Irish tribe of the Desi which had found it desirable to seek a

quieter settlement. This took place about the year 270 A.D.* These invaders must have found themselves amongst a people who were already of mixed blood; for, whatever may have been the racial strain of the earlier, not to say the earliest, occupiers, it may be considered fairly certain that some British Goidels had reached the western shores of South Wales, and possibly already used the name Demet for themselves and their country. The Desi may therefore have been welcomed as a reinforcement of the Goidelic non-Aryan aborigines.† Archaeologically, one consequence of these migrations may have been the construction of some of the cliff castles, defences consisting usually of one or two banks carried across the neck of many of the innumerable rocky promontories and headlands which are found along the entire coast of Pembrokeshire, and at favourable points on Milford Haven. Such a natural form of stronghold, which could be used by strangers for both offensive and defensive operations, would be adopted by invaders by sea of all periods.

There are other references in early Irish literature to communication with Wales prior to and during the Roman period. It is not, however, until the fifth and throughout the sixth centuries that, in the first outburst of fervour following upon the planting of Christianity in Wales and Ireland, we find the earliest Irish and Welsh religious leaders crossing to and fro St. George's Channel without dread or difficulty; and there is no reason to doubt that the merchant was not far behind the missionary.

This state of things continued for a couple of centuries, when it was rudely disturbed by the Scandinavian invasions, which commenced for Ireland in 795, and for Wales in 858. The object of the early invasions was rapine; the cathedral church of St. Davids was repeatedly sacked, as doubtless were all places that seemed to promise loot or lust to the spoilers. Two evidences of this unhappy period survive: one in the direct testimony of Asser in his *Life of King Alfred*; the other in the sculptured slab erected in St. Davids to the memory of Archbishop Abraham and his sons, Hedd and Isaac, who fell victims to the Danes in the year 1078 (p. 350).

The Norse raids into Dyfed continued in all their frightfulness at uncertain intervals for about two centuries, when they appear to have either ceased altogether or to have been considerably mitigated. This change of attitude was probably occasioned by the conversion to Christianity, and the consequent peaceable settlement of the foreigners in the regions where they established themselves.‡

To this latter period, the period of permanent settlement, is to be ascribed the foundation of different towns: Tenby in the south, Haverford near the centre, and Fishguard in the north of the county. Numerous Scandinavian place names such as Steynton, Hasguard, Milford, all within easy distance of the great land-locked haven, bespeak the firm hold which the Norsemen had acquired over much of the southern and western districts of Pembrokeshire.

The depth and extent of the Norse occupation of Wales is, of course, a moot question. It is possible that the lasting influence of the Northmen has not been sufficiently recognised in Dr. J. E. Lloyd's *History of Wales* (ch. x). Dr. Lloyd writes as follows:—

The fact soon became evident that, much as the country was exposed to the attacks of the Northmen, and long as it continued to be in danger from them, their total effect was comparatively slight. Further research may yet establish points of contact between the Welsh and the old Norse language and literature, and even between the institutions of the two races, but the salient fact remains that nowhere on Welsh soil was there any permanent Scandinavian settlement. History records no sustained attempt at anything of the kind, and, if it be replied that the contemporary annals are meagre, it may be added that the evidence of Welsh place names does but confirm the negative conclusion drawn from the silence of the chroniclers. There is, it need hardly be said, abundant evidence of the familiarity of the sea-rovers with the features of the Welsh coast; headland, islet and harbour still bear the names which were given them by the bold navigators who cruised around them on their adventurous quests, and the Norse names, through the medium of English, are now more widely known than the original Celtic ones. Thus, the ancient Môn became "Anglesey," the "island of the strait"; "Gwales," "far out in the Western Sea," became "Grasholm," the "grassy islet"; "Abergwaun" became "Fishguard," the "place of fish." Holms, like Priestholm and Flatholm, fiords like Milford and Haverford, wicks like Goodwick and Oxwich, eys like Ramsey, Caldy and Swansea, tell their tale of Scandinavian flitting to and fro among the rocks and inlets of the Welsh sea-board. But all traces of the Norsemen disappear as one leaves high-water mark and strikes inland. Even in Pembrokeshire, where the undoubted

* *The Journal of the Royal Soc. of Antiqs. of Ireland*, 1890-91, V, i, 642 (Rhys).

† This may be inferred from the unquestionable fact that from this period the names in what in the tenth century became the ruling house of South-West Wales, show that it traced its descent from the race of "Crimthann on the other side."

‡ The conversion of the Norsemen in Ireland took place about the year 1000. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, was founded by them in 948 according to Ware, and in 1022 according to Keating.

evidences of Teutonic settlement on a large scale have been connected by some writers with the Viking movement, it is clear on examination of the place names in point that they are much more likely to be of Anglo-Norman than of Scandinavian origin. The prevailing element is the English “-ton”; no instance is to be found of the Northern “-by.” Williamston and Johnston and Jeffreyston are intermingled with Gumfridston and Herbrandston and Haroldston in such a manner as to forbid the assumption that we have to do with a heathen settlement of the Viking age, and the historian is relieved from the necessity of finding a place for an encroachment upon the kingdom of Dyfed of which no hint is to be found in the ancient chronicle of St. Davids, or in the laws of Hywel the Good.

It is true that the range of Norse influence is confined to the south and south-western coasts of the county, comprising the old hundreds of Castlemartin, Narberth (part), and Rhos, and to a part of the hundred of Kemes in the north; but these districts represent not far short of half the area of the entire county; while the region to the east of what was then the southern part of Narberth hundred and is now in the county of Carmarthen, including the later lordship of Laugharne and much of the land between the lower waters of the Tav and Tywi, can also be proved by the place names recorded in unpublished documents to have been occupied by Scandinavian peoples. This is altogether apart from the later settlements of Flemings and Norman-French with which we shall deal presently. It is also correct to say that there is “no instance to be found of the Northern *-by*”—except Tenby, which Dr. Lloyd states to have been “a stronghold of the lords of Dyfed ages before the English learned to call it Tenby.”* The names ending in *-ton* are thickest within a five-mile circuit round Haverford, and are found annexed to such unmistakable Norse personal names as Harold, Steyn, and Herbrand.

Not only is the suffix *-ton* appended to Norse names, but it is found attached to names that can be as definitely shown to have belonged to Flemings, such as Wizo, surnamed the Fleming, no doubt because he was a leader of his countrymen, the remains of whose manorial castle are still to be traced at Wis-ton, and one of whose donations to Slebech Commandery was Amlast-ton (Ambleston). The really striking point about Pembrokeshire topography is that when we come to Norman-French names we find few of them with terminations characteristic of Normandy, such as *ville*, though this is not entirely absent. But the William and Geoffrey and the Norman and French and Norman-French baronage are found to have adopted the affix *ton* in such words as Williamston, Johnston, and Jeffreyston.

On the other hand, it would only be what we should expect from the proximity of the shires of Somerset and Devon to find traces of landings along the south coast of Pembroke. But, if all the foreign names of this district are regarded as Saxon, they are so intermixed with a large residuum of Welsh names as to prove that any Saxon settlements must have been thinly scattered and sparsely occupied. There is only a single instance of the distinctive Saxon termination *-ham* (*heim*) in Pembrokeshire—that of Sealyham, in the centre of the Flemish district, which, however, does not appear in records until comparatively late. The Cymric form *cwm* is found in the Welsh parts, but by no means as frequently as might be expected from the physical characteristics of the county. Only one, Cwmwdig, is to be traced in the large parish of St. Davids.

Not only is the presence of the Scandinavian settlers attested by the place names of the county, but their influence is, as we believe, to be traced in the most imposing military earthworks of the tenth, in the art products of the eleventh, and in the literature of the twelfth and succeeding centuries.

While the Scandinavians are known to have destroyed many objects which, had they survived, would have been highly prized by modern archaeologists, it would be impossible for a virile and imaginative race like the Norse vikings to have fought for

* Dr. Lloyd's statement is based on the term “Dinbych y Pysgod,” which he takes to have existed ages before the appearance of the Danes. There is no indication of an early camp or “din” at or near the town of Tenby, and Dr. Lloyd himself refers to the notice of a *maer* of Dynbyc in a Latin version of the Welsh laws from a MS. of the early 14th century (ed. Rec. Com., 1841, ii, 879). The reference, doubtless, is to the mayor of Tenby, it may be to the first Danish mayor of the town, and the date is probably that of the foundation of the borough.

PEMBROKESHIRE PRE-NORMAN EARTHWORKS.



Fig. 20. NEVERN. Castell Henllys (No. 770).



Fig. 21. ST. DAVIDS. Castell (No. 949).



Fig. 22. ST. DAVIDS (No. 949).

and founded flourishing towns without adding their quota to the stock of Pembrokeshire antiquities. Amongst the earth and stone earthworks of the county are certain examples that are marked by differences of situation, construction, and form from the generally accepted British type of camp.* These are found in or near the districts where there are Norse place names. Of them the camp called Castell Meherin (No. 624), in the parish of Ludchurch, was, within the memory of some still living, the best preserved, though it is far from being so at the present day. It bears some resemblance to a Roman military station; but we are inclined to regard it as the work of Norse invaders, and to see in it the northernmost point of penetration of the Danish founders of Tenby, to which it constituted a strong defence. Its position on the border of the patria of St. Teilo, faced by the corresponding British fortress of Y Gaer (No. 420) on the verge of the patria of St. David, gave both of these camps a unique prominence during the religious and political quarrels of pre-Norman Pembrokeshire. The strong earthwork popularly known as Romans Castle (No. 1155), but in early documents termed Ramus Castle—probably a Norse personal name—is also worthy of special attention as displaying in situation and in plan a marked difference from the regular type of British camps.

THE NORMAN-FRENCH INVASION.

It is probable that by the year 1000 A.D., the Scandinavian peoples had become fully acclimatized in their new home; and the unchallenged ascendancy of Cnut (1016–1035), due to his power as well as to the impartiality of his rule, must have operated even in so retired a province as Dyved, to ensure a period of peace, in which both Goidel and Norseman found opportunities of appreciating each other better.

Before the close of the eleventh century a fresh body of strangers had made their appearance. These were the descendants of Northmen who had already laid the foundations of a splendid heritage which they had called after their own name, Normandy. The host that in 1066 accompanied duke William to the conquest of England, was composed for the most part of frenchified Northmen drawn from Upper and Lower Normandy, and with them were a number of Flemings (Brabançons), and some Bretons from the eastern division of Brittany.

It is a further tribute to the firmness of the hold obtained by the Scandinavian settlers upon the district on the north side of the great Haven which they administered from Haverford, that the first Norman arrivals did not seek to oust their kindred by force of arms. They took the sparsely occupied south side, choosing for the chief seat of their power an admirable strategic site at the western extremity of the Ridge-way between the two small waterways called Pen-ar and Lanion Pill. Here they founded a castle which they called Penbroke.† This step displayed their superior military sagacity, for they were thus enabled to threaten the Norse positions further up the Haven and to command the lower reaches of both the Western and the Eastern Cleddau.‡

* See A. Hadrian Allcroft's *Earthwork of England*, ch. xii.

† The early spellings of Pembroke are always Pen-; the second syllable has many forms.

‡ We obtain a good idea of the mentality of the French *advenæ*, and the sites they had appropriated for their baronies, from the bull issued by Pope Honorius in A.D. 1128 to the knightly disturbers of the peace of the churches appendant to the see of Llandaff, *quod matrem vestram landavensem ecclesiam . . . ausu temerario expoliare et eam adnichilare presumitis*. The names entered in the bull are Walter fil. Ricardi (Walter fitz Richard fitz Gilbert of the house of Brienne in Normandy, and Walterston, two miles east of Milford), Brian fitz Count, Payn fitz John (of Payn's Castle), Milo of Gloucester, Batrun fitz William (Baderon of Monmouth), Wimbald de Badlon (Ballon), Robert de Chandos, Richard fil. Puncii (wrongly printed as Puntii by Evans, *Book of Llan Dav*; seated at Punchestown), Robert fil. Martin (de Turribus, lord of Kemes), Robert fil. Roger (of Rogerston), and Maurice fil. William de lundriis (son of de Londres of Kidwelly, and lord of Castle Maurice). Most of the above-mentioned baronial seats are in the cantreys of Rhos and Pebidiog.

The Scandinavian settlement in the north of the county seems to have been confined to the small harbours of Fishinguard and Goodwick. These colonies had doubtless started from Ireland, whereas it is possible that some, at any rate, of the bands who first infested, and then ended by settling on and around the Haven, had come direct from Scandinavia, or might have been the vanguard of the invasion from Normandy. There must have also been Norse colonists on Caldey, to which they gave its highly appropriate name, Cald-eye. About the year 1100, the island passed into the hands of the Norman-French Martin de Turribus, who had established himself in the cantrev of Kemes. Martin transformed the Welsh cantrev into a Norman-Welsh lordship, and fixed himself firmly in his newly-established seat of Nevern by marrying the Scandinavian heiress Geva.

In 1081 the Norman conqueror made a pilgrimage to St. Davids, probably travelling via Narberth and Haverford, and returning by the same route, thus suggesting that Pembroke castle had not at that date been thought of. The fortress may, however, have been determined upon as one of the consequences of William's journey through the county; for soon afterwards it is recorded that Alured de Montgomery built there a castle, of which (if it was one of the earthen mound type) not a vestige has survived. It appears that the Norman-French hold upon the district was at the outset precarious, and as it showed no signs of improving, Montgomery determined upon seeking to improve his fortunes elsewhere.

It is significant that the place-names in the deanery of Castlemartin, of which Pembroke is the civic and administrative centre, though including many of Scandinavian origin (such as Stackpool, Angle, Frainslake) and a few of Flemish origin (such as Flimston, Ermingate), bear testimony to the presence of the Welsh element in considerable force (Pwllerochan, Rhoscrowther, St. Petrox, Trewent, Trebowen, Kilpason, Cricmaoren (Crug maharen), Pennar. In the Scandinavian district north of the Haven, and within a circuit of five miles round Haverford (except to the east where the Western Cleddau was the boundary) only one place bearing a Welsh name can be found, namely, Rosemarket, *i.e.*, Rhos-market (*see p.* 314).

Following upon Alured de Montgomery's unsuccessful effort, King Stephen, in 1138, created Gilbert de Clare, lord of Striguil, earl of Pembroke. His son Richard, called Strongbow, succeeded to the earldom in 1148. In his time (1168-9) Ireland entered definitely into the sphere of English politics, and Pembroke assumed a new importance as the point from which it could be most easily reached. On his first expedition, Strongbow sailed from Pembroke, though the Fitzgerald contingent, which had found lodgment in the Welsh cantrev of Pebidiog, started from Druston, in the parish of Nolton (*see No.* 835). Ponce de Laon, who had established himself at Puncheston, and de la Rupe, who had fixed his eyrie at Roch castle, were amongst this company. The Fitzgeralds were rapidly transforming themselves into Welsh chieftains, as they had already seized upon the bishopric of St. Davids and its most lucrative dignities. The de Barrys of Manorbier and the de Carues of Carew, were later arrivals in the county from Devonshire, and, with the Wogans and other famous Pembrokeshire families, took part in the various Irish expeditions that lasted well into the 13th century.

The Fleming irruption into Pembrokeshire has been doubted, but of its occurrence there can be no question. The story of its occasion has varied between an inroad of the sea in Holland, and the removal of a troublesome element from the Scottish border of England. Both circumstances may have contributed. It has been stated that the strangers found fresh quarters in the cantrev of Rhos, which we have seen already occupied by the Scandinavians in overwhelming numbers. There can, however, be no doubt that the principal Flemish settlement was made in the district between the Western and Eastern Cleddau, which was known to the Welsh as the cantrev of Daugleddau, though it is clear from place-names that stray families of Flemings found homes in the adjoining districts of Rhos and Castlemartin.* Their chief personage was Wizo, "the Fleming," who resided at Wiston

* Giraldus speaks of the *Flandrenses tam extra Ros quam intra* (Rolls Ed. i, 28); he also mentions Flemish colonies in Dungleddy (Dau Gledau), and in the old Norse settlement in Angle (*ib.*). Elsewhere he refers to them, thus: *Gens hæc originem a Flandria ducens, ab Anglorum rege Henrico primo ad hos fines inhabitandum transmissa. Gens fortis et robusta . . . nunc ad aratrum nunc ad arma gens promptissima (ib., vi, 88).*

(Wizo's tun). The house of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem at Slebech (in Dau Gledau), which had incorporated the disestablished house of the Knights Templars at Templeton (parish of South Narberth), was practically a Flemish foundation, and from the confirmation charter of bishop Anselm of St. Davids (A.D. 1230) we have a list of the munificent grants in different parishes of Daugleddau by Wizo and his sons to that house. The Prescelly range of hills formed the northern boundary of that cantrev, and along its broad and fairly level summit runs the early trackway called *Via Flandrica*. The trackway is of a far earlier date than the settlement of the Flemings, but the name testifies to the line of march taken by the new arrivals, and also to the consternation excited among the Welsh inhabitants of the district, who, if not actually dispossessed of their holdings, must have found their opportunities of future expansion much curtailed.

The confusion that could not fail to result from such a gathering of races is clearly evidenced in the earliest extant Pipe Roll, that of the year 1121, when the sheriff of Carmarthen opens his account with a debt of 20s. owing by Bledhericus Walensis* for an agreement made with the Flemings whose men he had slaughtered. Other debtors to the exchequer are Giselbert de Lampeter, Candelanus (Cynddylan), Alured, son of Anschelin Driue (Drue of Drewston, *see* No. 835, *post*), Walter de Guher (Gower), the sons of Roger Owen, Godelbert le black (who owed £8 for a verdict of £16 against Hubert flohard, and for 20s. due to him by Odo the tanner), Ugan Crag, Bleddyn de Mabudrud and brothers (owed 7 marks for the rape of Bledri's daughter; their bails Robert de quercu and Stephen de Cameis), Alured, son of Anschetel Driue (owed 60s. for entry into his father's patrimony), Bernard, bishop of St. Davids (owed £8 16s. 4d. due to the men of Carmarthen), the men of Cantrefmawr (owed 40s. for killing the men of the bishop of Salisbury, probably at or near Kidwelly). Hiatt, the sheriff, renders account of the ferm of Penbroc, paying into the treasury £58 18s. 9d. Gillopatric the moneyer renders account of £4, the value of forfeited old coin, Walinus Flandrensis and Hubert and William his sons, Walter, son of Witz's son, Alured, son of Wihenoc (for 19s. for the guardianship of the wife of Witson Flandrensis), Godebert, the Fleming of Ros, and William, son of Warmund, and Gerard (5 marks for guardianship of the son of Tanchelin).

The above items show that as early as 1121 the king's fiscal administration was strictly exercised over a considerable area of the county with a fairness that could not fail to have a unifying effect upon those who acknowledged its even-handed justice. There was doubtless much turmoil and disorder, rising probably at times to local conflicts between the various nationalities; still, in truth, they were being rapidly welded into one community. Indeed, the very forces that were operating in the larger area of the kingdom to produce the English people, were at work on a smaller scale to produce the Pembrokeshire men of the later middle ages. The process of consolidation and unification must have been greatly facilitated by the common parentage of Scandinavians, Norman-French and Fleming. Being branches of the Nordic stock, they doubtless exhibited sufficient linguistic affinities to enable them to converse on ordinary topics. Among the Scandinavian arrivals from Ireland, too, were doubtless many Goidels, who would find themselves at home with their compatriots already domiciled in Wales, and would form a connection between the Demetian Gaels and their Scandinavian supplanters. As a matter of fact, we hear nothing after the year 1300 of Northmen, Normans or Flemings as separate constituents in the population of the county. The Welsh contingent was cut off from the rest by the inheritance of a different language, but the original elements soon lost the bitter sense of defeat and disruption, and had already begun not merely to mix with the foreigners on equal terms, but to take their share and play their part in the assimilation and production of a combined people who should become more Welsh than Welshmen themselves.

The Battle of Mynydd Carn.

Within the period with which we are dealing (500–1100) falls the battle of Carn Mountain, unquestionably the most momentous contest waged on Welsh ground in historic times. Its immediate and most far-reaching result was the

* Bledri, son of Cadivor Fawr, and the first "interpreter" of the Grail romances (*Revue Celtique*, 1911, xxxii, 5).

establishment of two families in the princedoms of North and South Wales respectively, whose power lasted to the final extinction of independent native rule in Wales.

This famous encounter took place in the year 1081, between the forces of Trahaiarn the usurper of the principality of Gwynedd, and the two deposed princes Gruffydd ap Cynan and Rhys ap Tewdwr. In its effect it may be compared with the great battle of 1066, which completely changed the history of England, and it may with more than usual relevancy, be termed the Hastings of Wales.

It is somewhat strange that the site of this eventful battle should be the subject of a conflict of opinion that may be likened to the battle itself, and inasmuch as we suggest a different conclusion, it is desirable to set forth the stages of the struggle. The following passage is taken from Professor J. E. Lloyd's *History of Wales*, p. 384 :—

This [1081] was the year of the memorable battle of Mynydd Carn, in which all the leading figures of the period took part, and which left its impress permanently on the history of Gwynedd and of Deheubarth. On the one side the combatants were Gruffydd ap Cynan, seeking the crown which had slipped from his grasp, and Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of Deheubarth, over whom ill-fortune had also for the moment triumphed. On the other hand were Trahaiarn [the chief ruler of Gwynedd], Meilyr son of Rhiwallon ap Cynfyn, and Caradog ap Gruffydd, now lord of Morganwg, and probably bent upon adding the rest of South Wales to his realm. Gruffydd joined his ally at Porth Clais, near St. Davids, where Rhys had been compelled to seek sanctuary; he brought to his aid a valuable contingent of troops from Ireland, with whom he had sailed from Waterford Harbour, Danes wielding two-edged axes, Irish footmen with darts and water-flails (who flourished spiked balls of iron), his own warriors with shield and glaive. The host marched out from St. Davids with the solemn blessing of bishop Julien and his clergy, and at the close of the day came upon the enemy's camp at Mynydd Carn, a spot which unhappily has not been identified, though it cannot have been far from the borders of Dyfed. Rhys, if one is to believe the Life [of Gruffydd] (none too impartial a witness), was not willing to engage that night, but Gruffydd's impetuous passion would brook no delay, and he rushed in the fading light upon his foes. They were soon broken and scattered, Trahaiarn, Meilyr and Caradog all fell in the fray, and Gruffydd had a clear course before him. He made haste to ravage Arwystli, and, thereafter, Powys, the lands which had sent oppressors to Gwynedd, and then entered triumphantly into possession of his own.

With reference to the site of this important battle the editor of the *Hanes Gruffydd ap Cynan* (Mr. Arthur Jones, assistant lecturer in history at the University College of North Wales), observes (p. 171, n. 13) :—

There is some doubt as to the exact situation of this Mynydd Carn. Usually it is identified with Carno in Montgomeryshire (*Gwentian Brut*, p. 69, [Lewis] Morris's *Celt[ic] Remains*, p. 70, Powell's *Caradoc* [i.e., *History of Cambria*], p. 108, *Arch. Camb.*, second series, IV, pp. 6 and following). But it is to be noted that Gruffydd plundered the lands of Rhys after the battle and then returned to Gwynedd (*Hanes*, p. 131), that is to say, that for the sake of an unimportant revenge he was absurd enough to travel the long distance south to Dyfed after a hard battle. Such a supposition is untenable. On the other hand, Mr. [later Sir] O. M. Edwards (*Wales*, p. 54) places the site of the battle "somewhere in South Ceredigion" (cf. also *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, p. 167). But the fact seems to be that the battle was fought in the dominions of Rhys, where the enemy was ravaging and at a spot within a day's march of St. Davids. The Ordnance maps mark near Newport (Pembroke) a Mynydd Carn Ingle [*sic*] amidst numerous other carns. This is a possible site of the battle, since it has the "carnedd" spoken of in the text, and is about 20 miles from St. Davids.

The reference in the text of the *Hanes* to the cairn in question reads as follows :—

The people of the country call the hill on which the battle took place "Mynydd Carn," that is to say, "the Mountain of the Cairn," for a huge cairn of stones is there under which a hero was buried in olden times.

Still later, in the year 1922, Sir Evan D. Jones, the president of the Cambrian Archaeological Association for that year, devoted his presidential address to a consideration of the location of Mynydd Carn. Sir Evan Jones's address appears in *Arch. Camb.* for December, 1922. A map of the district between Fishguard and Newport in the north of the county accompanies his paper, and upon this map appears a coloured patch marked "Site of Battle," the central spot being the meeting place of the parishes of Llanllawer, Llanychllwydog and Dinas. The district immediately to the west Sir Evan Jones has marked "Mynydd Carn," and on the area styled Mynydd Dinas on the Ordnance sheets he has placed the words "Y Garn Fawr." A number of sites in the immediate neighbourhood denote more or less apocryphal antiquities, among which Sir Evan has marked 'Glyn Gath,' 'Clyn Gath,' and 'Carn y Gath'—names which he explains as 'the Valley of the Battle' and 'Battle Meadow.'

Sir Evan Jones's conclusions is thus stated :—

There cannot be any doubt, I venture to suggest, that Garn Llanllawer [otherwise, Y Garn Fawr] is the Mynydd Carn of Welsh history, and that the battle to which it gives its name was fought on



Fig. 23. BRAWDY. Pointz Castle (No. 63).



Fig. 24. ST. DOGWELLS. Wolf's Castle (No. 1018).



Fig. 25. SLEBECH. Pieton Castle Mound (No. 1084).

PEMBROKESHIRE MOUND CASTLES.

the plateau ever since known as Glyngath, and on the adjoining lands which lie on the eastern and south-eastern slopes of Mynydd Llanllawer.*

We, on the contrary, are inclined to believe that the Mynydd Carn of the poets and historians is to be found in the parish of Begelly, and that the spot is to be located at or in the immediate neighbourhood of the site indicated at the head of article No. 745 (p. 251).

At that reference will be found the description of the remains of what must have been a tumulus of unusual dimensions, whence has been disinterred the most important group of sepulchral urns that has been met with in Wales (*see* p. xxx, and fig. 5 i and vi, figs. 205-7, and fig. 207A).

As regards the precise location of the site of the battle in the medieval records Carn, or Mynydd Carn, was the name of a district which became known as the manor of Carn or of Carn Mountain. The greater part of this district is situated within the parish of Begelly, though in the period before the limits of Begelly became fixed within their present lines, it extended to the adjoining parishes of Narberth South, Loveston, and Reynalton (Rheinallt's or Renald's or Reynard's tun). The entire district was probably 'yn Arberth'; that is, it formed part of the petty chieftainship of Arberth, which, as is shown under the title Narberth, was the patrimony of an important line of Welsh overlords.

In the Inquisition upon the possessions of Sir John Carew, taken in the year 1362, two knight's fees are returned as in 'Begelly et Carne' (Owen's *Pem.*, pt. ii, p. 334), proving that the name at that period represented a definite and well-recognised area, and the chief part of the sub-manor of Carn must have fallen, as it falls at this day, within the parish of Begelly, where it forms a curious projection beyond the main body of the parish, thus cutting off the northern extension of the neighbouring parish of Reynalton. The whole parish of Begelly is fairly flat, but the 700 or 800 acres which constituted the area of ancient Carn rise a little above the immediately surrounding district and culminate in a broad plateau which is still known as "Mynydd" Carn.

Disregarding for the moment the strict limits of the modern parishes, and viewing the district as an area separated from its surroundings by slight natural boundaries, we find within and around it the following suggestive farm and field names. It should be understood that the topography of the district is almost exclusively English, about the only exceptions being the names noticed here.

On the west, in the parish of Loveston, is a farmstead called Dinaston. The first part of this bilingual place-name is of course the word *Dinas*, usually employed in Welsh topography to denote a natural, as distinguished from an artificial, defensive position, which in most instances, though not in all, exhibits no trace of man's handiwork. The field immediately to the east of the farmstead is called 'Castle Park.'†

A sharp declivity on the eastern side of this field slopes sharply down to a small rivulet, which must have always made access difficult to the more gradually sloping ground on the other side of the stream, and still converts the bottom of the dingle into an almost impassable swamp. However, at a point almost facing the north-eastern end of Castle Park, the streamlet makes a slight turn and soon exhausts itself, so that it was probably always easy to pass to the eastward by a short détour. The tiny brook bears no name, but in the Tithe Schedule of Begelly the two fields opposite Castle Park are called 'Castle tump' and 'Castle park.' Upon none of these fields are any remains, whether defensive or sepulchral, apparent, nor could it be learned that their cultivation had brought to light any object of antiquity.

* It would appear that Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans adopted the view of Sir Evan Jones (*The Book of Aneirin*, xxvi). Dr. Evans's own contribution that Llanllaw-harne—an alternative form of Llanllawer—"is an abbreviated form of Llan llawr Tra-haeearn, i.e., the church of Trahaearn's domains" needs no refutation. The Trahaearn whose name appears in the place-names of the district is not the Trahaearn of the battle of Carn, as Dr. Evans seems to think, but a different personage altogether—the brother of Bledri ap Cadivor.

It should be pointed out also that none of the names which are regarded as being of special significance appears on the original or modern Ordnance sheets, except that of "Carn y gath," which is given on the original 1-inch map. Cath or (y) Gath is the Welsh for "cat," and cannot be a corruption of the word "cad," a battle. Moreover, the name Glyngath can never have been given to a plateau. Further, a careful inspection of the district showed that Y Garn Fawr was a natural projection of limestone, with not a trace of antiquity on or near it, like so many of the natural prominences on the Prescellys to which the name of Carn has been appended (*see* Nos. 528 in the parish of Llanrian and 788 in the parish of Newport).

† The term "Castle" in Pembrokeshire, as, indeed, throughout Wales, points to some kind of antiquity, and "park" is common for a field that has long been cultivated.

The northern boundary of the last-named fields also constitutes the boundary between the parishes of Begelly and Narberth South, the latter a recent subdivision for administrative purposes of the great medieval parish of Narberth. About half a mile further eastward, on the northern side of the same boundary, and within the parish of Narberth South, in a small field on the farm of North Hill, and at the spot indicated on Ordnance Survey sheet (Pem. 85 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 33''$), stand the remains of the cairn of which we have already spoken, and which has given a name to the district within which it is placed.

So far as our enquiries extended, it did not appear that the cairn possessed a distinctive name, and the field adjoining the mound is known in the Tithe Schedule only by the non-committal term of "Stone leys." But everywhere within the district a vague tradition of a great battle was met with. This tradition, however, was in no way associated with the carnedd on North Hill farm, but always concerned a great encounter which had taken place on the plateau of Carn Mountain. Further particulars of the cairn itself, and of the evidences of burial recently discovered within it, will be found in article No. 745 below.

It is, of course, not suggested that the tumulus had any connection with the battle of 1081, beyond its identification with the cairn mentioned by the Welsh chronicler as marking the site of that battle. But it may be added that in the adjoining field, about fifty yards north of the mound, is a huge circular pit having its sides roughly built up with unmortared stone walling. If any superstructure formerly existed, every particle of it has vanished, and much of the earth contained in the circular pit has been removed in order to dig out the stone by which it is lined. This would appear to have been done at a period beyond living memory, though the pit has been treated as a quarry whenever there was need for stone, and there is no recollection or tradition of any discoveries having been made there. Nothing connected with it forbids the suggestion that we have here a burial place, constructed after the different fashion of a much later day.

MILITARY AND DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

Mound Castles: Rathes.—The regular course of development of defensive structures found in all parts of Pembrokeshire is clearly perceptible in its military monuments. The earthen and stone camps appear to have been utilised by successive peoples, though slight changes of situation and of shape doubtless resulted from the introduction of improved weapons and tactics. A few examples of a different type of camp in those parts of the county where it is known that the Norse invaders landed and settled we have already noticed.

It was, however, not until the arrival of the Norman-French towards the close of the 11th century, that the earthen mound castle with its annexed court or bailey makes its appearance. This type of defensive position is found in Brabant a little before the opening of the 10th century, and had become common in the neighbouring duchy of Normandy before the conquest of England was effected. The term "rath," by which these earth-mound castles are generally known in Pembrokeshire, would seem to be Irish, not Norse, and the word is not associated with the Danish fortified positions on the east coast of England. It is not found in early records relating to the county, and may even be a late importation from Ireland brought over by fugitives who are known to have crossed into Pembrokeshire in great numbers about the commencement of the 16th century.

We have been favoured with the views of Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., a retired member of this Commission, whose knowledge of the early monuments of Pembrokeshire was gained as Ordnance Survey Officer, and who writes as follows:—

The name "Rath" or "Rathe" is first found in George Owen's *Description of Pembrokeshire*: "St. Leonard's Rathe, an old fort on high ground" (p. 108). The same work appears in Fenton's *Tour through Pembrokeshire* as "the Rathe." It is the only one mentioned in the 1-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1818, but little can be inferred from this as few camps are marked upon this map.

In the Ordnance Survey map of 1838 the name occurs fourteen times, and once as "Wrath"; all in the hundred of Rhos and Dungleddy.

In the new 6-inch map (the best archaeological map) it is found thirty-one times, and it has now extended to Castle Martin. In this map it is always spelt "rath," but in Lewis's *Dictionary* (1848) "The Rath" at Rudbaxton follows the Welsh form "Rhath." From this large increase it might be



Fig. 30. LAMPHEY PALACE (No. 362).



Fig. 31. HAVERFORDWEST PRIORY (No. 296).



Fig. 32. ST. DOGMAELS ABBEY (No. 1012).

PEMBROKESHIRE ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE
(BUCK'S VIEWS).



Fig. 26. NARBERTH (No. 737).



Fig. 27. HAVERFORDWEST (No. 283).



Fig. 28. NEWPORT (No. 820).



Fig. 29. SLEBECH. Picton (No. 1084).

considered that the use of the name was extending, and to a certain extent this appears to be the case, although the number of Rathes on the 6-inch map is largely augmented by fragments of work which were omitted from the earlier 1-inch maps. Thus the Rath at Willis has evidently supplanted the name Castell within comparatively recent times (but before 1838), for the adjoining farm is still called Pen Castell. [Note.—This is probably a mistake of the Ordnance Survey, for the local inhabitants still call it the Castell.]

Walwyns Castle Rath and Romans Castle Rath are tautologies of later date.

Black Point Rath, Honeystone Rath, Capeston Rath, Rudbaxton Rath, Thornton Rath and Priory Rath are instances of what were called Camps on the Ordnance Survey map of 1838 and are Rathes in 1903; but it by no means follows that what were called camps by the Ordnance Surveyors were not known as rathes by the local inhabitants.

Although Laws and Owen had the advantage of the 6-inch map, yet only twenty-four Rathes are claimed by them, the missing five are either camps or castles; one, Froghill, is new. Downman has twenty-six, but several of these are new, as most of the smaller ones are omitted by him.

It may be concluded that there are about thirty-six Rathes, all included in the narrow slip running across the centre of the county. None are further north than Ambleston, or south of the southern shores of Milford Haven, or east of the hundred of Dungleddy.

The name is applied to works of a very varied character and age.

None of the Iron Age works come under this category, though the name is associated with the ditchless works of Spittal and Scollock, and the still more indefinite Rosemary and Plumbstone Mountain.

Of the Romano-British are the triple lines of Great Castle Head, Dale, Marlais and Woods Rath; with two lines Capeston, Thornton, Howelston, Romans Castle and Honeyston; with single lines are the Cliff Castle of Black Point, Old Castle Steynton, Broadmoor and the very doubtful Deer Park. Further inland are Dinant on a promontory with Pilcombe Priory, and Froghill approaching the Horseshoe.

Defended only on one side by nature are Pentyparc, on the slope of a hill, with Rickeston, Brooklands, Pill Crowhill, Church Rath, Vicarage Rath, Cuckoo Grove, Newtown and Parcymar, West Penna, Walton Hill and Uzmaston—the three last are practically destroyed. The circular enclosures at Walton East, Walesland, and East Hook, and the rectangular Holmes and Knock.

These works are of such different characters that any ideas of Rath builders must be abandoned, and the name considered as a generic name for an entrenchment in this particular district. [Note.—The fragments of the works at Popton and South Hook which were destroyed when the forts were made were always known as Rathes in 1870. Even the work on Great Castle Head, St. Ishmaels, was called a Rath, when the lighthouse was built there; in fact, all the entrenchments on the shores of the Haven were called Rathes in my time (1868–71).]

Rath is described in the Dictionary as “A circular earthwork or mound found in Scotland, Ireland, Yorkshire and Pembrokeshire.”

The origin of the name has given rise to much speculation; some have even asserted that it was the invention of the Ordnance Survey. This is, of course, impossible, for it has been shown that the name was in use long before the existence of the Ordnance Survey.

Doubtless the Surveyors had good authority for the name, though probably they made a liberal use of it. The late Professor Anwyl* (and there could be no higher authority), says that Rath is an obsolete Welsh word signifying a “Circular fortified spot, mound or hill.”

It has been considered that the name is found in the Ratostabios of Ptolemy's Itinerary, and is still preserved in Roath near Cardiff, in Welsh, Y Rhath; why the name should be unknown in the hundred of Narberth which was quite as English as the hundreds of Castle Martin, Rhos or Dungleddy,† is hard to explain. Probably the best explanation is that it was brought by the Irishmen who swarmed into the country in the 16th century.

Thus it is seen that the term Rath has lost whatever limited application it may once have had, and is no longer confined to a special class of mound structures. It is, in fact, ascribed nowadays to any kind of early earth or stone fortified enclosure, and no safe conclusion can be drawn from its modern use. It is, nevertheless, interesting to note that it is not applied to mound-and-bailey enclosures that can with fair certainty be put down to the French and Flemish arrivals. For example, the mound castles of Wiston, Castlebythe, Wolf's Castle, Slebech (i.e., Picton), Henry's Moat (*recte* Motte; cf. Moat Lane, *Inventory* of co. Montgomery), all in the Flemish district of Daugleddau; and Punchestown and Castle Maurice [Fitzgerald] in the French part of Rhos. Sentence Castle, near Narberth (see No. 748), may have been a Welsh mound-castle.‡ Though now in a dilapidated condition, it has without doubt seen many a carousal, where tales of Demetian valour, the germ of the later Arthurian romances, were told by Welsh *fablatores* who had learnt the language of their adversaries (see Giraldus Cambrensis, Works (Rolls ed.), vi, p. 209).

* One of the original members of this Commission.

† This is not quite correct. The hundred of Narberth remained essentially Welsh even after the Norse, French and Flemish intrusions.

‡ It is possible that the Castle Bliant of the Mabinogi of Pwyll, prince of Dyfed, which was certainly situated in the neighbourhood of Narberth, and which we have suggested (p. 246) is an erroneous rendering of Castle or Castell Bliauc, may be the Welsh name of Sentence Castle. And as to the latter name, it may, as “Sentence,” be the personal name of its first Norse or Norman builder, or as “Saint Ann's,” be that of the patron saint of Brittany, whence came many of the Conqueror's followers.

Stone Castles.—The earthen mound castles were soon deserted in favour of more substantial and convenient buildings of stone; only in the case of Wiston (No. 1194) can it be said that the stone structure grew out of a pre-existing motte. At Picton (No. 1084) the stone castle was built on a fresh site, a short distance from the earlier mound, and here the sequence is seen in great perfection. Pembroke (No. 886) was doubtless the first stone castle, and probably influenced all later construction. Carew, Haverford, Manorbier and Cilgerran speedily followed, as did the smaller structures of Narberth, Picton, Upton, Benton and Lawhaden. The latter, belonging to the bishops of St. Davids, was not subject to the changes of ownership which frequently occurred amongst the baronage, and presents evidence of the inevitable changes at an earlier period than the others. Picton and Upton have been inhabited throughout the ages, and consequently have retained less of their original features, while they display with greater clearness the methods by which each succeeding generation adapted them to the steady advance in comfort and softness of manners.

Domestic Structures.

The most important survivals in this class of remains are the residences of the bishops of St. Davids at St. Davids, Lamphey, and the domestic parts of Lawhaden Castle. Of the first the historians of the cathedral say that "it is hardly too much to affirm that it is altogether unsurpassed by any existing English edifice of its own kind." Its relation to the severe style of the great cathedral, and contrast with it, is well expressed in the air-photograph we are enabled to present opposite page 340, and its own entrancing beauty and magnificence is well seen in the photo-print reproduced opposite page 341.

A full description of the ruins is given in Messrs. Jones and Freeman's volume on the Cathedral. Lamphey repeats on a smaller scale the peculiar beauties of St. Davids (figs. 133-5).

Carew Castle, in its transformation from a strong medieval fortalice into, first, a fine early Tudor residence, and, about a century later, into what was intended to be a splendid Elizabeth mansion, is of interest to the student of architecture. Picton and Upton have been occupied down to the present time, whereby the original features of both have been considerably improved away. The mansion of Haroldston (fig. 115), and the residence in Carew parish called "the old Vicarage" contain features which represent a stage intermediate between the small defensive castle of the 14th century and the stately unprotected residences of the reign of Elizabeth; they were probably constructed in the early 15th century. The singular remains called Sister or Sisters Houses in the parish of Minwear (No. 701), should receive careful consideration.

A little over a century ago the southern part of the county was dotted over with a series of pleasant comfortable Elizabethan residences, most of them in the last stage of decay, but still exhibiting charming subjects for the clever brush of Mr. Charles Norris of Tenby (see figs. 33-8). Tenby must have been a delightful residential town.

Most of the houses of the smaller gentry are probably not older than the second half of the 17th century. They have preserved much of their irregular plan, but the moist air soon obliterates the sharpness of architectural details. We give a plate of typical examples (figs. 33-35), and some line illustrations of cottages in the parish of St. Davids (figs. 277-9). Much has been written of the rounded chimney stack, rising from a semi-circular base and usually placed beyond the line of the outer wall, which was a regular feature of Pembrokeshire dwelling houses of all grades a couple of centuries ago, though it is seldom met with now. Those chimneys are supposed to be a sign of Flemish occupation, but there is no ground for the supposition. As we have seen, the Flemings are found for the most part in the cantrev of Daugleddau, and it is somewhat strange to find fewer survivals of the round chimneys in that district than in the cantrevs of Castle Martin, Rhos, and the essentially Welsh Pebidiog. The feature seems to be of local origin.



Fig. 33.
TENBY; the Record
family mansion.



Fig. 34.
TENBY; the White
family mansion.



Fig. 35.
TENBY; Scotsborough.



Fig. 36. ST. DAVIDS.



Fig. 37. MAENCLOCHOG.



Fig. 38. ST. FLORENCE.



Fig. 39. MANORBIER (Jameston).



Fig. 40. HASGUARD (No. 281).



Fig. 41. BRAWDY (No. 65).



Fig. 42. ST. ISMAELS (No. 1051).

EXAMPLES OF PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES (WITHOUT TOWERS).

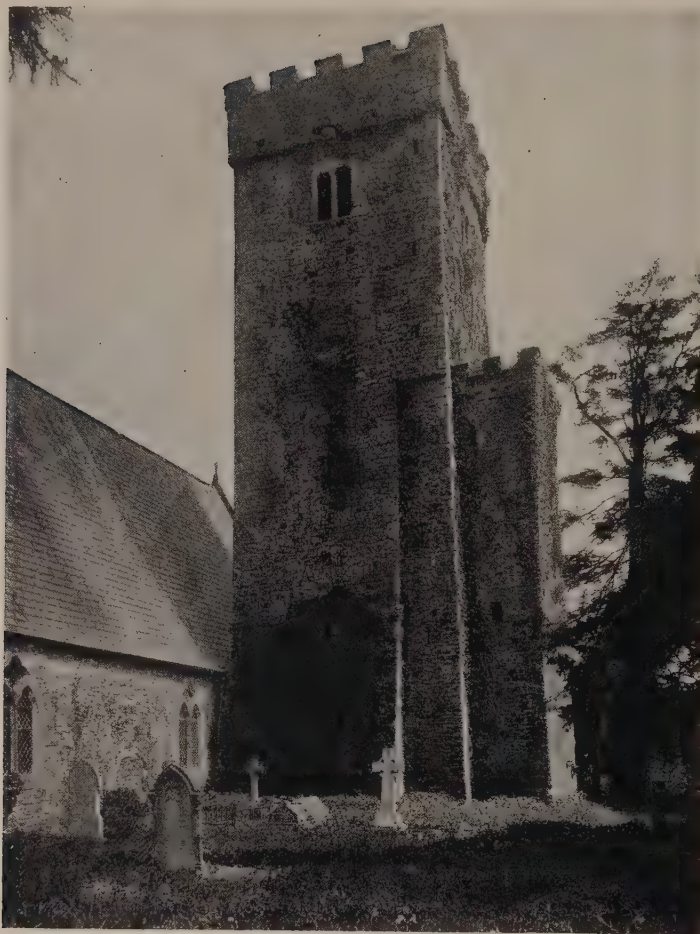


Fig. 43. LAWHADEN, showing earlier tower (No. 379).



Fig. 44. AMROTH (No. 14).

EXAMPLES OF PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCH TOWERS.



Fig. 45. JEFFRESTON (No. 345).



Fig. 46. LOVESTON (No. 617).



Fig. 47. AMBLESTON (No. 5).

EXAMPLES OF PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

St. David's Cathedral.

The great cathedral of West Wales has been the subject of so many monographs that it is unnecessary to do more here than draw attention to two features of our notice, namely, the history of its construction, and its ichnography, in both of which features we believe we have reached a level not previously attained.

The first consists of a paper on the craftsmanship displayed in the construction of the original 12th century building, which, by the courtesy of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, we are enabled to reproduce from the pages of *Archæologia Cambrensis* for December, 1922. This paper for the first time traces the work done by the different workmen employed upon the edifice, and, while in no wise rendering obsolete either the well-known volume of Jones and Freeman or the more recent papers on the architecture of the cathedral, reinforces them with knowledge drawn from a branch of study hitherto too much neglected.

The second feature to which we would draw attention is the light that is thrown upon the monumental remains in the cathedral by the production (p. 351) of the Welsh antiquary Robert Vaughan's notes of a journey to St. Davids which he undertook, probably between the years 1640 and that of his death in 1660, for the express purpose of examining the effigies and tombs. Another valuable discovery is that of the drawings made by or for Edward Lhuyd (d. 1709) during his visit to the cathedral. This has enabled us to identify certain of the tombs and figures which have in the course of the centuries been removed from their original positions, and in many instances have been reduced to a condition beyond recognition or identification. These sketches, though mere outlines, are of the utmost value, and by the permission of the Governors and Director of the British Museum, have been copied (with others illustrating Welsh antiquities) for the purposes of this Commission. In addition to these we are able to reproduce the original sketch of the sculptured effigy of perhaps the most renowned of Pembrokeshire men, Giraldus Cambrensis, where the features are now absolutely unrecognisable.

The Parish Churches.

Perhaps the most distinctive characteristic of Pembrokeshire churches is the presence or absence of towers, and this feature has often been regarded as marking out the English portion of the shire from the Welsh portion.* There is no doubt ground for the distinction thus drawn, and it is probable that the examples to the contrary are to be explained by special or individual peculiarities. The reason for the difference is doubtless to be sought in the history of the county. For centuries after the establishment of Christianity the province of Dyfed was entirely Welsh, the churches developing from the rude cells of the earliest Christian teachers and leaders into the small buildings erected after a definite plan of single rectangular chamber, and, later, of nave and separate chancel. These may have answered the requirements of a primitive community, since the plan proved satisfactory in those parts of Wales which have been but slightly affected by the onward march of culture and the increasing sense of comfort and convenience. The sketch of the typical Welsh church of Llanwnda which we give on page 190 shows the stage which the majority of Welsh parochial edifices had attained by the middle of the 13th century, when practically every corner of Wales and every section of Welsh society had responded to the stimulating influences of the enlightened and enterprising policy of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (1198-1240). In those districts which had passed into foreign hands Norse, Franco-Norman, or Flemish—the style of church which had suited the despoiled and dispossessed Welsh was ruthlessly swept away. A more ornate and grandiose edifice took its place, especially when it formed an adjunct to the earth or stone castle of the new feudal lord, built much after the manner in vogue in the district whence the stranger had come. Towers were common in Normandy and its adjacent provinces; towers of the type employed in those continental districts had sprung up in considerable numbers in Brecon, South Glamorgan and South Carmarthen, which had already been feudalised, and similar results followed in Pembrokeshire from similar causes. The wooden or stone fortalice was the home of the lord during life. The church, which he built with as strict

* The latest writer on Pembrokeshire churches is the Rev. E. Tyrrell-Green, in an article entitled "The Ecclesiology of Pembrokeshire," in the *Transactions of the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion* (1921-22), p. 10.

an eye to business as his keep, was intended to become the resting-place for the bones of himself as his successors. With this purpose kept clearly in view he provided his parish church with a small transeptal chapel. Later occupants frequently added a second chapel; and where money was plentiful the church itself was furnished with an aisle or aisles. There seems to have been no rule for the placing of these small sepulchral chapels; sometimes they are attached to the chancel as at Stackpole Elidyr; more commonly they open out of the nave, the side upon which they are built being apparently more a matter of convenience than of sentiment; sometimes, as at unrestored Llanychaer—a “foreign” plan occurring in a purely Welsh district—a second chapel was erected side by side with the earlier building, with communication from one to the other.*

Of the period which may be termed that of the ancient British Church, that is, the period between the years 500 and 1100, the only remains of which it is possible to speak with confidence are a number of rude and for the most part untrimmed monoliths bearing inscriptions or incised crosses (see figs. 55-57). There were, of course, buildings consecrated to public worship, at any rate during the latter half of the above period; and it is possible that one or two of the small chapels that were set down in remote parts of the western coast, where the building must have been carried out in stone, such as St. Govans (No. 50), St. Non (No. 950) and St. Patrick (No. 962), may have been erected in those years. But it is fairly certain that however rude and small they may have been, their ruins as seen at the present day are not the ruins of buildings erected within the first millenium.

There certainly was a church built by the followers of St. David and dedicated to him, though the church which suffered at the hands of the Norse pirates was probably not the small oratory that sheltered the bones of the patron saint. We know that a great church bearing his name, but not his name only, was erected in 1180 (see p. 344); and we have historical assurance of the building activities of bishop Bernard (1115-1147), half a century earlier,† apart altogether from the testimony of Asser to the destructive work of the Northmen. There is, therefore, good

* Llanychaer church presents such a mixture of Welsh and English peculiarities that we give the sketch of it from *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1898, and add the account of Sir Stephen Glynne's visit to it in July, 1872. “This church,”

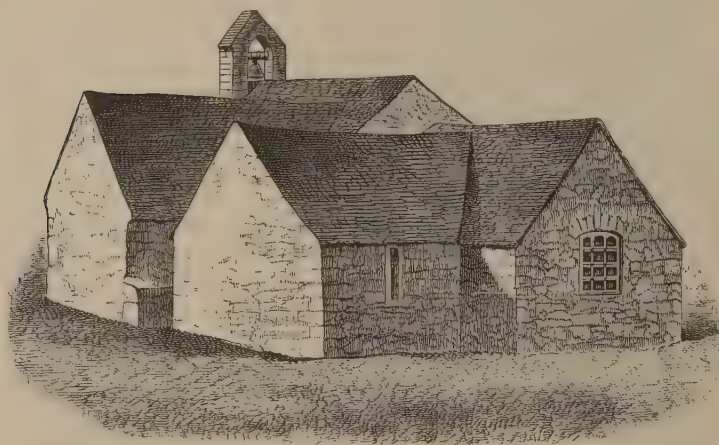


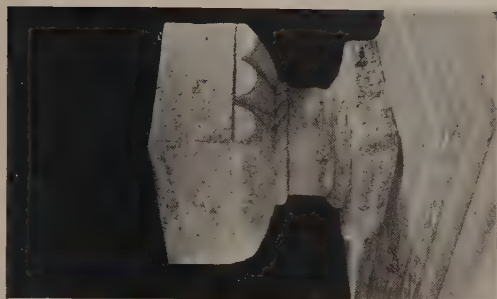
Fig. 47A.

he says, “is fast hastening to decay, and presents a sad spectacle. It consists of a nave and chancel, and a south aisle or chapel westwards joined on, and no steeple. The design is curious and the work extremely rude. The walls are very low, and over the west end is a bell-gable. There are no windows on the north, and the other windows have been mostly destroyed or modernised. The roof is dreadfully out of repair, the furniture ruinous, and the church disused save for funerals. There is a plain round arch between the nave and chancel and a rude flat arch between the

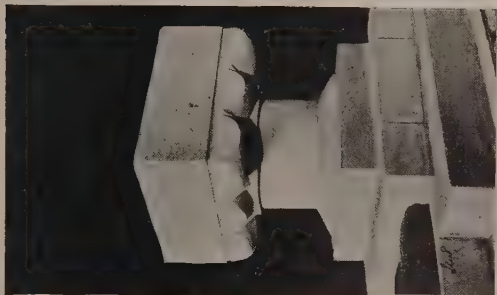
eastern and western divisions of the north aisle; between the channel [? chancel] and south aisle is no arch, but merely a flat beam.” The then rector (the Rev. T. G. Mortimer) wrote in 1898 of the church:—“The arch between the nave and chancel was pointed. The church was originally built in the form almost universal among the old churches of North Pembrokeshire: it consisted of nave, chancel, and south transept. There was a large hagioscope, or rather arched passage, from the transept to the chancel (as is still to be seen at Pontfaen). At a later period, another transept to the east of the original transept and touching it, was built—I imagine as a chapel for the family of Cilciffeth [see Note to No. 602], who were very wealthy; that, however, must have been some centuries ago, as the family became extinct in the latter days of Queen Elizabeth, and the greater portion of the house itself, Cilciffeth, was then pulled down. Llanychaer church was rebuilt on the old foundations about twenty years ago (c. 1876). The eastern transept has now a lean-to roof; the other particulars are retained as far as form is concerned; but the chancel arch has been made larger than it used to be; the arch between the transepts has been retained.”

† *Dedicatio Menevensis ecclesiae* (*Ann. Camb.*, s.a. 1181).

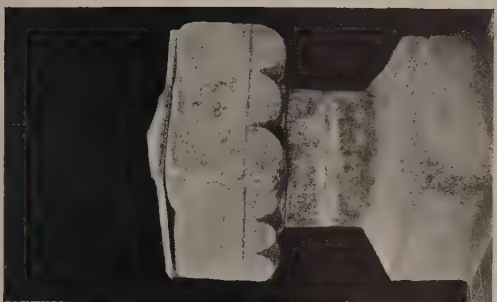
v. St. Isaels (No. 1051).



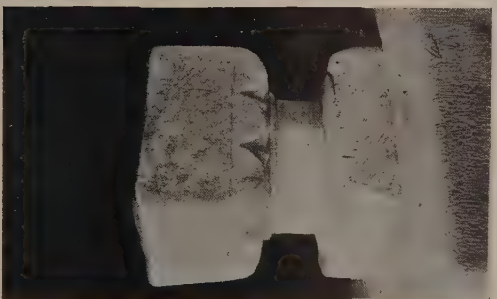
iv. Manorbier (No. 654).



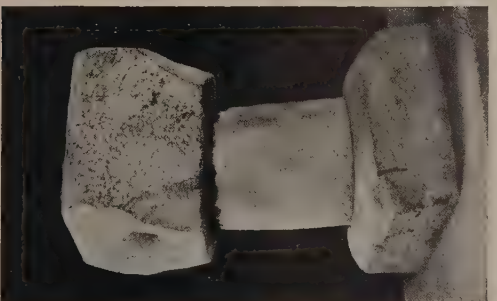
iii. Brawdy (No. 65).



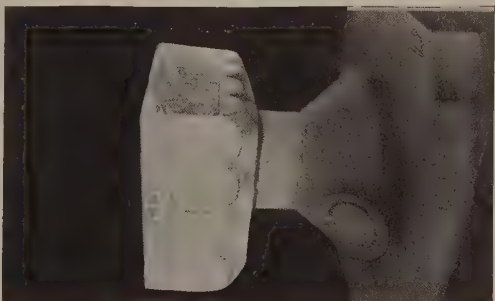
ii. St. Florence (No. 1038).



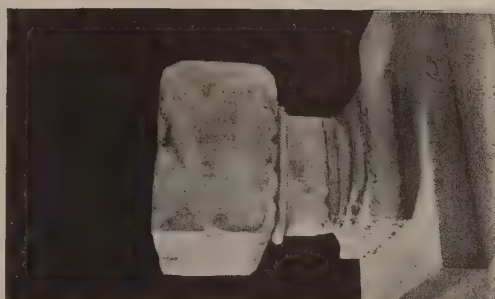
i. Maenlochog (No. 639).



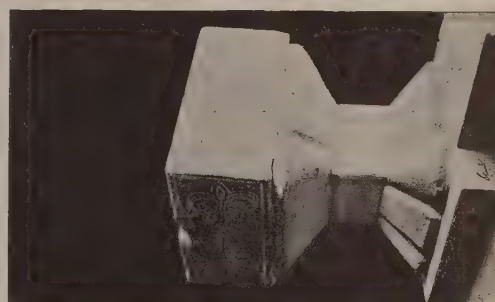
vi. Hodgeston (No. 330).



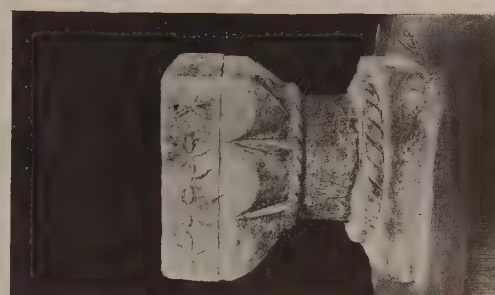
vii. Newport (No. 821).



viii. St. Issells (No. 1053).



ix. Lamphey (No. 363).



x. Camrose (No. 110).

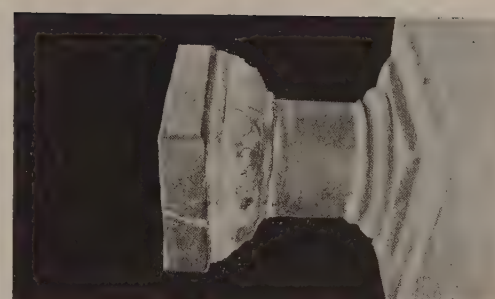


Fig. 48. SOME PEMBROKESHIRE FONTS.



Fig. 49. MANORBIER (No. 654).

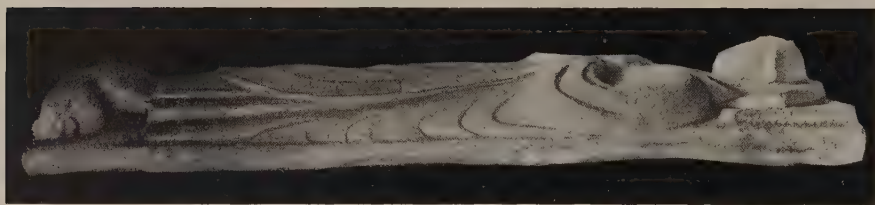


Fig. 50. LANGUM (No. 367).

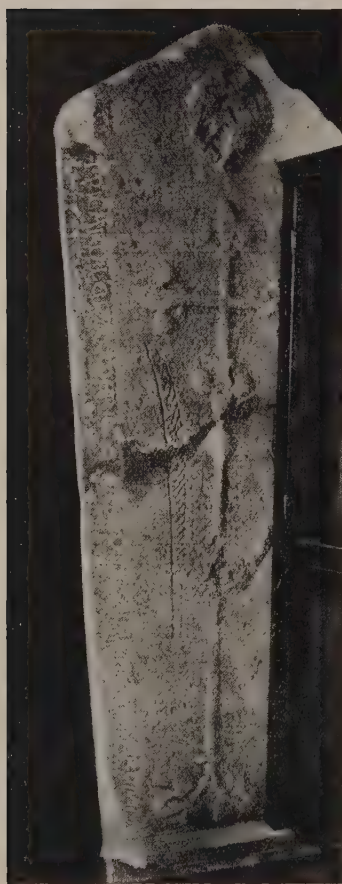


Fig. 51. HAVERFORDWEST;
St. Thomas (No. 295).

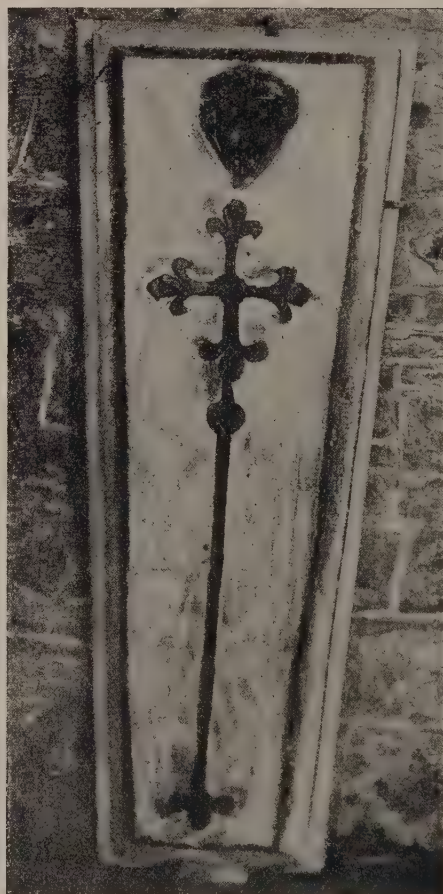


Fig. 52. NEWPORT (No. 821).

SOME PEMBROKESHIRE SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES AND SLABS.

inductive evidence for the existence of a cathedral church in the tenth and perhaps in the ninth centuries. But neither the situation nor the character of the building is known.

A parallel case occurs at St. Dogmaels. There are grounds for assuming the existence of a monastic settlement of the ancient British Church at that place, prior to the erection of the edifice whose ruins are now traceable (*see note on p. 359*).

The same may be said for St. Dogmaels' daughter house on the island of Caldey, where, in the walls of what is known as the "old" parish church, portions of a round-headed Norman archway were discovered during a recent restoration (*see fig. 79*). There is, however, no satisfactory evidence for the existence of St. Dogmaels or Caldey Priory earlier than the commencement of the twelfth century.

Of the date of Manorbier church there can be no question. Manorbier has had the advantage of Professor Freeman's exposition. Its nave is Norman, originally with a single aisle and small clerestory openings. It was probably erected contemporaneously with a mound-and-bailey or small stone castle in which Giraldus Cambrensis, the most famous of the de Barri family, was born. When the present castle supplanted its Norman predecessor, the parish church was made worthy of the magnificent new residence, and still later additions have contributed to produce a picturesque and complicated pile.

The Pembrokeshire church towers almost universally have been restored in their upper stages in the course of the centuries, some of them more than once; but as the plan could not well be departed from except by the introduction of larger lights into the upper stages, and perhaps altering or adding to a dilapidated battlement, no great changes have taken place other than the reduction of the original tower by the removal of a ruined upper storey.

The churches of Haverfordwest and Tenby are to all intents and purposes English in planning and construction; they appear to have exercised no influence upon the architecture of the rest of the county.

Fonts.

The church fonts are almost universally Norman, and the type is not confined to the English part of the county, as will be seen from our illustrations (*fig. 48*). Not a single font has survived which can with certitude be considered a link with the early British Church; nor is it possible to advance beyond the period when the increasing influence of Canterbury, and the occupation of the Welsh sees, particularly that of St. Davids, by able Norman bishops, led to rapid changes in the style and construction of churches, and in their interior fittings. The Castle-martin font bears a faint resemblance to many of the fonts in south European churches where eastern traditions and usages survived; and the traces of eastern influences which may be traced in the pre-Norman sculptured stones may also be discerned in the types of fonts which, though adopted by the Normans appear to have been regarded with favour by the Welsh.

Monumental Effigies and Slabs.

The largest number of sepulchral monuments in a single church in the county is naturally to be found in the cathedral church, and with them we have already dealt. In view of the fact that the knightly order—the lords and gentry of a later day—was largely represented in the county, and that provision was made in almost all the churches for memorial chapels, the effigies are fairly numerous. They have been well described and illustrated by Laws and Edwards in a series of papers in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1908–12.

Paterchurch.

It is gratifying to be able to recognise in a sadly debased ruin the tower of a church of which only the name has survived. It may not prove uninteresting to set forth briefly the manner of its recovery and identification.

In examining the collection of water colour and pencil sketches of Mr. Charles Norris, a resident of Tenby between the years 1790–1840, for the purposes of the present volume, we came upon a charming sketch of the entrance to Milford Haven which embraced a view of the land now occupied by the royal dockyard of Pembroke.

The only habitation then on the site was a small residence which appeared to consist of or to contain within its grounds a square tower of Pembrokeshire type. Apart from a brief reference in Fenton's *Tour* (p. 274) in which he speaks of it as "a fort, a work left unfinished," and the inference from the place-name, the Commissioners possessed no information of the previous existence of an antiquity here, but Mr. Norris's sketch appeared to warrant further enquiries. The Lords of the Admiralty gave a cordial assent to our visiting the dockyard, and were so good as to furnish us with the following extract from their Departmental records:—

Extract from Admiralty Records.—In consequence of the passing of this Act 30 Geo. III, c. 55, section 25: 26, of an application from the Hon. C. F. Greville, on behalf of Sir William Hamilton for a lease of the land to dig stone, the property was ordered to be surveyed, this was done in November 1790. An enlarged plan of the ruins of the Paterchurch Mansion is given on the other side which together with the sketch, copied from the original in the possession of the Adames' family made by Lt.-General Adams about 15 years after the Survey, gives a fairly accurate idea of this house. Skulls and other human bones have been dug up in the neighbourhood of the "Tower" which the uninitiated have taken as a decided proof that the tower was originally part of a church. One writer, referring to the discovery of skeletons says, "it evidently indicates that a Monastic establishment had at some early era existed there, the word Llanreath given to an adjoining hill, proving the fact; Llan meaning Church in the Welsh language."

A glance at the plan and at the parish register of St. Mary's Pembroke in which parish the property is situated places the question beyond doubt; the skeletons were unquestionably those of extinct Adames' or Patrick churches, a number of whom must have been buried in the family churchyard situated either within or close to the building marked as ruins of a Chapel. The entry in the St. Mary's register in the year 1781 speaks for itself and is as follows:—(Undecipherable, supposed to be January) 11th Buried ye son Rogar of Mr. William Adams in their own Burying Ground."

The results of our visit to the dockyard are detailed at p. 288 below.

Incised and Inscribed Slabs.

The most striking as well as the most authentic memorials of the early British Church are the rude stone monoliths bearing more or less obvious indications of their Christian origin. Where these indications are confined to a simple name and symbol it is clearly impossible to tell whether both are of the same date. But in view of the importance of this branch of Pembrokeshire antiquities we have brought together illustrations of most (unfortunately not of all) the cross- and name-bearing monuments of the county, and present them in what we believe to be rough chronological order.

The first in actual date is possibly the class of stones bearing merely a name; and where the name appears in capital or uncial lettering and also in the notch-like characters of the Ogam alphabet, they may with fair certainty be taken as commemorative of an Irish Goidel.

It is impossible for us to enter upon a consideration of Welsh Ogams. That would involve a digression into other branches of knowledge besides archaeology, but we may draw attention to an interesting hypothesis concerning the present condition of Welsh inscribed stones which is altogether germane to our enquiry. Professor R. A. S. Macalister, F.S.A., of University College, Dublin, has recently offered an interesting explanation of the defective character of some inscriptions in the Ogam scoring. He suggests that the defects are due to the deliberate mutilation of the Ogams by the early Christians; and after a recent examination of the Welsh Ogam inscriptions, he finds corroboration of his theory in the condition of some of the Ogam characters upon the stones.

One of the stones now preserved in St. Nicholas church is regarded as demonstrating this mutilation of the Ogam.

We are not concerned here with the theory, except to say that it appears to us to deserve further consideration. But we are enabled to demonstrate that it does not apply to one of the Pembrokeshire stones he has adduced in support of his suggestion.

A photograph of the St. Nicholas stone appears at fig. 55, ii—the one marked with a cross followed by the letters PAAN—. Small abrasions appear on the right-hand edge of the stone, which Professor Macalister considers to be destroyed or damaged Ogam scorings.

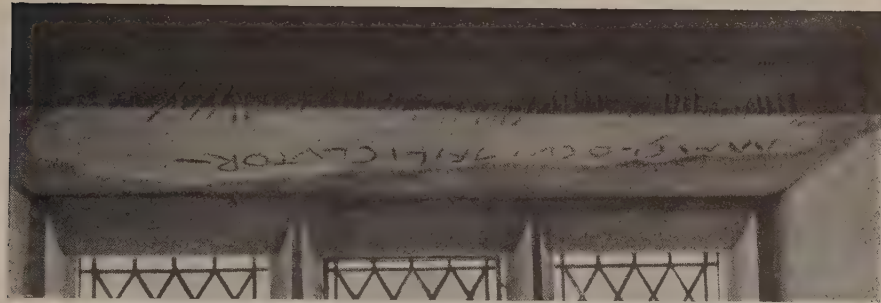
St. Nicholas is one of the Pembrokeshire parishes visited by Mr. Edward Lhuyd or one of his assistants about the year 1690, when a rough sketch of the stone and its inscription was made by the visitor. Its substantial accuracy will appear if it is compared with the photograph. Lhuyd's sketch shows the stone to have been



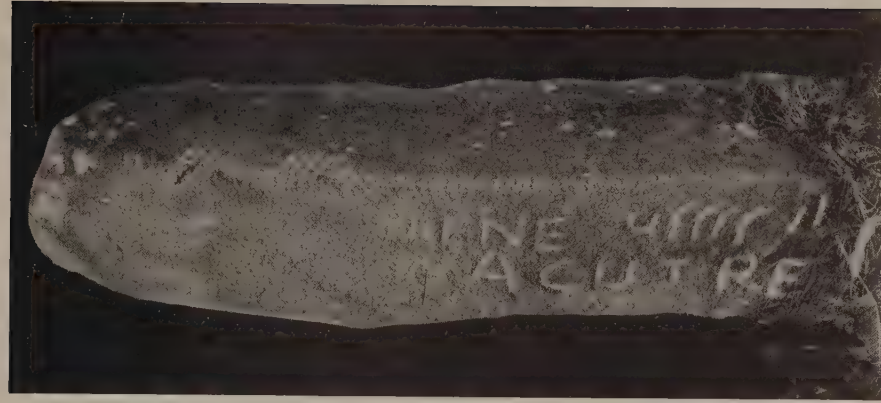
i. Brawdy (No. 66, i).



ii. Brawdy (No. 66, ii).

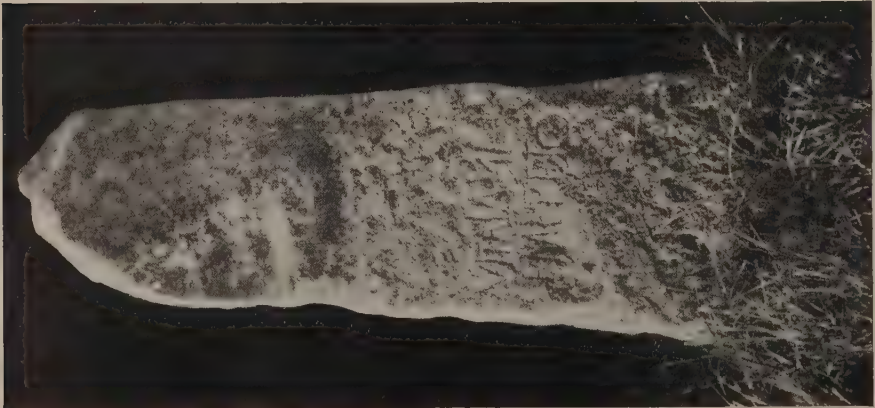


iii. Nevern (No. 782, iii).

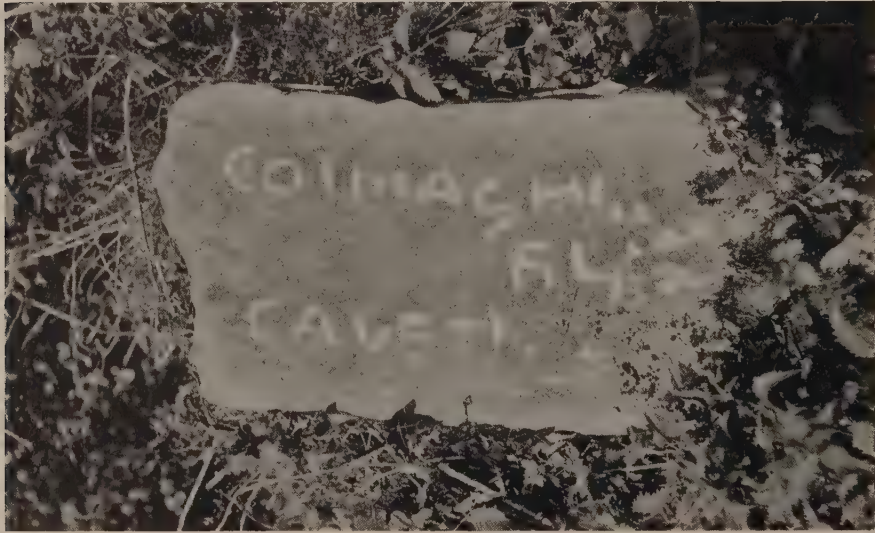


iv. Cilgerran (No. 162).

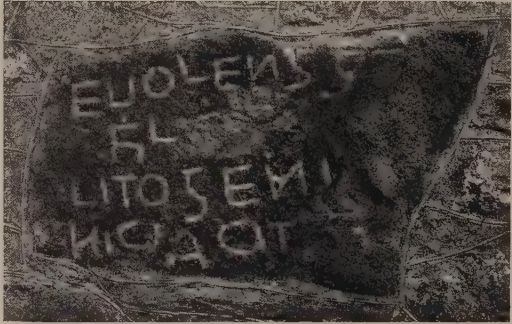
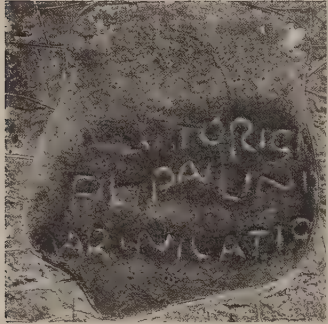
Fig. 53. ROMANO-BRITISH AND OCAMLITHIC INSCRIBED STONES.



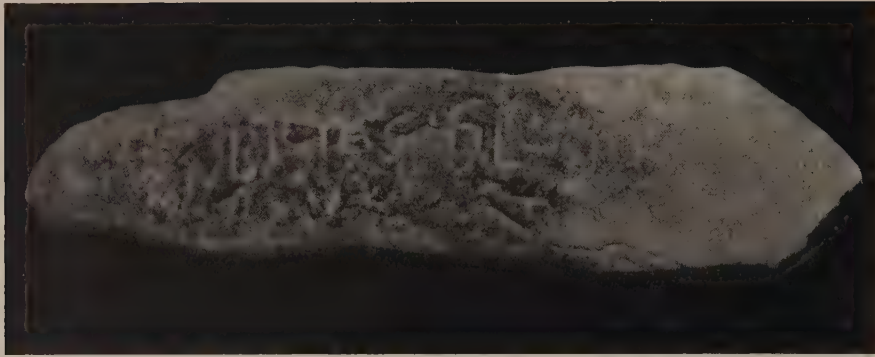
i. Nevern (No. 782, ii).



ii. Llandeilo (No. 432, ii).



iii. Llandyssilio West
(No. 448, i and ii).



iv. Brawdy (No. 66, iii).

Fig. 54. ROMANO-BRITISH INSCRIBED STONES.

then in a very different condition from what it is to-day. It then bore a second name—that of Valentinus, or, in the genitive—Valantini. What has happened in the meantime is perfectly clear. The stone was too large for the purpose of a gate-post for which it was brought into use. It was accordingly split or roughed down, the cleavage being made along the bottom line of the letters Valantini, with the result that the extreme points of the letters show up as small defaced scorings.

It is not suggested that what Lhuyd's sketch proves to have happened to the St. Nicholas Valantini stone, occurred in the other examples mentioned by Professor Macalister or that his explanation of the disappearance of Ogam scorings is invalidated by finding that it does not answer in this particular instance.* We may observe that the discovery in the British Museum of Lhuyd's sketches has enabled us to add several inscriptions of the utmost importance to those previously known.

From stones showing no sign of a cross (figs. 53 and 54) we pass to those which, while differing in no other way from their fellows, do bear the sacred symbol, and thus make unmistakable their Christian purpose and period. An interesting example of what seems to have been the appropriation of one man's tombstone by another is seen in the Clydai Dobitucus stone (fig. 55, iv). The wheel cross with its interwoven double lines is probably a couple of centuries later than the inscription. Another example is the Steynton stone (fig. 56, iv), where the name Gendili has been almost entirely effaced to permit of the carving of the cross; the marks of the lettering are now too faint to appear in the photograph.

Perhaps even more interesting and (in some respects) more affecting memorials are those stones which bear only the sign of the cross. We have illustrated almost every known Pembrokeshire example of these simple marks of a new and growing faith, but have probably not succeeded in recording them all. There are doubtless others which were ruthlessly used at a later time to rebuild the sanctuaries of which they were originally the chief treasure. The crosses, as will be seen, exhibit all forms; some are placed within a rude circle, some are made up of two or three parallel lines, some are equal-armed, and yet others approximate to the style of cross favoured by the western Church. Probably the earliest are those where the terminations of the cross-arms are bifurcated, after the manner of the very early eastern crosses.†

A precisely similar example of the unusual form of cross found at Llanychaer (fig. 169) is figured in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* for 1879–82, p. 29, from Kilcoo, co. Leitrim, where the cross-inscribed stone was

* If the St. Nicholas stone chanced to split easily downwards, it is probable that the split fragment, which would measure about 4 feet in height, would be used for a smaller or lighter post than its fellow; and it may still be doing duty, or have been worked into a wall.

† The connexion of the ancient British Church with the Greek Church has been touched upon hesitatingly by a few writers, but the archaeological evidence for such connexion has never been sifted and marshalled. The influence was probably felt at a comparatively late period of the Welsh Church, and was exercised indirectly rather than directly. The early Welsh and Irish leaders looked for advice and guidance to Rome, not to Constantinople, and the steady pressure of the English hierarchy was exercised in the same direction. But the presence of the Northmen at several points of vantage in the Mediterranean, and especially their dominant position at Constantinople, coupled with restless voyagings between their different settlements, must have led to a deeper sense of the antiquity and authority of the Greek Church, and to a wide-spread knowledge of Greek forms. The style of cross adopted by the Welsh Christians for their sepulchral memorials was the eastern cross. Its appearance on two of the memorial stones at St. Edrens (fig. 308) as also in the small incised cross at Jeffreston (fig. 127) shows the influence of eastern methods, while both those examples approximate to the Roman form of cross in the lengthening of the lower arm.

The Greek cross is found in Ireland as well as in Wales, and an example from the ruined church of Kilcoo near Kitty-clogher, co. Leitrim, is figured in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 1879–82, p. 27. An exaggerated example from a carved capital discovered in pulling down St. Alkmund's Church, Derby, is illustrated in *Archæological Journal*, ii, 87; and a still more exaggerated instance from an Irish MS. in the Paris Bibl. Nat. is figured in Brondsted's *Early English Ornament* (1924), p. 105. Note also Sir Arthur Evans's paper on "Antiquarian Researches in Illyricum" in *Archæologia*, 49, p. 164; Mr. S. Gaselee on "Lettered Egyptian Textiles in the Victoria and Albert Museum," in *Archæologia*; 78, p. 76, *British Museum Catalogue of Early Christian Antiquities*, Nos. 296 and 298; and *Celtic Britain and the Pilgrim Movement*, by the Rev. G. Hartwell Jones, D.D., D.Litt. (*Y Cymmrodor*, vol. 33).

reversed by a later Christian who recorded his name beneath a rude Latin cross.* The resemblances between the early Christian remains of Pembrokeshire and those of Ireland, though close, do not become apparent much before the eighth century.

It is a striking fact that no memorial of the earliest Celtic missionaries can be proved to be in existence. Of the times and labours of David and Teilo no contemporary memorial remains.

That the followers of these two men should come into conflict was not merely natural, but is paralleled on a larger scale and with more vital issues in the contest between Rome and Constantinople, which was being fought out at the very time that the successors of the two Pembrokeshire missionary leaders were striving for pre-eminence. It is clear by the number and importance of the churches owning allegiance to St. Teilo that at his death and the deaths of the earliest members of his *familia* his influence was more widely spread than that of David. The Pembrokeshire churches dedicated to Teilo and to his known followers are as a class more important than those of St. David. Still more striking is it to find that the greater number of Teilo churches are situated in what became the "foreign" parts of the county, while those dedicated to St. David are clustered in the north and east.

The inference is irresistible that Teilo's followers were supported by the non-Welsh elements of the population, while the disciples of Dewi stood for Welsh customs and the Welsh language.

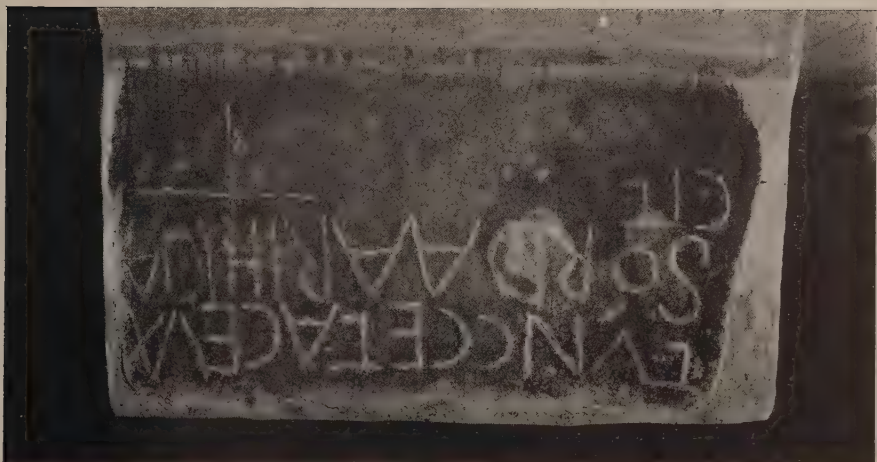
During the lifetime of the two saints there had doubtless been perfect harmony and goodwill, for the spheres of both were at opposite ends of the county, with a broad hinterland to each; and it was only when this intervening region was fairly occupied that religious zeal began to display its usual fruit. For many years what is probably the most ancient trackway across the county to its termination on the shores of the western sea acted, in all likelihood, as a line of demarcation as well as of communication, though there may have been no cleavage beyond what tends to arise within kinsmen of the same race.

The coming of the Northmen, whether directly from Scandinavia or via north-western France or Ireland, could not fail to alter the conditions of things; nor did it probably matter whether they came as ruthless spoilers or as peaceful settlers. In the former case both Teilo churches and Dewi churches would suffer equally; in the latter one party would have been sure to follow the line of least resistance and accept the patronage of those who wielded the weapons of temporal power.†

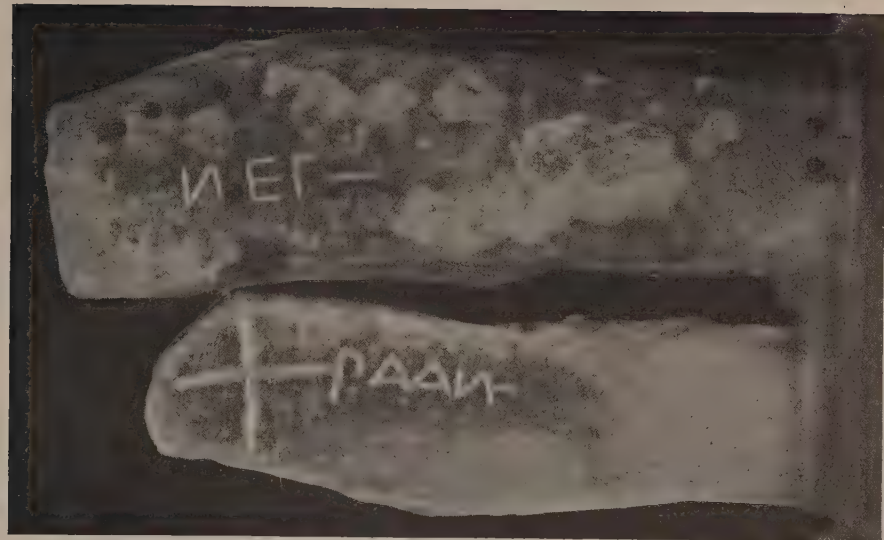
The contest continued until one, then both claimants committed the inevitable but fatal error of appealing to Rome. St. Davids triumphed through the greater ability and personal influence of a succession of great bishops. As Mr. Willis Bund observes, "The question of the Teilo churches was never decided on its merits.

* This makes plain the meaning to be attached to the opening words inscribed on the Caldey Island stone (fig. 81), *Et singno crucis in illam fingsi*, and to the sign of the cross carved upon it. [Note the bifurcated terminals to the cross-arms on both front and back of this important monument.]

† A paper by Mr. J. W. Willis Bund, F.S.A., in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1898 (p. 193) on "The Teilo Churches," gives a good account of the rise, development and issue of the quarrel between the successive bishops of St. Davids and Llandaff concerning their respective claims to the possession of Teilo churches outside the limits of Teilo's diocese. The thirty-seven churches enumerated in the *Book of Llan Dav* (ed. Evans, p. 254), Mr. Bund divides into eight groups: "1, the Carmarthenshire churches—five churches in the Cantref Mawr, in the hundreds of Caio and Catheiniog; 2, the Taff churches—six churches in the Cantref Gwarthaf, in the western corner of Carmarthenshire and the eastern part of Pembrokeshire; 3, the Tenby group—eleven churches in the west of Pembrokeshire, near and round Tenby; 4, the Rhos group—two churches in the hundred of Rhos, Pembrokeshire; 5, the Castle Martin group—two churches in the hundred of Castle Martin; 6, the Dewsland group—two churches in the north-west of the county; 7, the Brecknock group—five churches in the county; 8, the Elfail group—two churches in the district of Radnorshire." It will be observed from Mr. Bund's distribution that the largest number of Teilo churches in a particular group were those in the neighbourhood of Teilo's birthplace, which we have dealt with at pp. 4-6; these were all situated in that division of the county where the Northmen and Flemings are known to have settled. The Rhos and Castle Martin groups, each consisting of only two churches, were in the Franco-Norman settlement; the Dewsland group, also of two churches, Mathry and Cenarth (in Carmarthenshire). The last-named churches, both of which are within a few miles of St. Davids, doubtless represent a counter move to that made by the Dewi party upon the Teilo ground about Tenby which is attested by the dedication of the church of Llanddewi Velfrey.

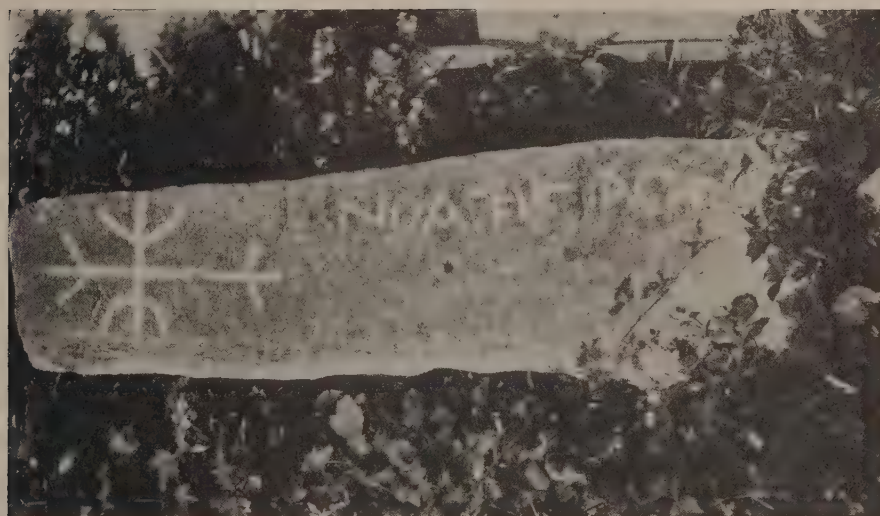


i, St. Nicholas (No. 1067, i).



ii. St. Nicholas (No. 1067, ii).

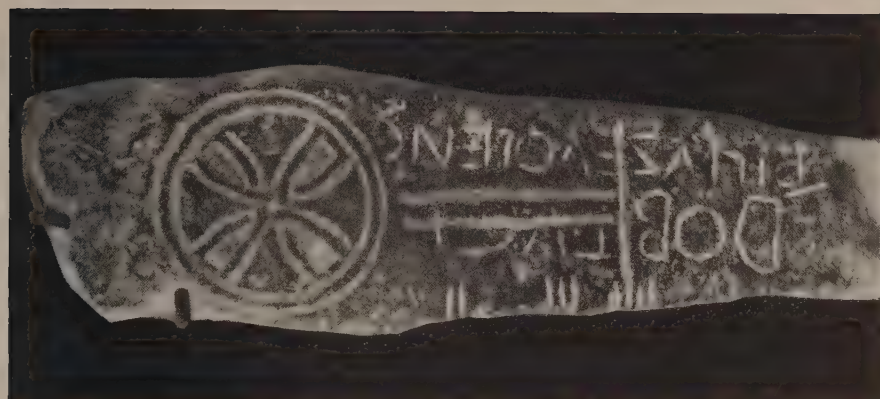
Fig. 55. ROMANO-BRITISH CROSS-INScribed STONES.



iii. Llandeilo (No. 432, i).



iv. Llanfrynach (No. 479).



v. Clydai (No. 184, ii).

Fig. 55—continued. ROMANO-BRITISH CROSS-INScribed STONES.



i. Bridell (No. 79).



ii and iii. St. Davids (No. 1004, ii).



iv. Steynton (No. 1110).

Fig. 56. PRE-NORMAN INCISED STONES, SHOWING FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF CROSSES.

i. Llanllawer (No. 508, i).



ii. Llanllawer (No. 508, ii).



v. Llanreithan (No. 516).



vii. Llanwnda (No. 550).



vi. Llanwnda (No. 558, ii).



iv. Llanwnda (No. 558, iii).



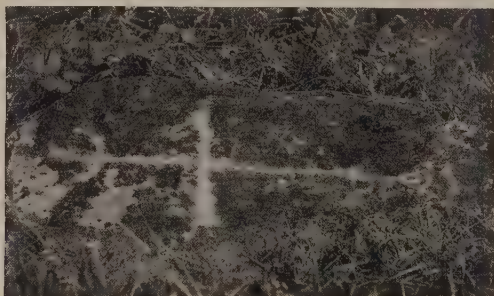
x. Llanwnda (No. 558, iv).



ix. Llanychllwydog
(No. 610, ii).



iii. Llanychllwydog
(No. 610, i).



viii. Llanwnda (No. 558, i).



iv. Llanwnda (No. 558, iii).



Fig. 57. PRE-NORMAN CROSS-INCISED STONES.

Henry [II], to prevent its revival, kept the see of Llandaff vacant for six years, till 1140. In 1142 Robert de Bethune was consecrated to Hereford, and before there was a successor to Urban [at Llandaff] the Bishop of Hereford and the Bishop of St. Davids had made good their title to the disputed churches on the basis of *beati possidentes*."

To return to the incised and sculptured stones. If we regard the year 900 A.D. as a conveniently approximate date for the christianising of the Northmen who had turned from burning and rioting to the founding of maritime towns, the establishment of homesteads, and the building of churches, and ask how far the decorative art of the stones, the sole objects which present themselves in South-West Wales for study between the years 500 and 900 A.D., is seen to have progressed during that period, we have to admit that the progress has been extremely slight. But the century between 900 and 1000 A.D. exhibits a marvellous advance in both conception and execution of decorative monumental sculpture. The cathedral, as is natural, contains what are perhaps the earliest examples of the great improvement that is manifest, and amongst the fragments of carved stone that have been disinterred in the course of recent restorations and are preserved in the cathedral, perhaps the first simple yet pleasing examples in Wales of the interlaced work which was to become so popular, are those figured by us opposite page 349 (fig. 292); while fig. 292A, ii, retain much Romanesque feeling and method.

Later, probably in the century 1050–1150 A.D., come the great crosses of Nevern, Carew and Penally. The cross in St. Davids to Bishop Abraham and his sons was probably executed shortly after his death in 1078. The fine cross of Carew commemorates a Margiteud of Recett of whom nothing is known, though his shadowy realm of Rheged is the subject of warm controversy.* The equally fine cross of Brynach in Nevern churchyard was doubtless erected in memory of a chieftain of the neighbouring pre-Norman maenor of Nauen. The much worn fragments at Penally, perhaps the finest examples of Welsh decorative plat-work, and their location at Penally, which was the ecclesiastical centre of the newly-organised Scandinavian state (as the neighbouring town of Tenby was the centre of their maritime power†) has a peculiar and interesting significance.

The art culture of Pembrokeshire in the period 900–1100 was the product of forces that if not brought into being by the assimilative powers of the Norse settlers in the county were greatly quickened thereby. The gradual evolution of the Englishman which went on for quite three centuries after Hastings, and is usually regarded as having arrived at fruition in Chaucer's England, was produced in Pembrokeshire through the interplay and admixture of Goidel (with a strain of Brython), Norseman, Franco-Norman and Fleming, in about equal combination, and by the year 1300 the Pembrokeshire man stands out much as he does at the present day.

We are not concerned here with the question whence came the original conception of the high-standing crosses of England and Wales. In the north of England and on the borders of Scotland they may be developments of true Anglo-Saxon crosses.‡ Of the Pembrokeshire crosses, at any rate, their spiritual home may be Ireland, but their makers were men who were busily transforming themselves

* He can hardly be the Margiteud whose death in 798 is recorded by the annalist of Harley 3859, unless the view is accepted that the stone was set up two or three centuries later, which is unlikely. Professor Lloyd (*Hist. Wales*, 222) believes the name Margiteud to be that of the artist, taking the final contracted word to stand for *fecit*: a not very probable suggestion.

† It is interesting to note that the relation of Penally to Tenby is exactly that of Llandaff to Cardiff—one the ecclesiastical, the other the trading centre of the Norsemen in the eleventh century.

‡ See the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Scotland: *Inventory of Monuments of co. Dumfries*—Report on the Ruthwell Cross.

into Welshmen. We have endeavoured to foreshadow the methods by which the process was completed, and we leave the subject for further consideration by others.*

In the matter of the spelling of historical Welsh place and personal names, we have followed in the present volume the course that has been adopted throughout the publication of the Welsh county Inventories, and upon which we commented in the volume on co. Carmarthen. That is to say, where the alteration from the modern incorrect spelling to the ancient correct spelling is so slight as to be easily effected, such as the correct *Maenordeilo* instead of the incorrect *Manordeilo*, we have used the former style, and hope that the correction will be publicly and authoritatively adopted. In the analogous instance of *Manorowen* there is just as much to say for a change in the first part of the word, viz., for the replacement of *Manor* by *Maenor*, because the correct form is the regular Welsh word *Maenor*. But as regards the second part, though the difficulty is the same in kind it is more far-reaching in effect. The right name of the particular maenor is not *Maenor Owen* (or *Owain*), but *Maenor Nauen* (or *Nawen*), as is evident from the appearance of the name on the great cross in *Nevern* churchyard. But *Owen*, or a similar form, has been in use for so long a period that the spelling has the presumptive right to live as against the more correct but extinct form *Nauen*. In many cases the changes which certain names, such as *Ambleston* and *Caniston*, have undergone are themselves interesting indications of the growth and stabilisation of linguistic forms, and no good but much confusion would ensue from an attempt to put back the clock. But there is nothing to be said in favour of such a form as *Lampeter* in *Lampeter Velfrey* (the latter word for the Old Welsh *Evelvre*), especially when in close juxtaposition to *Llanddewi Velfrey*. *Lampeter* is simply a concoction from two languages, and the spelling serves to hide one of the most interesting episodes in the history of early Pembrokeshire.

It is impossible to estimate at its true value the debt that Pembrokeshire owes to those of its sons who strove hard in their day and generation to record the history of its past and preserve the doings of its long-forgotten sons. We may begin with *Gerald de Barri*, go on to the Elizabethan *George Owen*, include *Richard Fenton* (notwithstanding his many faults of commission which we have had frequently to deplore), recall the devoted service of *Edward Laws*, and wind up with the latest, but we feel confident not the last of Pembrokeshire worthies, *Henry Owen*, who, as member of this Commission, saw the promise of one of his most fervent longings in the start of our present undertaking, but was not permitted to share in its completion. We have had to lay the works of these men under heavy contribution; no study of Pembrokeshire history or archaeology can be attempted without; and we would express the hope that their labours will be carried on by a Society of Pembrokeshire men who will supply the detail which our own circumscribed limits of space and of opportunity oblige us to leave to others.

And with the view of allaying any disappointment which the possessor or neighbour of any important monument may feel at the short and possibly too summary notice of the object in which he is interested we would repeat the remarks on this subject which we made in our first volume of *Inventories*—that for co. *Montgomery*. We then said: “The Commissioners are specially desirous of making it clear that the descriptions of the monuments here given are in no way to be regarded as

* After the above had been written, and at the moment when this sheet was passing through the press, there has appeared an important work entitled “*Early English Ornament. The sources, development and relation to Foreign Styles of Pre-Norman Ornamental Art in England.*” By *J. Brondsted*, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Danish Antiquities, National Museum, Copenhagen; with a preface by *Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A.*, Deputy Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum. Translated from the Danish Manuscript by *Albany F. Major, O.B.E., F.S.A.*, London: Hachette; 1924.

The learned author makes no reference to any of the Welsh crosses and inscribed stones, an omission which, in view of their unquestionably Irish genesis but independent development, we cannot but regret. Mr. *Reginald Smith*’s brief Foreword, however, expresses the view we have endeavoured to advance, and we are glad to reinforce our own conclusions by the following quotation:—

“Since 1880, when the author’s predecessor, Dr. *Sophus Müller*, published a memorable treatise on *Teutonic Ornament*, great advances have been made in Northern Archaeology, and one problem has been solved only to give rise to another. The old question whether the animal ornament distinctive of northern Europe was a mere adaptation of classical or provincial Roman motives, or whether those grotesque forms were an independent Teutonic invention, has been cleared up by new evidence from the East, and the interest has now shifted to the later centuries, when Christianity had transformed the West of Europe and Viking expeditions were widening the outlook of the North. What Scandinavia was capable of in the 9th century is being revealed in the sumptuous volumes on the *Oseberg* ship-burial; but the present work goes further back and traces the development of Teutonic art through four centuries, shewing how the English influenced and were influenced by their neighbours beyond the North Sea, how far Europe absorbed and transformed the animal-motives of the Orient.”

embodying a final verdict upon any one of them. We hope that our list is practically if not altogether exhaustive, though we are conscious that we cannot expect to have effected a clean and comprehensive sweep into our net; but we do not wish it to be supposed that our labours are final. We have, on the contrary, endeavoured to bear constantly in mind the desirability of arousing the interest of local antiquaries, and of stimulating their energies to fresh or to renewed studies of the memorials and constructions of the past. . . . Our business has been to inventory the monuments of the county. In performing this duty we have endeavoured to give just so much information as will enable the local antiquaries interested each in his own branch of archaeology to know the objects in the county which have an attraction for him, and which call for his attention. It has been no purpose of ours to provide him with a complete account of any single monument. We have tried in each case to let him know the kind of monument he will find in each place. We may occasionally have been more dogmatic than the facts actually warrant, but that amiable and not uncommon weakness has been indulged in with the express purpose either of stimulating his curiosity or of saving him the time and trouble lost in visiting a monument that may be to him of minor interest. In no case have we essayed to tell him so much about a monument as to stifle his desire to pay it a personal visit. If we have in any measure succeeded in our purpose of exciting within his breast the determination to know more of the past of our forefathers we venture to think that its gratification should be easy."

A full history of Pembrokeshire would have to take account of many unpublished contemporary documents. We have sometimes drawn upon these materials, as for example, in the description of Carew Castle. The discovery of Robert Vaughan's note-book of his visit of inspection of the tombs at St. Davids, accompanied as it has been by the revelation of Edward Lhuyd's sketches of the tombs, both of which sources we have been enabled to reproduce, should quicken interest in this important feature of the great cathedral of Wales, and in the monuments of those who rest *dan nawdd Duw a'i dangnef*, and in the peace and protection of our patron saint.

Our acknowledgments are tendered to the following for help in various directions of the Commission's work:—

The Lords of H.M. Admiralty, and the Officers in charge of Pembroke Dockyard for the interest they have displayed in the enquiry into the remains of Pater church, for the information they so readily communicated to us, and for the courtesy and attention extended to us on the occasion of our visit to the Dockyard.

The Trustees of the British Museum, for photographs of figs. 5, iv;

The Trustees of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, for photograph of fig. 59;

The National Museum of Wales, for numerous photographs, more particularly specified in the "Index to Illustrations";

The Carnegie Trustees, for placing at the service of the Commission their photostat (then in use at the British Museum), by which service the Commissioners have been enabled to reproduce from the Museum *Stowe MSS. 1023-4* the Lhuyd series of drawings of monuments, executed c. 1690;

The Cardiff Municipal Library, for permission to reproduce the Charles Norris series of sketches of Pembrokeshire antiquarian objects;

The Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter (the Rev. Maurice Jones, D.D.), for permission to photograph the Glan Cuch collection of bronze implements (fig. 333);

The Cambrian Archaeological Association; the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion; the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland; the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society; the Archaeological Institute; the British Archaeological Association; and the Geologists' Association, for the loan of blocks or permission to use illustrations, as noted in the "Index of Illustrations";

Mr. H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., and Mr. T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc., of the Geological Survey, for assistance in subjects upon which they speak with authority;

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 Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., a retired Commissioner, for supplying reports of monuments inspected by him when engaged on Ordnance Survey duty in the county, and for much other valued help ;
 Miss Lambton, Castlemartin, for photograph of fig. 96 ;
 Mr. W. Howells, M.D., Tenby, for photographs of figs. 295 and 802 ;
 Mr. J. W. Phillips, Haverfordwest, secretary to the Pembrokeshire Ancient Monuments Preservation Society, for photographs of figs. 25, 143 and 143A ;
 The Rev. W. G. Spurrell and W. Spurrell and Son, author and publishers of the *History of the Parish of Carew*, for the loan of block (fig. 92, i) ;
 The Proprietors of the *Western Mail*, for permission to reproduce the plan of Pembroke Castle (fig. 231).

Many of the illustrations were taken specially for the Commission by Mr. I. M. Pritchard, A.R.I.B.A., and most of the ground plans given in the volume were prepared by him. Initial inspections of the monuments were made by Mr. G. Eyre Evans, Assistant Inspecting Officer, except where the contrary is stated. The elaborate Index has been compiled by Miss E. G. Hayden.

The volume has been long in preparation, the delay being due to the war, and, since the cessation of hostilities, to the necessity for economy in production and printing.

The present volume, like its predecessors, has been edited and in great part written by our Secretary, Mr. Edward Owen, to whom we desire to express our most cordial thanks. We are deeply indebted to his zeal, his knowledge of the many and varied problems of Welsh archaeology and his intimate acquaintance with documentary sources ; and we wish to place on record our high appreciation of his devotion to the work of the Commission in all its aspects.

E. VINCENT EVANS (*Chairman*).

R. C. BOSANQUET.

JOSEPH BRADNEY.

G. HARTWELL JONES.

JOHN MORRIS-JONES.

EDWARD OWEN (*Secretary*).

31st July, 1925.

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COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Parish of AMBLESTON.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

1. *Parc y llyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 2''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 0''$).

At the spot indicated above, about 300 yards S.W. of the farmstead of *Parc y llyn*, and 800 yards S.S.E. of a spot in the adjoining parish of St. Dogwells where another cromlech is known to have stood, are the remains of at least one and probably of two cromlechs. A capstone, 7 feet by 5 feet, appears to rest upon two supporters; these are partly covered by accumulated soil, but show a height of at least 2 feet. The capstone is aligned N.E.—S.W.

In the hedge to the east, and largely concealed by it, is what may have been the capstone of a second cromlech, but failing examination with the spade it is impossible to say more about it. Both remains stand upon a slightly elevated platform of 180 feet circumference.—Visited, 13th October, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES).

2. *Castell Fleming* ("Ad Vigesium")—(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 52''$).

This enclosure, measuring 303 feet from east to west by 294 feet from north to south, occupies commanding ground 500 feet above sea level which slopes slightly to the south. The lines of the northern and southern banks are fairly traceable, as is also the southern half of the western bank, but the other half, and most of the eastern side, have disappeared. At no point does the bank rise above one foot. There are no indications of an outer ditch or trench. The enclosure, about two acres in extent, is traversed by a main road which divides it into two practically equal parts. The site has long been under cultivation, with the exception of a triangular plot immediately south of the road in the south-east quarter.

The superficial resemblance of the plan to that of a Roman station led Fenton and Hoare to identify it with the Ad Vigesium of the "Itinerary" of Richard of Cirencester, not at that time known to be a forgery. Fenton saw Roman brick and cement, and heard of "a large flag that had been found near, with some inscription on it, perhaps a milliary." A writer in *Arch. Camb.*, 1879, p. 318, says that the "encampment" was then "full of Roman brick."

Some trial trenches dug by Professor R. C. Bosanquet and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler in December, 1922, showed that the earth rampart and ditch were of Roman type, and had enclosed at least one building of timber with slated roof and clay floor. These remains were exposed in the triangular plot mentioned above, which had been preserved from the plough by piles of stone removed from the adjoining ground, and was covered with a dense growth of bracken. Several pieces of flue-tiles and bricks, such as were used in hypocausts, were found above the surface of a clay floor $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The part that was laid bare showed remains of two raised clay hearths and a posthole about 3 inches in diameter. The floor rested on a bedding of cobbles,

Parish of AMBLESTON.

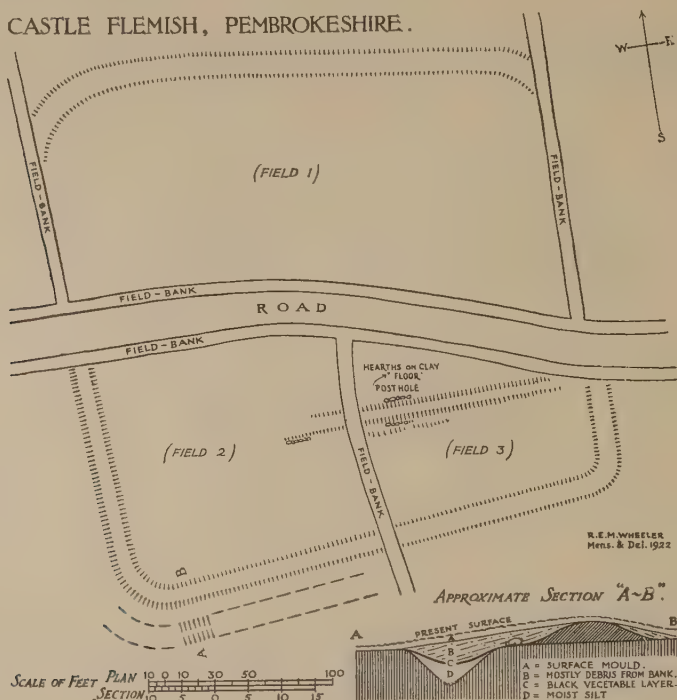


Fig. 58.

and below this was an earlier occupation-layer, partly floored with clay, resting on some 7 inches of fine gravel. A number of hexagonal roofing slates of characteristic Roman type were found on the upper clay floor, and some fragments occurred in and below it. The minor finds included two bones, an iron nail, a fragment of glass, and a dozen pieces of pottery, of which five were "Samian." The pottery was found below the upper clay floor, and points to the early part of the second century after Christ as the period of the first occupation. Further examination may permit more definite conclusions to be drawn.

Fenton, *Tour*, i, 333; Hoare, *Giraldus Cambrensis*, i, cxlvi; Lewis, *Top. Dict. Wales* (1845), i, 27; Arch. Camb., 1879, p. 318; Haverfield, *Mil. Aspects of Roman Wales*, 112 (in Trans. Hon. Soc. Cymmrodorion, 1908-9).

NOTE.—As to the name Castle or Castell Fleming or Flemish, it may be suggested that the first word, 'castle,' has been taken from the fortified position which has been proved by the excavations of Professor Bosanquet and Dr. Wheeler to have been a small Roman settlement. The second word, 'Flemish' or 'Fleming,' doubtless has reference to the race or family of the person into whose possession the 'castle' may have passed, and who may have actually used it as a defensive post in the days when the colony of Flemings introduced into the county by Henry I, was obliged to make its position good by strenuous fighting. One of the leaders of the strangers was a knight called Wiz or Wizo, termed 'the Fleming.' His chief residence was at Wizo's tun, which soon became softened to Wiston, where there is a fine mound-castle. From Wiston it is evident that Wiz ruled directly or exercised suzerainty over a wide extent of country comprising much of the cantrevs of Daugleddau and Rhos. He was a patron of the Knights Hospitallars of St. John, and is said by some authorities to have founded the house of that order at Slebech. It is certain that he or his son Walter endowed the Knights with the tithes of several parishes, one of them being Ambleston (see No. 5, below).

3. *Wallis Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 41''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 27''$).

This earthwork has a horse-shoe appearance, but it probably originated as an irregular square with considerably rounded corners. The northern bank has been cleared away. The ground is fairly level, both within the enclosure and around it. It has a diameter of about 80 feet, and the bank on the south side, where it is seen at its best, is from 3 to 4 feet high, with an exterior fall of about 5 feet to a shallow ditch. Within the enclosure are slight elevations as of foundations, and the site may possibly have been that of a small moated dwelling. Immediately south of the earthwork is a farm-house named Pen y castell.—Visited, 13th October, 1914.

DIVISION II, SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

4. *Woodstock Ring* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 28''$).

At the junction of four roads a few yards east of Woodstock school-house is an enclosure of about 60 feet in diameter, which is possibly the site of a small moated dwelling, though there are at present no indications of a moat. A surrounding bank stands about 3 feet high. In the same field are the ruins of a small chapel and burial ground of Rinaston (No. 6). The name "Ring" is not common.—Visited, 13th October, 1913.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

5. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

This church consists of nave (42 feet by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet), chancel (30 feet by 28 feet) and western tower ($19\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet). In 1906 the nave and chancel were rebuilt on the original foundations, none of the earlier features being retained. The tower is of two storeys; the lower storey is vaulted. The stair-turret projects at the north-east angle. The tower has a slight batter to within two feet of the ground. The battlements and low spire were repaired in the year 1779. The entrance to the church is through the tower. At a restoration about the year 1833 the original font with its circular shaft and square base were sold by public auction, but in 1903 it was returned to the church. The bowl has an interior diameter of 18 inches. It is of Norman type, but is entirely unornamented. In the porch is a stone bowl which may have served at one time as a stoup, at another as a domestic mortar; it has four equidistant projecting lugs or handles.

The church was probably amongst the Dungleddy deanery churches granted to the abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, by a knight named Wiz the Fleming, about the year 1114 (*Hist. et Cart. Mon. S. Petri, Glouc.*; Rolls ed. i, 228, 262–6). A few years later these churches were transferred to the priory of Worcester, and subsequently they are found attached to the Hospitallers of St. John at Slebech. Variants of the name are Amelostiston (1409) and Amlaston (1490).—Visited 20th April, 1920.

[Illustrated, fig. 47.]

6. *Reynerston* (locally *Rinaston*) *Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 35''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 45''$).

This was a small chapel of ease to the parish church which is now disused and become a ruin. All that remains are the walls of a small chamber, 30 feet by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There was a stone-vaulted western porch, 10 feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, probably with a room over. The walls of the building are from 3 to 4 feet high. A burial took place within the church in the year 1789, a few years before its abandonment. The ruins stand within the yard of Rinaston Farm, in the centre of an enclosure, 120 feet by 100 feet, which is still known as "the graveyard." The walls of this enclosure have been cleared away, so that the whole of the burial ground is without shelter or protection, and trees grow freely upon and about the ruins. In a charter of 1230, the chapel is described as "capella de Villa Reineri."—Visited, 13th October, 1914.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—ROADS).

7. "Roman Road" (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E. and 17 S.W. and S.E.).

The Ordnance sheets mark as Roman the road between long. $4^{\circ} 51' 8''$, and long. $4^{\circ} 58' 12''$, in course of which it bisects the Roman station at Castle Fleming (No. 2). The road is an old one, and was formerly a section of the parish boundary; it has long been the principal line of communication with St. Davids, but exhibits no traces of a Roman origin.

Parish of AMBLESTON.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

8. (i) *Parc castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 57''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 58''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 683.
- (ii) *Parc carreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 20''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 662.
- (iii) *Greystone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 55''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 610.
- (iv) *Parc Greystone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 0''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 609.
- (v) *Lower Greystone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 10''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 0''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 607.

These sites, the names of which suggest an historical origin, should be noted as places where an archæological discovery may at any time be made.

9. *Chapel* (?) (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 25''$).

On a field at Woodstock called *Parc Capel* (Tithe Schedule, No. 923) are the outlines (about 40 feet by 20 feet) of the foundations of a small building which may have been an early chapel. So far as the ruins can be aligned, the building seems to have stood directly east and west, and a slight depression suggests the existence of a north door. The surrounding area is locally called "the Burial Ground," but nothing is known, nor does any tradition exist, of interments having been met with at any time.

Immediately N.E. of the site, and practically adjoining it, is the earthwork known as *Woodstock Ring* (No. 4).—Visited, 13th October, 1914.

10. *Church Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 40''$).

This is the name of a field on the farm of Scollock West, about one mile south-east of the parish church. No tradition explains the name, which indeed, is not now in use. It may at an earlier time have been part of the glebe (Tithe Schedule, No. 349).—Visited, 13th October, 1914.

11. *Scollock Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 6''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 30''$).

Here, as in so many similar spots in the county, the word "cross" does not refer to any bygone ecclesiological feature, but merely marks the meeting and crossing of roads.—Visited, 13th October, 1914.

Parish of AMROTH.

The district comprising the medieval deanery of Pembroke, with possibly a parish or two of the immediately adjoining deaneries, appears to have been the main field of activity of St. Teilo's missionary labours within what became the county of Pembroke. The greater number of the churches in this area are dedicated to St. Teilo, or to his disciples and followers. The concurrent crusade of St. David and his followers, starting as it probably did from south Cardiganshire and eventually compassing the whole of north-western Dyfed, was bound to result in trouble between the two bodies of zealous ecclesiastics, trouble which manifested itself for centuries after the formation of the bishoprics of St. Davids and Llandaff under the titular headship of Dewi and Teilo respectively. The occasion and course of the dispute between the two sees is outside the scope of this volume, but the fact that it has a bearing upon the archæology of the district, and may in its turn receive some much-needed elucidation from the consideration of the historical and antiquarian evidence, is sufficient excuse for the following remarks.

Amongst the various documents contained in the collection known as *The Book of Llan Dav*,* which were brought together in connection with the claim of Llandaff to episcopal jurisdiction over all churches of Teilo's foundation, wherever situated, are several lists of the churches thus claimed, the lists being unquestionably of earlier date than the collection within which they are preserved. The churches which fall into what may be termed the Teilo area of the later county of Pembroke are thus enumerated (p. 255):—

In [the deanery of] *Penbro*.

Lann rath.

Lann cronnguern cum tribus territoriis Amrath. Finis illarum o frut gurcant hit glan rath.

Tref carn villa tantum sine ecclesia.

Laithti Teliau super ripam Ritec, villam tantum juxta Penn Alunn.

Menechi ar glann Ritec juxta Pen Alun.

Pull arda juxta mainaur Pir, villa tantum.

Luin Teliau, villa tantum.

Eec Luis guiniau ubi natus est sanctus Teliau.

Porth medgen, villa tantum.

Porth manach mainaur inamithiel.

Din guennhaf in Lonion villa tantum.

The first name, *Llan rath*, when taken with the particulars given in the next entry *Amrath* and *hit glan rath*, may be safely regarded as representing the modern *Amroth*, much as by a diametrically opposite linguistic turn the *Lonion* of the document has become the modern *Lanion*, near Pembroke. The rath at Amroth is doubtless the mound, of which only faint traces exist, placed near the church and on ground called in the Tithe Schedule "Castle park" (see No. 13).

The *tribus territoriis Amrath* are more particularly set forth in the original charter, which is also contained in the *Book of Llan Dav* (p. 125). Here *Aircol lauhir filio Tryfun rege Demetice regionis* grants to St. Teilo the three villis

Trefcarn. Finis o uinyd garthon di blain nant Brat yr guaiet hit in Ritec.

Ex alia parte o uinyd garthon hit nant y clavorion bet (hit) in Ritec;

Laith ty Teliau, o carn baclan di cil meiniauc bet (hit) in Ritec;

Menechi, o tref eithinauc di nant hirotguidou bet in Ritec. Ex alia parte o tonou (?) pencenn (pencefn) di blain nant castell† cerran bet (hit) in Ritec.

It will be noticed that the three villis are described in the charter as each extending *hit in Ritec*, that is *as far as* (or *to*) the Ritec; and in the list of churches Laith ty Teilo is said to be *super ripam Ritec juxta Pen Alun*, whilst Menechi is given as *ar glan Ritec juxta Pen Alun*.

The Ritec is the stream that falls into the sea at Tenby, after a straight easterly course of about six miles from its source in the long ridge of open down extending from directly above Tenby to within half a mile of Pembroke. Along the summit of this open land runs a track known as the Ridgeway, the trackway being bordered by many monuments of antiquity. The course of the little stream is on the north side of the upland, but by a sharp bend round the corner of the ridge it reaches the sea a little to the south of the Ridgeway. Traced from its mouth, it is first found to form a boundary between the parishes of Tenby (St. Mary in Liberty) and Penally, next between Gumfreston and Penally, then between Penally and St. Florence, finally disappearing within the last-named parish at a point nearly a mile beyond its parish church.

The first-named of the villis in the district round about (Am)Rath, Tref Carn, would appear to have been situated in the north-eastern corner of the parish of St. Florence, where on the boundary line between St. Florence and Gumfreston parishes is an outcrop of rock called Carn Rock, and adjacent to it the Tithe Schedule of St. Florence locates two Carn Meadows. The trev or township probably extended from the borders of the parish to the Ritec, a distance of a little over a mile.‡

* Ed. Evans and Rhys, Oxford, 1892.

† The word *castell* betrays a post-conquest emendation of the early Llandaff charters.

‡ There is another Tref Carn, the suggested site of the battle of A.D. 1081, in the parish of Begelly (see No. 37). For a short note on the place-name *Rotguidou*, by Prof. J. Loth, see *Rev. Celtique* (1894), xv, 97, where also a reference to the Cartulaire de Landevennec gives the form *rodoed Carn* id est *radum corneum*.

Parish of AMROTH.

The name of the second vill is Llaethdy Teilo. Taken literally, this means Teilo's dairy, but seeing that Teilo, like his rival David, was probably the son of a Welsh chieftain, or, at lowest, of a Welsh free tribesman, and would accordingly be reared by foster-parents, the words may signify the trev of Teilo's fosterage. It is described as being upon the banks of Ritec, where at lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 0''$, a few yards directly north of Carswell Farm, is a spot called in the Tithe Schedule of Gumfreston "The Palace," which term is possibly intended to represent the Welsh *Llys*, and to denote a habitation of dignity and repute (see No. 27). Furthermore, a short mile to the south of the site just indicated, and on the slopes of the Ridgeway, the Tithe Schedule gives the name "Castle Gwyne" to the field immediately behind the faint remains of the ancient manor house of Trefloyne. Now, the old list of Teilo foundations mentions one of them as *Eccluis guiniau*, "where St. Teilo was born." There is now no trace of either "eglwys" or "castle," but there can be little doubt that we are here in the immediate neighbourhood of Teilo's birthplace and upbringing, and possibly upon the scene of his earliest labours.

Menechi (Monks' town), the third vill, extended from *Tref eithinog* (gorse vill) to the streamlet of *Nant y rhodwyddeu*, thence to the Ritec; in other directions from *Tonou Pencenn* (read *Pen ceun*, the top of the ridge), to (or towards) Nant Castell Cerran, thence to the Ritec.

Thus the three trevs had a common boundary in the brook Ritec, and were probably three patrimonies lying on the south or perhaps both sides of the stream,* and, taking Amroth as having been in the Welsh Church period a district of considerable importance and area, it would appear that the first-named of the trevs was situated to the north of the Ritec stream with its dependence upon the little seaport of Amroth; Llaethdy Teilo formed the southern part, with Penally as its natural point of concentration; and (Tref y) Myneich (Monks tun) came between them.

Finally, attention should be drawn to the fact that whatever may have been the relative importance of the church of Amroth during the Early Welsh period—and we have seen reason to believe that this was beyond question—it makes no appearance in the *Taxatio* of 1291. Tenby, Gumfreston and Begelly are entered, all of them having probably been carved out of the earlier Amroth as a result of the Norse settlement, with (it may be) the addition of Carew; and it is possible that at this time the residue of Amroth was merged in the rising Scandinavian seaport of Tenby. It is also not named in the St. Davids Survey of 1326.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

12. *The Longstone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 10''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 10''$).

This well-known monolith stands in a field to which it has given its name on the farm of King's Park House. It has a height of 6 feet from the ground level, and a breadth at the base of 3.5 feet, declining to about one half at the top, and a depth of 13 inches. There are no traditions connected with the stone. Tithe Schedule, No. 380.—Visited, 25th April, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

13. *Amroth Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 36 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 39' 20''$).

On the field called "Castle Park" which adjoins the churchyard of the parish, is a small mound traditionally believed to be the site of Earwere (later Amroth) Castle. At a subsequent period it would appear that the mound gave place to a small stone castle on a site about 500 yards to the south-east of the mound, of which practically nothing now remains beyond a much-restored gateway that may date from the early 14th century. This dwelling probably

* The charter in the Book of Llan Dav following immediately upon that dealt with above is a conveyance of certain land which also extended to the Ritec, and probably adjoined Trev Menechi, for on one side it ran from Nant Castell Cerran to the Ritec, and on the other side may be suggested to have extended from Castell Cerran to Nant torricair (? *twr y caer*) and thence to Teilo's foster-home.

developed into a residence “ of the castellated style of architecture ” (Fenton, *Tour*, 472); and in the last century this in turn gave way to the present modern dwelling house, “ which has preserved something of its former character ” (*Ib.*).—Visited, 19th May, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

14. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.E.) Ded : St. Elidyr.*
Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

The parish church of Amroth was rebuilt in 1855, according to an inscription on the bell frame, or, more accurately stated, was enlarged, the nave being lengthened by 26 feet. It was also restored in 1899. It now consists of nave ($58\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet), chancel (21 feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), north aisle to chancel, known as Amroth Castle Chapel ($23\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south transept ($17\frac{1}{4}$ feet by $13\frac{1}{4}$ feet), tower on north side (18 feet by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet externally), and south porch. The ground chamber of the tower, south transept, and the eastern half of the nave ($32\frac{1}{2}$ feet) have plain vaulting. The pointed chancel arch has replaced the “ depressed and rude ” arch seen by Sir Stephen Glynne in 1845. All the windows are modern with the exception of that in the ground floor of the tower, which is a two-light with trefoiled heads. In the south side of the older portion of the nave is a blocked doorway having a pointed arch. The tower is of three storeys, the lowest opening to the nave; it has a projecting stair-turret rising to the battlements and is lighted by slits. The corbel table is massive and prominent. The font bowl, of the usual Norman type, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and with slightly sloping sides, is decorated on each face with an unusual motive in relief which may be intended to represent a vine leaf and branch, repeated in reverse. In the south-east corner of the chapel is a plain piscina.

In the churchyard a fragment of the stem of a tall cross still stands upon its original base.—Visited, 19th May, 1915.

Glynne, “ Notes ” (*Arch. Camb.*, 1886, V, iii, 67).

[*Illustrated, fig. 44.*]

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

15. *Greystone Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 22''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 8''$).

There is no appearance or tradition of a “ grey stone ” on this site, and the field name is probably compounded of Gray’s or Grey’s-tun. Tithe Schedule, No. 901.—Visited, 23rd April, 1915.

16. *Church Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 28''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 8''$).

Probably in former times a part of the parochial glebe. Tithe Schedule, No. 903.—Visited, 23rd April, 1915.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

17. *Flints*.

The parish of Amroth has as its southern boundary the Bristol Channel, and along a considerable stretch of the shore the sea has been encroaching upon the land for untold ages. At very low tides the remains of a submerged forest are

* In the Life of St. Teilo included in the Book of Llan Dav, the saint is said to have been known also as Eliud, and it is certain that all the Pembrokeshire churches dedicated to Elidyr lie within the district covered by Teilo’s activities. It is doubtful whether St. Elidyr ever had a corporeal existence, and it is probable that the name is due to a scribe who finished off the form Elid or Eliud with a flourish which was taken by a later copyist as the ordinary contraction for -er or -or. At a still later date he appears in medieval genealogy as Sir Elidore, a knight of the holy sepulchre, and the stock-parent of a long line of Pembrokeshire families.

Parish of AMROTH.

visible.* Bones of comparatively recent animals, the wild ox and stag, and flint objects in various stages of development and states of workmanship have been found, of which an interesting collection is exhibited in the Tenby Public Museum. They are all of the Neolithic period.

[Illustrated, fig. 3.]

Parish of ANGLE.†

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

18. *The Devil's Quoit*, or *Newton Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 59''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 24''$).

This structure stands on the stretch of sand known as Newton or Broomhill Burrows; at high tides the sea reaches the stones. One, possibly two, of the supporters has fallen, so that the fine capstone, 12 feet in length, is borne at one end by a single stone. Fenton (*Tour*, 405) speaks of the structure as having probably been covered, but there is now no trace of a possible mound. About forty paces to the west is a prostrate monolith which may have had some connection with the cromlech.—Visited, 8th June, 1922.

Arch. Camb., 1865, III, xi, 281, *ill.*; *Collectanea Archaeologica* (Sir G. Wilkinson), 1871, II, iii, 238, *ill.*

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

19. *Castles Bay* or *Skomer Neck Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 22''$, long. $5^{\circ} 7' 0''$).

What must have been an unusually interesting earthwork has in recent years been much disturbed through various causes, military, agricultural and natural. Fortunately it was examined at the end of the 19th century by Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., an ex-Commissioner, who has written of it:—

A bank and ditch, 200 feet long from cliff to cliff, cuts off an area of about half an acre from the mainland opposite to Sheep Island. The width from cliff to cliff is afterwards reduced to 100 feet, and a deep natural gully, 60 feet wide, cuts off the rest of the promontory, about two acres in extent (defended by steep cliffs) from the first-named area. The smaller area might either have been the bailey of the larger enclosure, or possibly the gully was used as a ditch to protect it from the sea

* As they are in other places on the shores of the Channel; but the order of arrangement in this Inventory being alphabetical the parish of Amroth presents the first occasion for reference to these phenomena. An excellent paper entitled "Flint-working sites on the submerged forest bordering the Pembrokeshire coast," by Mr. A. L. Leach, F.G.S., will be found in the *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* for 1918 (vol. 29, part 2), from which the following remarks are taken.

"Amroth, Site B2.—Below the western end of this village evidence of flint-working abounds on a site first noted in August, 1912, and examined each summer and winter since. The sea washes away the soft blue silt, leaving the flakes projecting more or less noticeably. On each occasion I removed all visible flints and by the time of the next visit a fresh crop had become exposed. In August, 1917, for the first time in my experience, the whole site lay buried under several inches of sand. Objects in flint and chert collected include: one hollow scraper, one long flake, ridge-backed and serrated (saw); two shorter flint saws, two conical cores, one core trimmed to yield small flakes, three contiguous flakes, three long cores of cherty flint, two cores of black glossy flint, ten flint pebbles partly chipped into cores, fourteen small blades, twelve large flakes, two calcined flints, some scores of roughly chipped and broken fragments.

Amroth, Site B3.—An isolated remnant of silt, on the shore 700 yards east of B2, yielded in July, 1915, a core, several flakes and charcoal fragments near a small hearth-site."

The finds here reported have been deposited in the Tenby Museum. Attention must also be drawn to a small pamphlet by Mr. Leach entitled "Some Prehistoric Remains in the Tenby Museum," which can be procured at that Institution.

† The name *Angle* is probably derived from the Norse *Ongull*, a fiord. The district was known in medieval times as *in Angulo*, whence the alternative name of Nangle for the parish. Cf. *Narberth* for *yn* (English *in*) *Arberth*. Amongst the Norman-French knights of Pembrokeshire who took part in the descent upon Ireland in A.D. 1171 was a *Nangle* or *Angul*. The family established itself near Navan in the county of Meath, and founded a church at a place called Cannistown or Canonstown, a name doubtless taken from the Pembrokeshire Caniston, at first known as Cananiston. One branch of these Irish Angles became M'Costellos. Sir Henry Sidney, desirous of recalling them to a sense of their Norman origin, addressed their chief (who used the name M'Costello whilst he bore the title of lord Nangle) as *de Angulo*.

side. Probably the first is the correct solution, as Fenton (*Tour*, 404), quoting from George Owen's MSS. says that 'the remnant of a tower stood in this further enclosure in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and that the tradition is that this was a place of retreat for the new Norman settlers to save themselves from the natives.*' The rampart mentioned above is 6 feet high (or rather was, for it has mostly been destroyed by the erection of a War Office building) across the tongue, with 8 feet fall to a ditch 5 feet deep, the ground rising to the front. The entrance is near the east end.

The surface of the larger area or promontory is dotted with depressions which, in the absence of spade examination, have every appearance of hut circles. Some of these might profitably be excavated.—Visited, 8th June, 1922.

20. *West Pickard Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 26''$).

This promontory camp is situated midway between West and East Pickard Bays. Although much damaged from exposure enough remains to show it to have been of horse-shoe shape, and to have measured 220 feet by 160 feet. To the west the defence is formed by the naturally steep cliffs; to the north and east a bank rises some 8 feet from the enclosed area, falling externally 15 feet to a ditch of an average depth of 3 feet. The entrance was at the south-east angle. Any footpath which may have led down to the sea has disappeared through falls of the cliff.—Visited, 8th June, 1922.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

21. *Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 5''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 16''$).

Separated at high tide from the church and churchyard are the remains of a moated dwelling which has been frequently termed a "Fortified Rectory." Upon part of the ruins a small house has been built which is called "Castle Farm," and by this name the site is locally known.

On plan the site gives a square enclosure, protected on its north and west sides by a well-preserved wet moat, on the south by an inlet of the sea, and on the east originally by the third side of the moat, which, however, has been here filled-in to form a road. At the south-west corner stands the shell of a tower of the "peel" type, 15 feet square, and some 30 feet high. This is the part of the structure which is illustrated and described in *Arch. Camb.* (1868, III, xiv, 75) as a "Fortified Rectory." The north-east angle was protected by another and possibly similar tower, of which the vaulted undercroft still survives in use as a cartshed. The south-west tower is of four storeys, the lowest vaulted; all the floors have fallen, as has also the saddle-back roof. The first floor was reached by a flight of forty-seven steps. The three upper storeys have fireplaces, that in the middle chamber being placed across an angle. In the ground floor chamber is an opening, probably intended to give access to the cellar beneath; in the wall outside are corbels which may have carried a hoisting arrangement; all of which point to smuggling activities at possibly a late date. A prominent feature on the four sides of the exterior is a row of large corbels which possibly supported a wooden gallery, entered by a doorway still traceable at the head of the stair. The moat is stone-faced and in good preservation, the water being supplied by a small stream.

Immediately adjoining the filled-in side of the moat are the remains of an outbuilding with oven and circular chimney on square base, probably an addition, when about the end of the 17th century an inn called the "Castle Inn" occupied the enclosure. Over the entrance to this ruined dwelling is a stone bearing a human face in high relief. This is known locally as "the Gerald stone"—(Gerald de Barri: *Giraldus Cambrensis*, vicar of Angle c. A.D. 1200). The stone is probably the terminal of a hood-moulding from an earlier house on the site.

* George Owen deserves to be quoted in full: "Betweene it [Sheep Island] and the mayne there is another peece of ground with a greate ditch or trench betwixt it and the mayne land verie hard to come to where there standeth the remnant of a towre built upon the entrance thereof as it seemeth for a fort or defence for the same, and from the same peece of ground you may goe into shippe lland dry foote at half ebbe, but not without a ladder for the hard ascending of the same, but at every full sea the same is compassed aboute with the sea, the neighbours here reporte that the same was a place of reite for the countrey people in ould tyme to save them and their cattell from the Welshmen that then often assaulted them." To which George Owen's editor adds this note: "It does not seem likely that the Welsh could, after the Norman settlement, find their way to this corner of Pembro. The country people had some hazy tradition of the sea pirates"[*George Owen's Pembrokeshire*, ed. Henry Owen, i, 543.

Parish of **ANGLE**.

A Jacobean glass bottle found in the moat is preserved in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

In the adjoining field is a fine columbarium, with domed roof and several rows of nest holes.—Visited, 8th June, 1922.

Arch. Camb., 1877, IV, viii, 311, *ill.*; 1880, IV, xi, 342.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES : MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

22. *East Block-house* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 56''$, long. $5^{\circ} 7' 26''$).

On the cliff overlooking Rat Island, about three-quarters of a mile west of North Studdock farm-house, are the poor ruins of a Block House which, according to George Owen, was erected *temp.* Henry VIII.* The term *East* distinguishes it from a somewhat similar building (now destroyed) which was known as the *West Block House*, in Dale parish. It is described in the *Pem. Arch. Survey* (p. 88) as "24 feet from north to south by 13 feet from east to west. It was divided into two unequal chambers, each lighted by two windows looking east and west. The walls seem originally to have been about 15 feet high, but much has fallen, some recently. There seems to have been an enclosure on the north side, and a second building a little distance off to the south-east, which was 22 feet by 9."

Since this report the remains have deteriorated considerably.—Visited, 8th June, 1922.

Arch. Camb., 1881, IV, xii, 162, *ill.*

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

23. *Ruined Almshouse* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 18''$).

Immediately behind the present post office in the village of Angle, are the remains of a building marked "Castle" on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. Of this once massive structure all now standing are three sides of a square walled enclosure, heavily overgrown with ivy. It seems but little changed since the year 1868, when it was described and illustrated in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (III, xiv, 76). It appears to have been a building, 20 feet by 15 feet, of two storeys in height. The west side, containing the entrance, has disappeared. The upper floor was lighted by two or three large windows; a fireplace and a cupboard with stone shelf by its side can also be traced. In the absence of clear indications the building may be put down as of late 15th or early 16th century date.—Visited, 8th June, 1922.

NOTE.—The building goes by various names. Fenton (*Tour*, 402) quotes a letter from Canon Lewis of St. Davids to Browne Willis, dated 12th January, 1719: "There is at Nangle yet standing entire, an old square building said to have been a nunnery." Of a nunnery at Angle, however, history is silent, nor do the remains point to such an establishment. "The Old Rectory" is another name locally used, in common with that given to the building on the north of the churchyard (No. 21). Whatever its original purpose, there can be little doubt that it is the building thus alluded to in the *MS. Diocese Book* of 1715, preserved in the Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen—"There is . . . a ruined almshouse at Angle and £80 left by the will of Griffith Dawes, Esq. of Barneston [Bangeston] near 40 years since, but no part thereof is yet paid by his administrators towards the repair thereof."

- 23A. *Bangeston* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 19''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 32''$).

The "mere shell of a mansion" seen by Fenton (*Tour*, 404) has practically vanished, and in its grounds immediately to the north-east now stands a coast-guard station. The site of what was once the fish-pond is easily found.—Visited, 8th June, 1922.

* "A rounde terrett never yet finished . . . but in most men's judgment to noe good purpose for that it stooode soe highe above the full sea mark." (*Owen's Pem.*, i, 543.)

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

24. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.E.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

The church consists of nave (50 feet by 20 feet), chancel (30 feet by 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet), north transept (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 13 feet), west tower (19 feet by 16 feet) and a modern south porch. The tower opens to the nave by a pointed arch; it is of three storeys with a pointed barrel vault to the lowest and a domed roof to the belfry, the stones being further covered with tiles, a not uncommon feature of the church towers of South Pembrokeshire. The apex of this tiled dome is on a level with the battlements which, with the usual corbel table, crown the tower. In the south-west angle is a projecting turret with seventy-six stairs. A doorway to the west is blocked; above it is a modern window. The belfry has two square-headed lights. The font, of the Norman cushion type, has been scraped and coloured.

Chapel.

In the burial ground north of the church is a small detached chapel (15 feet by 12 feet), beneath which is a chamber, probably an ossuary; both have plain vaults. The chapel, entered by a western doorway with a plain pointed arch, and approached by steps, has at the east end a square-headed window of two trefoiled lights, and on the south a similar light. The stone altar is said (*Arch. Camb.*, 1880, IV, xi, 342) to have come from St. Twynnell's church (No. 1077). In the south wall is a plain piscina. At the west end of the north wall is an empty tomb recess; on the floor opposite to it is a much-worn full length uninscribed effigy of an ecclesiastic, probably the one noted by Fenton (*Tour*, 401) as being then "in the churchyard almost covered with the sward." The undercroft has a plain vault entered from the east end by a pointed doorway, and is lighted by two small quatrefoils on the north and south sides.

On the south side of the churchyard is a plain cross standing upon a calvary of three steps; it has been restored.—Visited, 8th June, 1922.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 122).

NOTE.—The rectory was appropriated to the Priory of Pembroke, a cell of the Benedictine abbey of St. Martin of Seez in Normandy. As a result of this connection the Priory was occasionally seized by the king of England. In the Episcopal Register of Guy Mone (bishop 1397–1407) it is recorded that on the 21st March, 1406, John Clifford was admitted to the church of Angle "on the presentation of King Henry, patron for this turn by reason of the temporalities of the Priory of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, being in his hand by occasion of the war between himself and his adversaries the French."

The Chantry Certificates contain an interesting record of this church in 1 Edw. VI (1547).

Pub. Record Office. Chantry Certificates, No. 22.

The Parish of Angle.—Certain lands and tenem'ts which were in the hands of feoffees to the intent to find a priest to celebrate mass at the altar of St. George within the parish church, by reason whereof it was called St. George's Chauntry, the priest being removable at the will and pleasure of the said feoffees.

Value, p.a.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	s. d.
Rent Resolute and lyging [? allegiance]	money	paid	to	the	King				48 10
yearly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
									46 4
Stipends.	Nicholas	Comberford,	aged	40,	no	other	spiritual		
	function	...	...	...	...	...	...		46 4
	Et valet ultra	clare p. annum	...	...	...	...	...		nil.
Jewels.	In the hands of	Thomas Collyn	two	harness	girdles	safely			
	to be kept,	which were	mortgaged	by	one	Nicholas			
	Dawes,	valued at	...	...	...	...	...		13 4

It would appear that there is some difficulty about fixing the correct position of the altar (and chapel) of St. George. The above certificate specifically states that the chantry altar of St. George was "within the parish church."

There is, however, in the Prerogative Registry of Canterbury, the will of the year 1500 of Richard Newton, a resident in the parish of Monkton, near Pembroke, in which he bequeaths "to the chapel of St. George the Martyr of the Nangell four tenements in Haverfordwest and Pembroke, which lands of late appertained to the chapel of St. Anthony in the Nangle, and to the augmentation of the stipend of a priest always to sing for the souls of the founders of the chapel of St. Anthony, that is to say Edmonde Shelborn and his ancestors, and for me and Elinor my late wife." He also directs that "the

Parish of ANGLE.

principal window in the chapel of St. George above the altar shall be renewed and barred with green bars, and that the history and life of St. George shall be pictured upon the glass." As to which bequest Dr. Henry Owen remarks: "The chantry chapel of St. George was in the parish churchyard. Of the other two chapels in the parish, the remains of St. Mary's on the Bay were destroyed upon the erection of the modern fort, and St. Anthony's in West Angle Bay had been washed away by the sea not long before the date of this will."

It would thus appear from the will of Richard Newton that there had been a chapel of St. Anthony in the parish of Nangle, but the words of the bequest to the chapel of St. George of lands "of late appertaining to the chapel of St. Anthony" point to the disappearance of the latter, and its practical substitution by that of St. George. The restoration of 1853, of which no account is now procurable, has removed all possibility of discovering whether the donor's desire to have the exploits of St. George depicted on the window above his altar in the church had been fulfilled in either the church or a chapel near by.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).**25. *Halftide Rock* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.).**

Locally known also as Sheep Island; Fenton (*Tour*, 404), in alluding to it, says:—"The point of peninsular land that it connects with is separated from the mainland by a very deep foss, where in Queen Elizabeth's time stood the remnant of a Tower, built to guard the pass; and from this point you may go dry to Sheep Island, but not without difficulty, at half ebb. The tradition is that this was a place of retreat for the new Norman settlers to save themselves and their cattle from the fury of the incensed natives during their desultory skirmishes, but it is more likely to have been a Danish work originally, and afterwards made subservient to the purposes of later invaders, whose addition the tower, mentioned by Geo. Owen, might have been."

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).**26. *St. Mary's Chapel and Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 20''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 40''$).**

On the northern shore of the parish, at a point about half a mile north of the village of Angle, are sites called on the Ordnance sheets *Chapel* and *Chapel Well*, where stood "a ruined chapel in which no divine service is performed, called St. Mary's within half a mile of the parish church" (*MS. Diocesan Book*, 1715). No trace of the building remains. It stood within a small circular enclosure formed by a bank which at the beginning of this century was about 2 feet high (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). This is now barely distinguishable, nor are there any signs of burials. The well has been covered and a pump introduced.—Visited, 8th June, 1922.

27. *St. Anthony's Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 4''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 35''$).

On the shore of West Angle Bay about one mile west of Angle village is a site called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 14) *Old Church*. This would appear to have been destroyed before the year 1500 (see No. 24, Note).

28. *Ellen's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 21''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 0''$).

This is marked on the Ordnance sheet as being on the cliffs half a mile east of Chapel Bay. It could not be traced, nor any information obtained about it.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).**29. A Jacobean glass bottle from the moat of Castle Farm (No. 21) is in the Carmarthenshire Society's Museum.**

Parish of BAYVIL.*

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

30. *Pant y groes Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 44''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 32''$).

This is a circular mound, probably sepulchral, placed about 300 yards south-east of Pant y groes farmstead in the parish of Moylgrove, the boundary line of the parish running midway between. The mound has a circumference of 300 feet, and a height of 5 feet. It is grass-grown and presents no appearance of disturbance, other than by the ploughing of the field which has doubtless reduced its height.—Visited, 23rd June, 1914.

DIVISION Ib (CARNEDDAU).

31. *Crugiau Cemes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 25''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 4''$).

This group of sepulchral mounds consists of what George Owen, the historian of Pembrokeshire, writing about the year 1600, calls “four little tumps of earth, and yet to be seen 40 miles off, viz., from Penplymon [Pen Plynlumon].” Fenton in his *Historical Tour* refers to the mounds as follows:—“I come to Crugiau Cemaes, a very large group of tumuli, several very conspicuous, perfect and untouched, but the greater number so altered by the intersection of hedges and the repeated process of the plough, that it requires an eye much in the habit of examining such elevations to discover them: this cluster with an exception to that on Dry Barrows [No. 334] and the adjoining fields near Orielson, is the largest I have found in the county. About a century ago or more [i.e., circa 1690] one of them was opened, and by the section still appearing there is every reason to suppose without any sort of judgment to direct the operations.”

In Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1695, col. 639) is the following by Edward Lhuyd:—“In this county there are divers ancient tumuli or artificial mounts for urn-burial, whereof the most notable I have seen are those four called Krigeu Kemaes, or the Barrows of Kemaes. One of which a gentleman of the neighbourhood [*in margin*, Mr. Lloyd of Kwm Gloin], out of curiosity, and for the satisfaction of some friends, caus'd lately to be dug: and discovered therein five urns which contained a considerable quantity of burnt bones and ashes. One of these, together with the bones and ashes it contained, was lately presented to the Ashmolean Repository at Oxford.” By the courtesy of the authorities of the Ashmolean Museum an illustration of what is probably this urn is given here.



Fig. 59.

At the present time six mounds are clearly discernible; the existence of others may be suspected. Of them the following is a more particular account, beginning with the most southerly, over which passes the boundary between Bayvil and Nevern parishes.

(i) Circumference, 150 feet; height, 4 feet; flat top; grass-covered.

(ii) In the hedge of the field next to that bearing O.S. bench mark 562.5; circumference, 300 feet; height, 10 feet; gorse-covered; disturbed; small white quartz stones scattered around.

* George Owen, referring to a rental of his property, says: “The said manor being called Bayvill was at the first called by the name of Benvill [*rectè* Beuvill] which is a French name and as much as to saye the faire Towne” (*Vairdre Book*, fo. 253a).

Parish of BAYVIL.

(iii) At O.S. bench mark 642, and 20 yards from (ii) : circumference, 50 feet ; height, 10 feet ; gorse-covered ; disturbed top and west.

(iv) About 40 yards north of (iii), at the junction of the parishes of Bayvil, Moylgrove, and Nevern : circumference, 300 feet ; height, 8 feet ; gorse-covered ; ? disturbed.

(v) Ten yards east of (iv), and just within Nevern parish : circumference, 350 feet ; height, 10 feet ; gorse-covered ; disturbed from summit ; small white stones about.

(vi) Ten yards north-east of (v) : circumference, 200 feet ; height, 5 feet ; gorse-covered ; much disturbed.

Lewis Morris states that a medal of the Roman Emperor Otho (A.D. 69) was found at "Creigiau Kemes" about the middle of the 18th century (*Cambrian Register*, 1796, ii, 491), but no further particulars relating to the discovery have been traced.—Visited, 24th June, 1914.

NOTE.—With reference to the urn figured above, it may be observed that its identity with the urn discovered at Crugiau Cemes, though a matter of strong probability, is not one of absolute certainty. The only information possessed by the Ashmolean Museum concerning it occurs in an unpublished catalogue which contains the following entry:—"501. Cinerary Urn with overhanging rim, and of superior form and make. The rim is ornamented with three rather wide bands of indentations arranged in herring-bone pattern, and there is also a narrower band of the same pattern inside the lip. Below the rim is a wide hollow band, from the lower edge of which the urn is plain, and contracts to the bottom. Height, 15 inches ; diameter of mouth, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; of bottom, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Old Collection."

To this entry the following note was appended about the year 1865:—"No history is known of this urn ; but its connection with the Museum must have been of considerable age. It was put away in a sadly broken condition. For a similar-shaped urn see Greenwell's 'British Barrows,' p. 6, fig. 56."

It is, however, quite clear that one out of several urns which were discovered at Crugiau Cemes a few years before the end of the 17th century did find its way to the Ashmolean Museum. In a letter dated the 3rd September, 1694, the Rev. W. Gambold, vicar of Cardigan, writing to Edward Lhuyd, who at that date was assistant curator of the Museum, observes:—"I received yours dated August 8th, wherein you desired me to send you an account of the urns of Crigen [*rectè* Crigeu] Kemaes, which I have here done, exactly as I have received it from Mr. Lloyd of Cwmgloin's mouth, who found them ; viz^t, that 5 were found in the farthest bank northward in this order following viz^t, 2 towards the east, 1 towards the south, 1 towards the west (these had the form of the plot of a close-stool and might contain each of them ab^t 2 gallons) & one on the top bearing the form of an earthen milk-pan & might contain 1 gallon (the earth yt was in this was blackish & stunk horribly ; quere the occasion of it) this was about a foot deep—the upper end of each was downward & had nothing underneath to stop them. In the 2nd bank southwardly was found an urn of the form of an hatcase, haveing no bones but blackish earth ; it was placed in the south-east side, not above 1 foot deep ; it was very small, & underneath this was a slate stone."

Less than a year later appeared Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia* to which Lhuyd contributed the additional information concerning the Welsh counties, of which we have already given the extract relating to the Crugiau Cemes find.

There can be no doubt that Lhuyd had obtained one of the urns for the Museum, through the good offices of his correspondent, Mr. Gambold, but it is impossible to determine which amongst them escaped the destruction that doubtless had befallen its fellows. Even so, it was received in, or soon fell into, "a sadly broken condition," though it has been restored to almost its original state. Thus, in view of Lhuyd's testimony to the presence of one of the Pembrokeshire urns in the Museum, and also to the general indication obtained from Mr. Gambold of the size of two of the vessels unearthed there (they "might contain each of them ab^t 2 gallons"), it may be taken that the identification of the Crugiau Cemes urn has been advanced from the region of probability to that of near certainty.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

32. *Y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.W. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 29''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 10''$).

This is an oval-shaped enclosure on the farm named Plas y merchant, having a length of 200 feet and a breadth of 100 feet. The bank has disappeared in places, but at the northern end of the enclosure it has an exterior fall of about 3 feet to a shallow ditch. Elsewhere the enclosed area is almost on a level with the top of the bank. The entrance was probably on the south-west.

On the 26th May, 1920, our Inspecting Officer visited the position to see a stone-lined grave which had been revealed by the plough a few days previously. The interment had been made directly within the earthen bank, and slightly to the east of north. The grave measured 6 feet by 15 inches by 12 inches deep, and was formed of flat stones of good size. It was orientated east and west. A portion of a human cranium was found at the west end, and two phalanges at the east end, but

nothing was discovered to give date to the interment. The size and orientation of the grave point to a comparatively late period. The bank showed signs of two other graves, which had fallen in or been crushed by ploughing.—Visited, 26th May, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

33. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.W.). Ded: St. Andrew the Apostle. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.

The church consists of a single chamber, 45 feet by 18 feet, with no structural division between nave and chancel. A double bell-cote surmounts the western gable. The windows have square wooden casements. The floor is flagged. The font is 20 inches square by 8 inches deep, interior measurements, and stands on a short circular pillar; the total height is 26 inches. The single bell is dated 1688. The churchyard is roughly circular. It is reported locally that the stone bearing the inscription VITALIANI EMERITO, which was removed a few years ago from Cwm Gloyn farm to Nevern churchyard, originally stood in Bayvil churchyard.—Visited, 24th June, 1922.

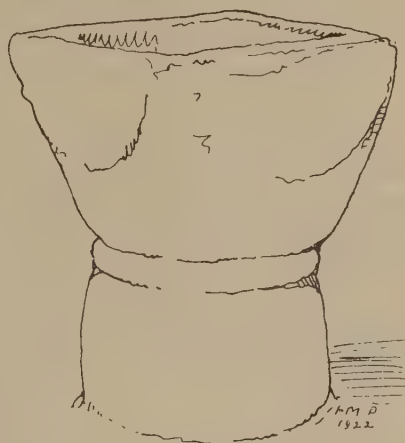


Fig. 60.

Parish of BEGELLY.*

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

34. *Chronicle Park Tumulus and Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 53''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 11''$).

"Near the parsonage house are the remains of a cromlech which has been thrown down; and in its vicinity is a tumulus" (Lewis, *Top. Dict. Wales*, ed. 1833). The remains thus indicated are situated in the field next west to Chronicle Park House, about 500 yards west of the parish church. Lying around are several large boulders from 6 to 7 feet in length, as also a still larger but partially buried stone which was most probably the capstone. Close by is a low mound which may have been formed by the displacement of the original tumulus; a hedge runs across the mound. The site appears to have no distinctive name, and that of "Chronicle" House may possibly stand for an earlier "Cromlech" House.—Visited, 23rd April, 1921.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

35. *Mound Castle and Bailey* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 55''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 35''$).

"Close to the churchyard is a round camp, 60 paces in diameter [at the level], a bank 5 feet high with a ditch round" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, 85). A recent clearing of the ground has revealed the real nature of this work, namely as the remains of a mound castle and its bailey. The view obtained of the site from the

* "Begelly (spelt Bugeli in *Plwyfau Cymru*, Myv. Arch., ii, 621) looks rather like a tribal name derived from a personal name Bugail (= *bugail*, 'a shepherd') which we seem to find in the Merthir Buceil of Lib. Land, 32, 43, 202, 204, a place probably somewhere near Bridgend, Glam." (Phillimore, in Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, ii, p. 316, n. 11). The name given to the church in the *Taxatio* of 1291 is "Urbgeby or Beg'geby cum capell", which would seem to point to the Norse personal name Urb or Wr̥b. The name Erb is borne by a personage who appears in the twilight of Welsh history as contemporary with, or as closely following, Teilo. It occurs in the Book of Llan Dav as one of the earliest benefactors of that see, and what are set forth as grants by him represent him as ruling over the district of Erging or Archenfeld. The form Urbgen (later, Urien) also appears in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae*.

Parish of BEGELLY.

summit of the neighbouring church tower will leave no doubt upon the point. The mound has been reduced to a present height of from 5 to 8 feet above the surrounding level; the ditch is still clearly defined on the eastern and south-eastern sides, though it has been much reduced and occasionally completely obliterated, doubtless when the upper part of the mound was removed. The bounds of the bailey can be faintly traced on the north-west. The site is not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. —Visited, 22nd April, 1921.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

36. *The Parish Church** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 S.E.). Ded: unknown. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

This church was visited by Sir Stephen Glynne in 1847, his description of it being printed in *Arch Camb.*, 1886 (V, iii, 68). The edifice was thoroughly renovated in 1886, when several of its ancient features were swept away.

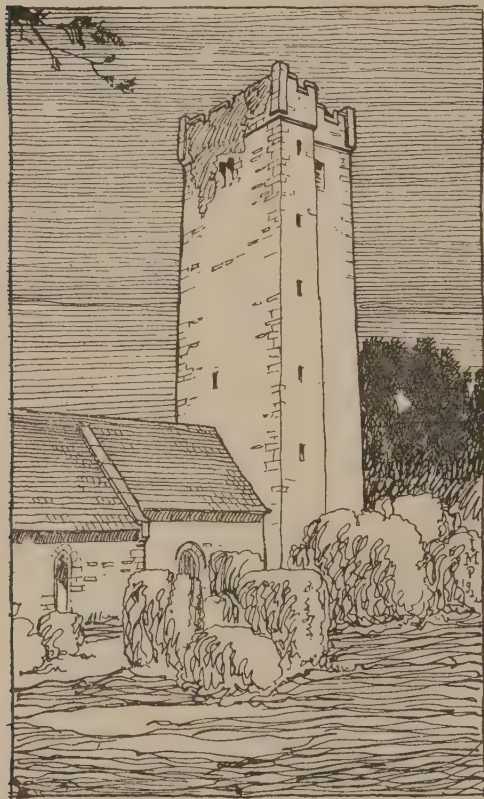


Fig. 61.

light to the north.† At the north-east angle is a turret carrying 105 steps to the battlements which rest upon a somewhat shallow table; the stairway is lighted by narrow loops. At 4½ feet from the ground level is a plain stringcourse, above which the tower tapers slightly for its entire height.

Built into the left side of the low modern wall which borders the path from the gate to the north door are four moss-covered fragments of stone-work, varying in length from 10 to 17 inches and having a depth of 7½ inches. These bear a pattern of a six-rayed wheel within a circle; they appear to date from the 15th century.—Visited, 22nd April, 1921.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1886, V, iii, 68).

The present church comprises nave (37½ feet by 14½ feet), chancel (20 feet by 14½ feet), north aisle to chancel and part of nave (36½ feet by 14 feet), south transeptal chapel (9 feet by 8½ feet), south porch, now converted into a vestry, and west tower.

In the south wall of the chancel is a plain piscina with an aumbry above. The chancel arch is pointed, and on its western side are two corbels which supported the rood loft. The north aisle is separated from the chancel by two pointed arches. The north doorway, a plain pointed arch, leads by a descent of two steps to the interior; a stoup occupies the eastern side with a recess (9 in. by 8 in. by 11 in.) immediately above it. The south doorway, which now gives access to a vestry, is similar. All windows are modern. The font basin is square; it has been redressed, as also its circular shaft. It may possibly be the original.

The tower (20½ feet by 18¾ feet exterior) is of three storeys; the lowest is plainly vaulted, and opens into the nave by a rude pointed arch and flight of three steps. The belfry lights are double lancets on three sides, with a square-headed

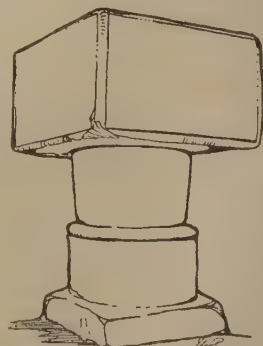


Fig. 62.

* Attached to Begelly was the chapelry of East Williamson, which, though now a distinct parish, is still held with it; and George Owen (d. 1618) speaks of yet another chapel, that of St. Thomas.

† The bell bears the distich, "My sound is good, my shape is neat, Twas Bayley made me so complete." Bayley, the founder, was of Bridgewater, and flourished 1743-1773.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

37. *Carn, Mynydd Carn.* The name Mynydd Carn is celebrated in connection with the battle of the year 1081 between Gruffydd ap Cynan, prince of Gwynedd, and Rhys ap Tewdwr, prince of Deheubarth, against Trahaiarn of Gwynedd and several allied princes. There is a *Mynydd Carn* in the parish of Begelly which is believed by the Commissioners to be the scene of that encounter; but inasmuch as the name in its broad application probably applied to a district which extended into the modern neighbouring parishes of Narberth South, Reynalton and Loveston, the subject of the site of the battle of Carn is discussed in the Introduction to this volume (p. xliii).

In the more restricted use of the place-name *Carn*, and its close association with Begelly, a few remarks respecting it at this point will not be out of place.

The parish of Begelly is situated directly south of Narberth, and in the early Welsh period was probably “*yn Arberth*,” that is, it formed part of the district of Arberth which, as is shown under the title Narberth, was the patrimony of an important line of Welsh chieftains. The name that finally assumed the form of Begelly is first found in the *Taxacio* of pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, one manuscript of which is said to read Urbgely and another Beg’geby. In the Inquisition taken in 1362 on the possessions of Sir John Carew, two knights’ fees are returned as *in Begeley et Carne*. It is clear, therefore, that whether first coined by Welsh or by strangers, the name was in use before the close of the 13th century to designate a parish of perhaps recent formation. It is also plain that a small manor of the same name, Begelly, having attached to it a smaller area known by the unmistakably Welsh name of Carn, constituted, as it still constitutes, the parish of Begelly. Probably Begelly, or whatever the original form may have been, was a foreign name that had been imposed upon a district part of which had ceased to be under Welsh rule, but that in the portion of it to which the earlier inhabitants had withdrawn, and wherein they retained some vestiges of their peculiar tribal arrangements, the old name survived and had become linked to the designation introduced by the new masters in order to denote the full extent of the lord’s sway over the combined sub-manors of Begelly and Carn.

This district of Carn forms the north-western portion of the parish of Begelly, projecting in a westerly direction beyond the main body of the parish, and thus cutting across the northern extension of the neighbouring parish of Reynalton (i.e., Rheinallt’s or Reynald’s or Reynard’s ton). The whole parish is fairly flat, but the 600 square acres which constitute the area of ancient Carn rise slightly above the immediately surrounding district to a low plateau whose highest point is still known as Mynydd Carn. About 800 yards to the north-west of the summit is a field called in the Tithe Survey (No. 571) “*Castle Tump*,” and the next field to the west is “*Tump Park*.” Neither name is now in use or remembrance in the district, but the word “*Tump*” indubitably records a mound. Carefully conducted excavations would probably disclose its precise nature. It should, however, be noted that Mr. Egerton Phillimore’s suggestion (Owen’s *Pem.* i, 316, n. 1) that Begelly may have been derived from a personal name (=bugail, “a shepherd”) receives a measure of support from the name “*Castrum Bugelyn*” which is found in the Survey of the Diocese of St. Davids taken in 1326 (*British Museum, Addit.* 34125, printed in the Hon. Cymmrodorion Society’s Record Series, No. 5). The place thus styled was within the manor of Begelly *cum* Carn, where, as we have seen, was a “*Castle Tump*.”*

Finally it may be observed that the Survey alluded to records (p. 169) five acres of land at Castle Bugelyn as being at that date in the lord’s (i.e., the bishop’s) demesne. The Tithe map shows in the district of Carn an area now divided into two fields containing about five acres and called “*Church land*”; this area almost adjoins the field called “*Castle Tump*.”

[Map of the district, fig. 22A.]

* The identification of Castle Bugelyn with Begelly is rendered fairly certain from its association in the St. Davids’ Survey with Roffoden, which Mr. Phillimore has acutely seen (*Pem.*, i, 422, n. 116) to be a scribal error for Rosfoden, which, as Cil Foden, still lingers as the name of a farm about a mile to the north of Castle Tump in the modern parish of Narberth North.

Parish of BEGELLY.

NOTE.—Before leaving the parish of Begelly it may be well to clear up one or two points concerning some others of its place-names.

Directly south of Begelly is the parish of East Williamston, a name which suggests a West Williamston. Now, in a tallage of 18th Henry VIII, printed in Owen's *Pembrokeshire* (i, 315), is the entry of the fee of *Williamston Eluard*, and, in a note to the passage, this place is identified by Mr. Egerton Phillimore with West Williamston (in Carew parish), which in a later note (p. 328; see also p. 423) he modifies to East Williamston. There is also a Williamston Haruill mentioned in the inq. post-mortem on Sir John Carew, who died in 1368, which Mr. Phillimore suggests is identical with West Williamston. This would locate Williamston Eluard in or near the parish of Begelly; and an interesting document of the year 1629 proves the correctness of the identification, and likewise adds some interesting details concerning early coal-mining in the district, including the first clear reference to underground mining in Pembrokeshire which we have met with.

In that year a plea was entered in the Court of Chancery by Walter Delahay of Bayard's Pool, co. Pembroke, and William Barlow, against James Davies of Begelly, clerk, and others, his agents, alleging that the complainants, being lessees of 200 acres "situate lying and being in the parish of Begely in the county of Pembroke, in a place there called William Stone Ellinor, and of and in one other . . . with the appurtenances commonly called and known by the name of Tongyland lying and being within the parish of Begeley aforesaid, through which parcel of ground called Tongyland there is a highway from the parish of Jeffreston to Begeley aforesaid," had been damnified by the said James Davies, who hath a coal pit on lands which adjoined those of the complainants, and who, with the other defendants, "have lately, viz., in or about the month of June, 1629, and divers times sithence, sunk and digged several pits in and upon the said lands of the said James Davies very near and close adjoining to your said orators' lands aforesaid," and have "very subtilly and cunningly by a plot and practice contrived . . . to undermine and to dig underground out of and from the said lands of the said James Davies into your orators' land . . . so that your orators' coal pits and coal were by the aforesaid mining and digging . . . filled with water and utterly drowned and overflowed with water running from the said James Davies' coal pits, to the great danger of the lives of your orators' workmen there then working, whereby they were like to be drowned, and whereby your orators' tools wherewith your orators' said workmen then and there wrought were all lost, in so much as your said orator [Delahaye] was driven to his much cost and charges to have twenty workmen and more to draw up the said water from your orators' said coal pits, wherein nevertheless they your said orators prevailed not, by means of which said unjust practices combinations and undermining your orators utterly lost all their said coals and coal pits, whereas your orators before their said pits were so drowned, digged and raised up the quantity or number of 100 barrels of coals daily out of your orators' said pits. By reason whereof your said orators are damnified to the value of £100 and upwards." The issue of the suit has not been followed up. The above documents make it clear that East Williamston did not then exist as a separate parish, but was part of the parish of Begelly; and also that East Williamston was identical with Williamston Elvard, which, in the document quoted above, is written Williamston Ellinor. In another plea the name is given as Williamston Elvor alias W. Elnor in the parish of Begelly.

West Williamston (as Mr. Phillimore has already observed) is in the parish of Carew, about three miles from East Williamston. There can be little doubt that the two Williamstons were the patrimonies of two kinsmen, probably brothers, called Harvel and Elvard, and that both names are Norse or Norman.

38. *Castle Tump* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 37''$).

Tithe Schedule No. 571. This is within the area known as Mynydd Carn (see preceding article), and was probably occupied by some rough defence in the nature of a mound.—Visited, 26th May, 1915.

Parish of BLETHERSTON.**DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).**

39. *Parc Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 22''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 30''$).

In a field within a short distance of the village of Bletcherston, called Parc Stone in the Tithe Schedule (No. 124), is a monolith which stands to the height of about 5 feet, having a width of 2 feet and depth of 7 inches; it faces east and west. A hole has been drilled through it near the top, but there is no corresponding hole near the foot.—Visited, 11th June, 1915.

40. *Posty Farm Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 17''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 33''$).

On a field called Parc maen llwyd belonging to Posty Farm is a stone now standing only 2 feet above the ground level, but known to have sunk considerably within living memory; the top is a fairly regular oblong, 3 feet by 2 feet. Tithe Schedule, No. 409.—Visited, 11th June, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

41. *Posty draw Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 47''$).

This is a fine earthwork. The knowledge of its existence is due to the record in the Tithe Schedule (No. 422) of the field-name, *Parc y garn* [*? gaer*]. It is not marked on the Ordnance sheet, and has also escaped the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey Committee. The camp is of the promontory fort type, a small tongue of land being cut off by a strong earthen rampart having a gentle outward curve. This rampart, 200 feet in length, is from 8 to 10 feet above the interior, and about 15 feet above the ground in front, dropping to a shallow ditch now considerably filled in by cultivation; the depth thus enclosed is about 250 feet. The point is somewhat clubbed, and falls off sharply all round, especially to the west, on which side flows *Rhyd Brown* brook. The entrance at the western end of the rampart has a space of 15 feet between the edge of the slope and the bank. There are signs of scarping on the slope to the south. Close to the east end of the rampart is a strong spring.—Visited, 11th June, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

42. *Castell y frân* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 15''$).

This earthwork, called a "Tumulus" on the Ordnance sheet, is a mount-castle of well-recognised type. It stands on a field known as *Parc Castell* (Tithe Schedule, No. 218), about 500 yards east by south of the hamlet of *Pen ffordd*, and on the farm of *Castell y frân* (Crow Castle). The mound rises about 15 feet above the surrounding level, and is of about 200 feet circumference at the base. The summit, 23 feet in diameter, is slightly depressed in the centre. The ditch has almost disappeared, and there are no traces of a bailey. The mound stands on the highest point of the district, 355 feet above sea level, and commands an extensive view.—Visited, 7th October, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

43. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.). Ded: St. Mary.*
Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

This church has been annexed, perhaps from its foundation, to the important neighbouring parish church of *Lawhaden*. At present it is a double-chambered edifice, of which the southern body is the earlier. It was very thoroughly renovated in 1886–89. The entire structure is 35 feet long, with a breadth of 11 feet to the southern chamber and 14 feet to the northern. The chancel is on the north side, divided from the nave by a modern arch. Between the two chambers is an arcade of three bays, the piers being without capitals. The west gable of the nave is crowned with a small bell-cote supported on three plain corbels, and in the north aisle is a blocked door with rounded head. The entrance is now by a door in the south wall opening from a modern porch. All the windows are modern; that to the south chamber is so covered with ivy as to hide all datable details. In the north wall of the chancel is an Easter sepulchre or empty tomb recess. The font bowl is in shape an irregular pentagon, its sides externally being 18, $16\frac{1}{2}$, 16, $14\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its depth 11 inches; it appears to be of 13th-century date, and is probably coeval with the foundation of the church.

The triangular-shaped churchyard is surrounded by a deep fosse cut in the rock through which the road is carried. A spring to the north of the church is said locally to be a holy well from which water for baptisms used to be taken.—Visited 11th June, 1915.

* The Welsh name of the parish is *Tref Elen*, and there is a well called *St. Elen's Well* in *Lawhaden*. The Rev. J. T. Evans (*Church Plate of Pembrokeshire*, 1905, p. 4) suggests *St. Keyne the Virgin*, on the ground that there is a *Ffynnon Gain* in the parish.

Parish of **BLETHERSTON**.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

44. *Holy Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 40''$).

Immediately to the north-west of Holywell Cottage is a spring locally known as *The Holy Well*, which was formerly of repute in children's ailments.—Visited, 7th October, 1914.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

45. *Coins*.

"Several silver coins were found here about ten years ago [c. 1820], but they were immediately sold at Haverfordwest, and smelted; so that nothing is known of their date or history" (Lewis, *Top. Dict. Wales*, ed. 1833).

Parish of **BOSHERSTON**.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

46. *Freyneslake Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 36' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 37''$).

This is a ruined sepulchral mound on Bosherton Burrows immediately south of North Hill. In 1880 it was carefully trenched, and found to be constructed of stones and sand, and to cover a cist containing two skeletons. One of the skulls, now in the Tenby Museum, was described by the late Professor Rolleston as "the beautifully typical brachycephalic skull of a young female." With it were ox, pig, sheep or goat bones, white water-worn pebbles, and fragments of well-baked black ware (Laws, *Little England*, 29). The mound has a present height of 5 feet, and a base circumference of 140 feet.—Visited, 14th June, 1922.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

47. *Buckspool Down* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 36' 6''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 18''$).

A well-preserved promontory fortress south of Buckspool Down. The defences consist of a rampart and a shallow ditch about 250 feet in length thrown across a neck of land which falls on either side by inaccessible cliffs to the sea. The rampart rises some 6 feet from the level and drops 8 feet to the ditch; though somewhat weathered it is in good preservation. The entrance is from the north-east.—Visited, 14th June, 1922.

48. *Fishpond Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 36' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 48''$).

Fenton (*Tour*, 412), after a reference to the camp last described, observes "a little more eastward still occurs another similar camp, in one of the ditches of which, by a labourer raising a hedge, was dug up half a skeleton, the upper part with a sort of brazen ring on his breast, perhaps a rude brooch."

This is doubtless the large earthwork, 400 feet long by 250 feet broad, known as the Fishpond. The defence to the east is by steep slopes, the fall to the west has been artificially scarped, while the exposed front to the north has two ramparts, the inner much denuded, the outer about 30 yards beyond, with the remains of a ditch. The entrance was in the north angle. The enclosed area is level, and strewn with loose boulders. Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., an ex-Commissioner, points out that "from being situate on the sea this earthwork is generally described as a cliff castle, but the amount of protection it derives from it is but small. For this reason it is a very unlikely situation for the natives to select as a refuge, and a most suitable one for invaders."—Visited, 14th June, 1922.



i



ii

- i. The chapel and well.
- ii. The chapel: interior.

Fig. 64. BOSHERSTON: St. Govan's Chapel (No. 50).

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

49. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 S.W.). Ded: St. Michael. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

This cruciform building, known in 1488 as "the church of Stackpole Bosher" (*Episcopal Registers*, ii, 530) consists of chancel ($21\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 13 feet), nave ($32\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 18 feet), north transept (12 feet by 9 feet), west tower (16 feet square), and south porch. In the latter half of the 19th century some restoration was done, including a new chancel arch and roof and the insertion of modern windows. In the south-east angle of the chancel are a plain double piscina and an aumbry; in the south-west angle is a squint. On either side of the chancel arch are two corbels which supported the rood beam. The transepts and nave are vaulted, both transepts opening to the nave with plain pointed arches. The tower is of three storeys, and finished with battlements above a corbel table; at its south-eastern corner is an unlighted vice of seventy-six stairs. A stone bench, which in the year 1850 ran round the tower, has been removed. The three floors are lighted by plain slits. The font has been scraped and altered; it was apparently of the square Norman type commonly found in the county.

Two interesting female effigies are illustrated and fully described in *Arch. Camb.* (1909, VI, ix, 345). They appear to be of 14th-century date.

Churchyard Cross. This stands to the south of the church. From a base of three steps rises a plain octagonal shaft 56 inches in height. At the intersection of the arms is a much-weathered face of the Saviour in high relief (*Arch. Camb.*, 1861, III, vii, 213, *ill.*). It is probably of 14th-century date.—Visited, 14th June, 1922.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 124).

50. *St. Govan's Chapel and Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 S.W.).

At a distance of one mile and a quarter south of the parish church and concealed in a rocky gorge on the sea coast stands the small well-chapel of St. Govan. The descent to it from Trevalen Downs is by a flight of fifty-two rude stone steps. The building,

is in a very fair state of preservation; it consists of a single chamber (18 feet by 12 feet), having a plain pointed vault covered externally with rude tiles. At the west end is a single empty bell-cote. The main entrance is to the north through a pointed doorway (60 in. high to lintel and 30 in. broad); a second door in the north-east angle, six steps above the level of the interior, gives access to a natural rock chamber of very small dimensions;

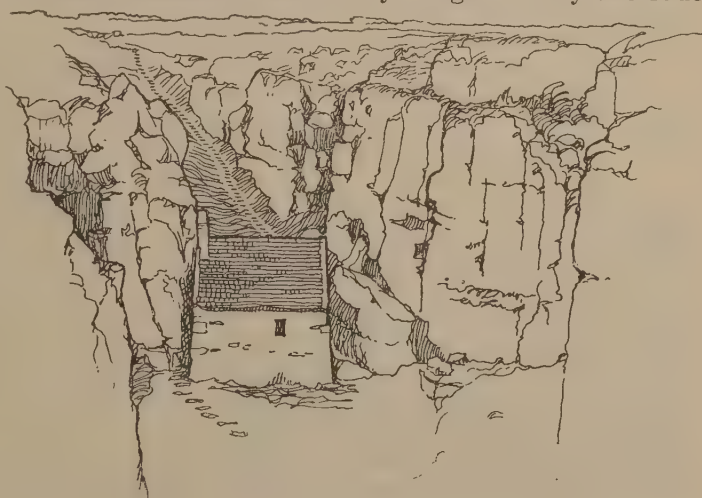


Fig. 63.

whilst a third doorway in the south-west angle leads to the well on the cliff a few yards below the chapel. At the east end of the main structure is a stone altar (72 in. by 21 in. by 3 in., with a height of 33 in.), having above it a simple slit for light. A stone masonry bench runs along the north and south sides, with a return in the south-east angle to the altar. To the left of the main entrance on the inner wall is a square stoup; in the south wall is an aumbry, and between it and the south-east angle is an ope, 20 inches by 12 inches inside, decreasing to 9 inches by 6 inches externally. Opposite the main entrance is another light (36 in. by 24 in. externally, and splaying out to 60 in. by 52 in. internally). In the west wall under

Parish of **BOSHERSTON**.

the bell-cote is also a narrow slit; below it the natural rock forms part of the walling. The present floor is of clay, which may possibly cover one of rough stone slabs; its level is three steps below the exterior at the north doorway. Beneath the stoup is a small spring of fresh water, which is said never to flow over the floor of the chapel. The building may be of 13th-century date.

The Well, which lies between the chapel and the sea, is protected by a plain hood of masonry; the entrance is to the north. The spring has been dry for some years past. Fenton (*Tour*, 415) notes that in it "crippled patients bathe their limbs, many of whom come from the remotest parts of the Principality to seek relief here and leave their crutches behind, a votive offering on the altar, as I perceived placed there when I last paid a visit to this hermitage."—Visited, 14th June, 1922.

[Illustrated, fig. 64.]

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

51. *St. Govan's Well*. See preceding article.

52. *White Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 1''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 18''$).

About 250 yards north of the parish church is a well, concerning which no traditions of sanctity or of healing appear to have survived.—Visited, 14th June, 1922.

Parish of **BOULSTON**.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

53. *Hanton Tumuli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 30''$ and $31''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 24''$ and $15''$).

On the enclosure called Tump Park belonging to the farm of Hanton are two tumuli, one of which was excavated by Fenton about the year 1800. The following is his account of it (*Tour*, 237):—

The tumulus was in circumference 300 feet, and about 12 feet from the apex to the level of the surrounding ground, and its extreme edge was marked by stones regularly placed, edgewise all round. It was grassed over, but the turf had no sooner been removed when close underneath the surface a small urn was discovered, with its mouth up very unusually, covered with a thin flag, and nothing in it . . . within 2 or 3 feet from the top the tumulus proved to be an aggregate of stones . . . after sinking about 3 feet lower we came to a rude cist amongst the stones lined with a sort of clay, wherein were deposited the half-calcined bones of the dead, mingled with charcoal, having in the midst a flint, with a broad end grown smooth, evidently by attrition . . . In the same field were other barrows of smaller circuit and less elevated . . .

The mound has a present base circumference of 300 feet and height of 6 feet.

The smaller mound, distant 180 yards east of the above, has apparently not been disturbed. It has a height of 3 feet and a base circumference of 60 feet. The field has long been cultivated, and ploughing has uncovered some small white quartz stones on both mounds. There are no signs of the "other barrows" noted by Fenton.—Visited, 12th May, 1921.

NOTE.—The small urn was exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Tenby in 1850, by Mrs. Thomas Allen (d. 1917, aged 96), a daughter of Mr. R. Innes Ackland, of Boulston, who assisted Fenton in the opening of the tumulus (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, II, ii, 334); its present location is not known.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

54. *Rose-in-Green* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 57''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 8''$).

A small and partly destroyed circle on the field next west to the farmhouse of Rose-in-Green ("Rosen Green" on the 6-inch sheet). There are slight indications of an earthen bank and outer ditch, but cultivation has almost obliterated them. At no time could the work have been of any military importance, and its use was probably pastoral.—Visited, 12th May, 1921.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

55. *Boulston Manor* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 22''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 35''$).

Of the home of the Wogan family on the north bank of the Western Cleddau, nothing now remains beyond a few fragments of ivy-clad walls. Part of the residence was of three storeys, and there were large cellars. It had been



Fig. 65.

uninhabited for 150 years when Fenton described it as "a large house built, like all mansions of that date, without any regular plan, augmented at intervals according to any prevailing exigency or increase of family" (*Tour*, 233).

The present Boulston mansion was erected in 1798, on higher ground a little to the north of the old residence.—Visited, 12th May, 1921.

Fenton, *Tour*, 232-4; *The Beaufort Progress*, 278.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

56. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.W.). Ded. unknown. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

In the year 1843 this church was practically rebuilt on its former foundations. It consists of chancel (20 feet by 12 feet), and nave (36 feet by $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet). On either side of the chancel is a recess (4 feet by 10 feet) for the tomb of a member of the family of Wogan. A small effigy, probably part of the decorative features of a fine tomb (*Arch. Camb.*, 1911, VI, xi, 211, *ill.*), which in Fenton's time was "amongst the lumber in a corner of the church," has been placed in a piscina-recess in the south wall. The font is modern, but an earlier font lies at the west end of the church.—Visited, 12th May, 1921.



Fig. 66.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

57. *Upper, Lower, and Little Graves* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 17''$ and $19''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 3''$).

About 300 yards west of Hillblock* farm-house are three fields so named; there are no surface indications to explain the titles (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 73-5).

* In a document of the year 1421, preserved by George Owen (*Pem.*, i, 487, ed. H. Owen), Hillblock appears as "Yolblock."

Parish of BRAWDY.*

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

58. *Dinasoedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat $51^{\circ} 51' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 30''$).

Across the neck of a long and narrow promontory which has been reduced to a razor-like sharpness by the ceaseless action of the elements have been drawn a bank and ditch, the latter being on the landward side of the defences. The bank has an average height of barely 2 feet, and there is at present no break in its length of about 100 yards which would represent the entrance to the enclosure thus formed; but it is possible that this may have been swept away. The *Pembroke Archaeological Survey* (p. 46) notes within the enclosure "one circular hut foundation clearly defined, but no stones are visible." No hut dwelling is now to be traced. —Visited, 3rd May, 1921.

NOTE.—The name "*Dinasoedd*" points to more than one enclosure or fortification, but nothing beyond the bank and ditch already referred to has any appearance of antiquity or defensive purpose.† The promontory itself is known as "*Dinas bach*," and about half a mile to the west is a larger but very similar headland which is called "*Dinas mawr*." The district may have been known at one time by the plural form "*Dinasoedd*."

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

59. *Brawdy Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 20''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 20''$).

At a distance of 400 yards directly east of the parish church of Brawdy is a small dingle called Crow Cwm. The little defile is traversed by a rivulet which at its northern termination divides into two smaller streams, one passing to the south and the other to the north side of the rising ground which closes the dingle, thus forming a tiny promontory. Across this tongue of land have been drawn two strong earthen banks, each with its corresponding outer ditch, the triangular enclosure thus formed being about 200 feet from north to south, by about 150 feet from the tip of the promontory to the base of the inner bank. Both banks have an outward curve. The inner bank is about 200 feet in length, the outer about 500 feet. The latter rises immediately beyond the intervening ditch, but about midway in its northward course the distance between the banks is increased, so that at its northern termination there is a space of 80 feet between them. An intermediate bank seems to have been introduced where the space permitted of it, but the site is so overgrown with brambles that it is impossible to say whether this middle bank has its own ditch. The inner ditch is about 12 feet and the outer about 6 feet deep; both are much silted up. The ramparts are not carried to the verge of the cliff on the south side of the position, where was the entrance to the enclosure. The earthwork is a good example of the promontory fort, and should receive careful preservation. The position is marked on the current Ordnance maps as a "*Roman Camp*."—Visited, 12th April, 1921.

NOTE.—About the year 1891, when ploughing the field beyond the outer rampart, Mr. Thomas Gwyther, the present occupant of Brawdy House Farm, turned up a small piece of curiously shaped metal "which was not iron." This has been mislaid, though it is believed to be still in existence. According to the investigator for the *Pembroke Archaeological Survey*, the object was "a piece of a horse's head-gear made of bronze much corroded."

60. *Bigney* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 58''$, long. $5^{\circ} 7' 10''$).

At about 300 yards east of Pen y Cwm post office, and about the same distance east of Llethr farm-house, are the faint remains of a circular earthwork which is known in the vicinity as "*Bigney*," or "*Bickney*." The *Pembroke Archaeological Survey* terms it a "*tumulus*," which is almost certainly an error. The enclosing bank is quite continuous, though it does not anywhere rise above 2 feet. There

* "*Or rather Broadway*" (Fenton, *Tour*, 142); a bad shot. The form is *Brudy* in the *St. Davids' Survey* of 1326.

† Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, F.S.A., an ex-Commissioner, observes: "This bank and ditch has more the appearance of a hedge to prevent cattle and sheep from falling over the cliff than a military work."

are now no signs of a ditch. The entrance was probably on the east side. Though the term "Hill Fort" is a misnomer as applied to it, the enclosure occupies the highest point in the immediate neighbourhood, and commands a wide outlook. It has been the site of a beacon.—Visited, 13th April, 1921.

61. *Eweston Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 14''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 38''$).

This is an almost perfectly circular earthwork placed upon rising ground above the stream called the Brân ddu (anglicised into Brandy) Brook; it commands several fords. The defences consist of a bank which has an average height of 8 feet, and an external ditch now about 4 feet deep; the counterscarp has a rise of about 8 feet. The entrance was to the south; it appears to have been of simple character, but has been much disturbed. There is a modern entrance on the north side. The north to south diameter is 180 feet; that from east to west is 200 feet.—Visited, 12th April, 1921.

NOTE.—The field to the west of the earthwork, now divided into three small closes, is called "Camp Field" in the Tithe Schedule (No. 569).

62. *Cas Wilia* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 25''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 45''$).

This has been an important earthwork, but is now much destroyed and almost obliterated on the east and south. The work stands on the right (west) bank of the Brân ddu Brook, at this point the boundary between the parishes of Brawdy and St. Lawrence. It consists of an inner enclosure, 150 feet by 100 feet in diameter, defended by two, and in places by three, earthen banks and ditches. When reported upon about thirty years ago, the defences, "where best preserved, consist of a rampart 3 feet above the interior, with two other ramparts in front; the outer has no ditch; their crests are 10 feet and 3 feet below the first. The ditches are shallow, the outer one, the deepest, being only 3 feet below the ground outside. On the north-west side, between the inner and the second bank, an additional bank has been interpolated for some distance. It is now 2 feet only above the first ditch, and 3 feet between it and the second line. This bank, for a distance of 50 feet from the entrance, has been replaced by a terrace occupying a similar position to that of Merrion [parish of Warren], though smaller."—Visited, 27th April, 1921.

For "Finds" in or near the earthwork, see Division VII.

NOTE.—The name given to the site in the Tithe Schedule (No. 2) is Castle Park. According to the late Mr. George Harris, whose ancestors had been tenants for over two hundred years, and whose daughter Mrs. Morris now occupies the farm, the old Welsh name of the earthwork was *Castell y Cymry*. He invariably called the house *Cas Wilia*, and there is no doubt that this has been the form for many years, probably always. Lhuyd gives it as *Castell Willia*. It appears as *Castle William* in the Scourfield estate books. The neighbouring farm, now in the parish of St. Lawrence, is called Tre Wilym, and it is probable that confusion has arisen between *villa* and *William*. The modern Ordnance maps have the hybrid *Castle Villa*.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

63. *Pointz or Punch Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 10''$).

This is a mound of the motte-and-bailey type, but at present it shows no sign of a bailey or of having ever possessed one. The mound is 30 feet high; the base circumference is 300 feet, and summit diameter 30 feet. On the top is a saucer-like depression, marking the presence of a building of some kind, and there are slight remains of stone walling of comparatively recent date. The surrounding ditch of a width of 15 feet is fairly well preserved. The field to the west of the mound is called Parc y Castle in the Tithe Schedule (No. 407), and if a bailey ever existed it probably was placed here.

About the middle of the 19th century the south side of the mound was dug into, when "several bronze coins" were discovered. "A stone has also been found in the mound on which was inscribed a Tau cross, the incision being about one

Parish of **BRAWDY**.

inch deep, and the cross about seven inches long" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, 46). This stone has been built into the wall of the adjacent farm-house of Pointz Castle, and is now very indistinct owing to coats of whitewash.—Visited, 13th April, 1921.

NOTE.—This is doubtless the mound-castle of Punchard or Ponce, one of the knightly tenants of bishop Peter de Leia (1176–1199), the manor being frequently referred to in royal and episcopal documents as *Castrum* or *Villa Poncii*. It was subsequently retained in the hands of the bishop, and became one of the principal granges in the extensive episcopal possessions.

[Illustrated, *figs. 23 and 23A.*]

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

64. *Brawdy House* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 22''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 45''$).

This farmstead, which incorporates in its structure some few remains of the earlier manor house of Brawdy, is said to have been almost entirely rebuilt by George Gwyther, great-grandfather to the present owner and occupier, about the close of the 18th century. The farm buildings bear the date 1740. Some of the closed windows mark portions of the earlier residence that were spared. Fenton (*Tour*, 142) found it "deserted." In the spring of 1921 the corn-drying kiln, said to have been the oldest part of the buildings, suddenly collapsed. It was connected with the dwelling-house by a gallery leading from a window on the first storey of the house. The interior of the present house has no features of interest.—Visited, 12th April, 1921.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

65. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.E.). Ded: St. David. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dewisland.

The site of the present church was probably occupied by a small sacred building soon after the days of the reputed founder, St. David, as is evidenced by the Latin and Ogam inscribed stones referred to later. There are, however, no visible traces of such a building, the earliest portions of the present structure dating from about the middle of the 13th century. The church consists of chancel (23 feet by 14 feet), nave (43.5 feet by 16 feet), south chapel or aisle (32 feet by 12),

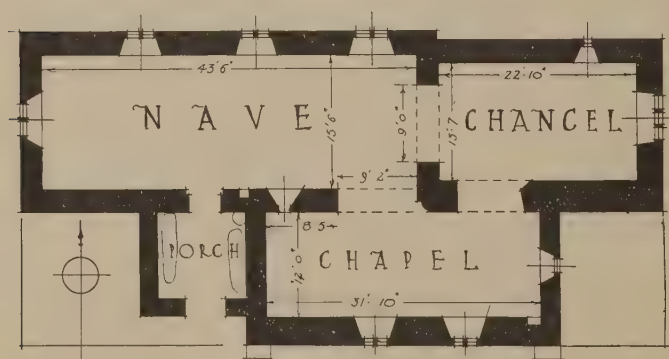


Fig. 67.

south porch, western bell-cote, and sanctus bell-cote at the junction of nave and chancel. The original church consisted only of nave and chancel, but later on (perhaps between 1400 and 1450) a large south chapel or aisle was added and connected with the main body by an arch which opens into the eastern end of the nave; this arch is plain pointed and without mouldings, and is similar to the chancel arch, which was doubtless

reconstructed at the same period. A modern arch now affords direct communication between the chancel and the aisle. The walling between the nave and the western end of the aisle was allowed to remain, with the exception that what had hitherto been a small external window was removed, and the opening thus made forms the only communication between the nave and the west part of the aisle. This part of the church is called the Rice chapel. Beyond the aisle is the porch, opening directly into the nave. It is plainly vaulted, and is doubtless the original entrance. Exactly opposite on the north side is a pointed doorway now blocked up. All the windows are modern, except a small trifoliated single light in the north wall

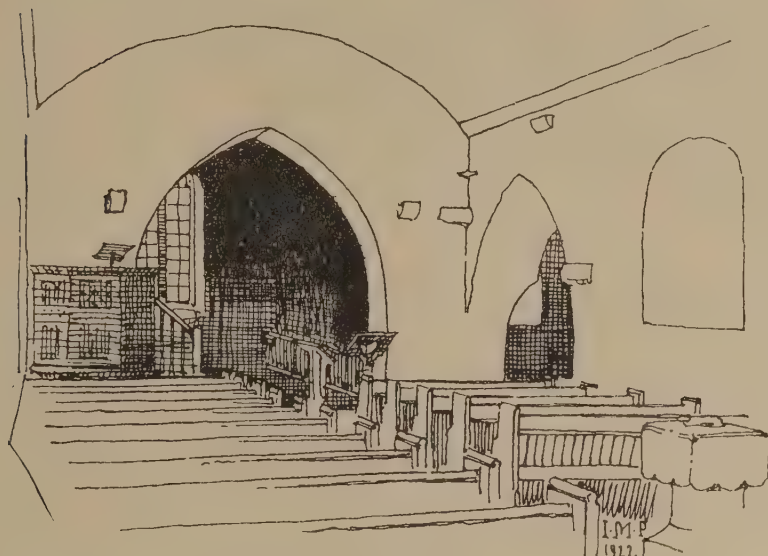


Fig. 68.

of the chancel, and a double light of similar character in the chapel. Two plain corbels for the rood loft remain, as also the stairway. On the north wall of the chancel are faint indications of red and black letters. The font is of Norman type, slightly earlier in date than the building of the 13th-century church; it is square, 21 inches by 11 inches deep externally, the basin being 17 inches by 9 inches deep, the lower edge nicely scalloped; it stands on a circular pillar, 11 inches in height. The base is modern. The total height is 2 feet 9 inches. The church was thoroughly, and on the whole judiciously, restored in 1879, and was further renovated in 1901.—Visited, 12th April, 1921.

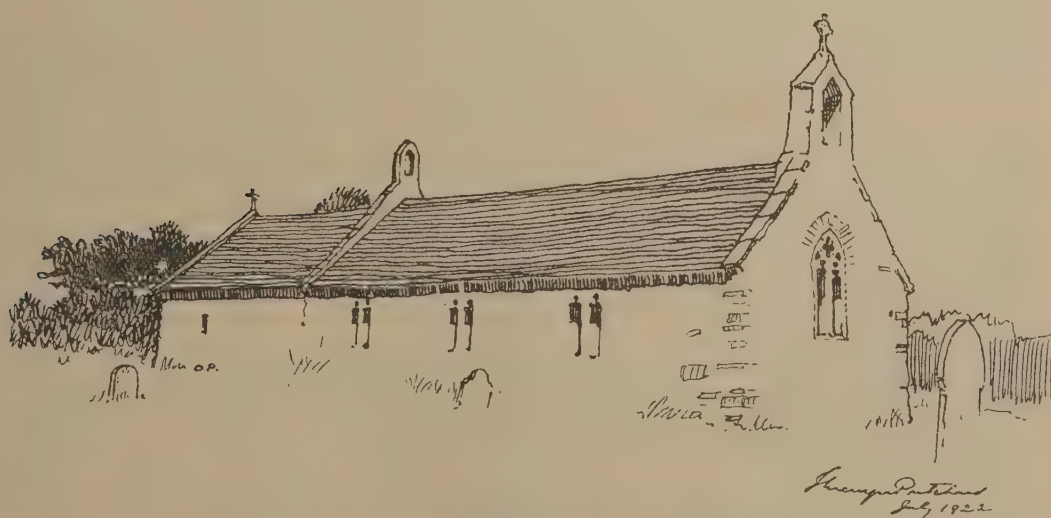


Fig. 69.

NOTE.—Brawdy was probably one of the original appropriations to the cathedral church of the diocese. The establishment of a Poitevin knight at Pointz Castle doubtless increased its importance and dignity. The lands which formed its endowment may have been added to, and the estate, valued at one knight's fee, was constituted a prebend of the church of St. Davids by bishop Geoffrey de Henelowe (1203-1215). In 1259 bishop Carew (1256-1280) allocated the prebend to the support of the bishop's table (*Trans. West Wales Hist. Soc.*, 1912, i, 249). It still retains its prebendal status.

[Illustration, fig. 41; font, fig. 48, iii.]

Parish of **BRAWDY**.66. *Inscribed Stones.*

In the porch of the church are three inscribed stones which have been removed hither for better preservation, two from Cas Wilia, the third from Rickardston.

(i) The first stone at the present time bears certain characters of Ogam script, with the possible addition of a few strokes which the late Chairman of this Commission (Sir John Rhys) suggested might be parts of Roman letters, and as to which something further will be said presently.

The Ogam characters on the right-hand edge of the stone form the personal name **VENDOGNI**.

The stone had served for an unknown period of time as a footbridge over a stream on the farm of Cas Wilia, where are the remains of an early camp (see No. 62). Its total length is $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

In addition to the Ogam characters, Sir John Rhys thought he could trace two lines of lettering running parallel with the edge of the stone. "I was attracted," he says, "by traces of Roman letters near the opposite edge of the face of the stone. Mr. Harries [the tenant of Cas Wilia at the time of Sir John Rhys's visit] noticing this, told me that he had detected letters there one day as he was passing by on horseback, when the sun was shining right on the stone. I seemed to find traces of two lines running parallel with the edge, and in the direction contrary to the Ogam, which is *en règle*. The outer line seemed to me to end with **N** minus the second upright of the **N**, which I could not detect. If my guess prove well founded, it should be the end of the name *Vendogni*, which probably constituted the whole of the line. Of the second line I thought I identified **IL** or **LI**, which I took to be the remains of the word **FILL**. But, as it was raining in torrents most of the time of my inspection, I am by no means satisfied that more cannot be made out when the weather is more favourable and the sun is shining" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1895, V, xii, 184). The sun has shone, though not exactly in the manner desired by Sir John Rhys, and with sufficient brilliance to exhibit his special genius to its fullest advantage.

It has been found that the British Museum manuscripts *Stowe*, 1023 and 1024, consist of sketches which appear to be the original or duplicate drawings made by the antiquary Edward Lhuyd or one of his companions during their journey through the

UENDAGNI
FILIUꝛONI

Fig. 70.

Principality in the years 1680-1700. Amongst them, by good luck, is a sketch of the Latin inscription, that was then more legible than it is at present. We give a reproduction of the British Museum drawing. A second sketch of the stone appears in MS. 1024, where it is also stated that the stone was then (c. 1700) "upon a stone bridge," by which is prob-

ably meant that it was forming part of the bridge. The absence of any notice of the Ogam characters in either sketch is accounted for by the fact that the dots and strokes of the Ogam were not understood in Lhuyd's day to represent letters.

It will be observed that the sketch adds another name to the inscription, though it is by no means easy to decide what the name is. The letters were possibly not clear to their copyist, and there is the further fact that neither of the sketches which have been preserved to us in the two *Stowe* volumes, and which are all that we possess, may be the original sketch of the artist. However, it may be suggested that the word intended is something like **URQU[EG]NI**, and it is noteworthy that the second Cas Wilia stone to which we now turn has the reading (in Ogam) **Qu**^[E]_[A] **GTE**.

(ii) The other Cas Wilia stone has only an Ogam inscription, which was read by Sir John Rhys as follows:—

[MA]Qu[I] Qu^[A]_[E] **GTE**.

"If one accepts **MAQUI QUEGTE**," adds Sir John, "that would be the genitive of a well-known name in Irish legend, namely *Mac Cecht*" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1895, V, xii, 186). Before its removal to the church porch it served as a gate-post, the farm-house standing "within an old rath (see No. 62), consisting of rather imposing ditches, which remain above the outhouses" (*ib.*, p. 184). Its total length is 6 feet 8 inches. *Arch. Camb.*, 1884, V, i, 48 (*ill.* of both Cas Wilia stones).

(iii) The third stone was formerly in use as a gate-post on Rickardston Hall farm. The inscription is in Latin, and reads—

BRIACI FILI

V G

which Sir John Rhys provisionally extended as *Briaci fili Evalengi*. The stone is 5 feet 2 inches long. *Arch. Camb.*, 1897, V, xiv, 133, 329 (*ill.*); 1898, V, xv, 93.

NOTE.—The latest attempt to read the inscriptions on the stones now in Brawdy church is that of Prof. R. A. S. Macalister (see the *Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society*, 1922, xv, p. 31). The “Hiberno-Saxon minuscules” on the first of the above stones he interprets as (*V*)endogni (*f*)ili hocidegni, and for the third he suggests *Eriaci fili Glvvocci*.

[Illustrated figs. 53, i, ii; 54, iv.]



Fig. 71.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

67. *Parc garreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 15''$).

This name, which seems to be quite forgotten, is given in the Tithe Schedule (No. 523) to a field on the farm of Dolgwm, and suggests that a maenhir once stood on or near it.

68. *Carreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 6''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 15''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1027. A natural object.—Visited, 12th April, 1921.

69. *Parc garreg ucha*, -ganol, -issa (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 10''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 31''$).

Three adjoining fields in Trefgarn Owen, doubtless formerly one; probably the site of a destroyed monolith. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 969, 970, 980. About 300 yards to the south is *Parc Sarney* (Tithe Schedule, 963), which may mark a cobbled pathway to the site.

70. *Greystone Field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 4''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 58''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 743. The second field directly east of Three Houses farm. Apparently of no archaeological significance.—Visited, 12th April, 1921.

71. *Chapel Field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 35''$).

In the second field south of the farm-house of Gignog wen the plough frequently turns up the stones of a ruined building locally called *the little chapel*. Some ten years ago a fragment of carved stone, too decayed to admit of identification, was thus unearthed. Tithe Schedule, No. 704.—Visited, 12th April, 1921.

72. *Whitestone*. The field directly south of Chapel Field derives its name from the fragments of white quartz which are frequently found on its surface. There is no erect stone upon it.

73. *Ancient manor houses*. The remains of several early residences in the parish, though themselves of no architectural interest, call for record as marking properties where various objects of antiquity have been discovered or sheltered.

(i) *Rickardston Manor*. The Briaci inscribed stone once formed a gate-post on this farm, which may have been its original site. One of the fields is styled *Parc*

Parish of **BRAWDY**.

garreg lwyd in the Tithe Survey (No. 817). Fenton (*Tour*, 39) mentions the earlier house as having "a court in front, entered by a gateway, over which are the arms of Urien Rheged, bespeaking its former possessor to be of that stock." A much weathered stone escutcheon is built into the front of a cart-house, and as it faintly shows a chevron between three birds, is probably the stone that Fenton saw.

(ii) *Llethr Manor*. The earlier house was "deserted" in Fenton's time (*Tour*, 142). The stone axe-head (No. 74) was found somewhere on this farm.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

74. *Stone implement*. A finely polished greenstone axe-head found some time prior to the year 1864, when it was exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Haverfordwest by its owner, the late Mr. J. W. Phillips. It has a length of 9 inches and a cutting edge of 3 inches across. It is now in the possession of Mr. J. W. Phillips, solicitor, Haverfordwest.—Seen, 28th July, 1920.

74A. *Stone hammer*. On the occasion of the meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Tenby, 1851, Mr. John Fenton, the eldest son of the historian of the county, exhibited a stone hammer which had been found in a *carnedd* near Cronllwyn [near Newgale, parish of Brawdy], and a small stone ring found in the same place. These were in all probability unearthed by Richard Fenton in the course of one of his excavations.

75. *Stone Celt*. Found when sinking a well on the site of Newgale Manor, the proper name of which according to Fenton (*Tour*, 142), is New Villa. It passed into the possession of the late Mr. H. W. Williams, Solva, but cannot now be traced.



Fig. 72.

76. *Carved Stones, etc.* In the precincts of the present farmhouse of Cas (or Castell) Wilia, which include part of the ancient earthwork already described (No. 62), stood the two inscribed stones (No. 66, i and ii) now in the porch of Brawdy church. Other objects of the late medieval period which mark the continued and probably unbroken occupation of the place are a coin of 1573; two iron cannon balls, much corroded, and weighing about 4 lb. each, found in one of the ditches of the earthwork, now said to be lost; and many fragments of carved and dressed stones. About 1905 two pieces of what appears to have been a trefoil-headed window were found in the ruins of a fowl-house; one of these is in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society at Carmarthen.

Parish of **BRIDELL**.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

77. *Castell Cwmffried* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 43''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 8''$).

On the left bank of the river Piliau, about 500 yards south of Gwnlwn farm-house, are slight remains of what was apparently a circular enclosure. A short length of its western bank, much ploughed down, is all that survives. There are no appearances of a ditch.—Visited, 4th August, 1914.

78. *Y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 3' 3''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 0''$).

In *Archeologia Cambrensis* (1872, IV, iii, 358) is a reference to "the remains of some earthwork known as Y Gaer which may be seen a short distance from Pen

cestyll (No. 81) near Y felin freuan." The original 1-inch Ordnance map marks an earthwork at this spot, but the modern 6-inch sheet gives no indication of an antiquity, although the names "Gaer" and "Gaer wood" are found in the immediate neighbourhood. The earthwork is a small, almost square, enclosure; the north-western side has a sharp fall to the little river Piliau, which runs at the bottom of a deep ravine. The south-western bank has disappeared entirely, and the south-eastern and north-eastern banks barely rise above the surrounding level. The eastern angle is well defined. The length of the respective sides would appear to have been about 120 feet. The ditch has altogether vanished. The enclosure is called "Parc bach hen gaer."—Visited, 3rd August, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

79. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E.). Ded: St. David. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.

The church was practically rebuilt in the year 1886, doubtless on the early foundations. It consists of nave, chancel, north porch, and bell-cote above the western gable. A portion of the earlier west wall was retained, and strengthened externally by a buttress. The font is a plain square bowl, 18 inches outer and 14 inches inner measurements; it stands on a circular shaft and square base, and has a total height of 27 inches. It is entirely devoid of ornamental detail, but is without doubt of the Norman period.

Inscribed Stone. To the south side of the churchyard is an erect pointed stone, 7 feet in height, with an inscription in Ogam which reads NETTASAGRI MAQI MYCOI BRECI. On the broad face of the stone is a small equal-armed cross within a circle. There are small hollows at the intersection of the arms which, according to Mr. Romilly Allen, "give the character to the cross," but are not clear in our photograph.—Visited, 3rd August, 1914.

Hübner, *Inscr. Brit. Christ.*, no. 107 (with references to authorities).

NOTE.—Prof. R. A. S. Macalister in 1921 read the last name as BRICI (*Transactions Carm. Antiq. Soc.*, 1922, xv, p. 23).

[Illustrated, fig. 56, i.]

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

80. *Ffynnon Llawddog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 11''$, long. $4^{\circ} 39' 4''$).

"A farm called Ffynnon Llawddog in the parish of Bridell and on the confines of this [Cilgerran], which derives its name from a well on the land, which, for some reason or other, in very remote times, was considered to be under the invocation of our saint. But I am not aware that any healing or miraculous powers have ever been attributed to its waters. At any rate no tradition to that effect has been handed down to the present age" (Phillips, *History of Cilgerran*, 1867, 51).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

81. *Parc pen cestyll* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 49''$, long. $4^{\circ} 39' 40''$).

On a field of this name, directly west of the parish church, on which stands Pen cestyll cottage, "there were discovered some years ago a considerable number of interments, each in a kind of cistfaen" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1860, III, vi, 317; 1872, IV, iii, 358).

About the year 1885, when the gravel-pit in this field was being worked, Mr. Joseph Williams, of Felin ganol farm, saw what he described as "several stone-lined graves about 2 feet below the surface. There were no signs of any interment in them." The stones were removed, and no traces of the graves are now visible.—Visited, 4th August, 1914.

Parish of BRIDELL.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

82. *Quern*. In the year 1866 a portion of the upper stone of a quern was discovered in the field behind the present house of Penrallt Hywel (O.S. 7 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 35''$, long. $4^{\circ} 38' 45''$); it is circular in form, and about 18 inches in diameter. It tapers gently from the base. Height 8 inches. At the side is the hole for the handle (*Hist. Cilgerran*, 145).

Parish of BURTON.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

83. *The Hanging Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 33''$).

This cromlech stands in the field directly east of Westfield Cottage, and within a few yards of the western boundary of the parish of Burton. The hedge has been brought up to the site and covers a small portion of it. The cromlech is aligned north and south. The massive capstone, 10 feet 6 inches long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep, is supported on three boulders of a height of between 5 and 6 feet. The lower surface of the capstone is fairly flat, but the upper side is roof-shaped. When visited by the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1864 (*Arch. Camb.*, III, x, 346) there were visible "the remains of original small, dry masonry, by which the gaps between the larger stones were carefully filled up." By 1872 the chamber had been cleared out, and only "a very small portion of the dry masonry remained" (*ib.*, IV, iii, 125). The hedge has gradually encroached upon this part of the structure. There is visible a portion of another large stone, which suggests that the original structure was a double cromlech. About 120 feet to the north is a stone 3 feet high, which may have had some connection with the cromlech.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

DIVISION Ie (STONE AVENUES).

84. *Benton Avenue* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W. and N.W.).

In *Arch. Camb.* for 1870 (IV, i, 120, with plan) the late Sir Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S., drew attention to what he described as "one of the largest and most important" stone avenues in the United Kingdom, which he had examined and planned in the year 1862. In the *Survey of Pembrokeshire* (p. 80), doubt is thrown upon the authenticity of the alignment, it being stated that "when the members of this [the Pembrokeshire] Association visited Benton, August, 1897, Mr. Davies, the tenant, informed the writer [probably the late Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A.] that many years ago he and his father, during the temporary absence of the late Sir John Scourfield, removed a portion of the alignment, but that when Sir John returned 'he almost cried with rage,' and made the Davieses restore the avenue, 'because his mother had made it.' " The avenue does not appear on early maps or in literature, and there can be little doubt that it is of modern construction.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

85. *Hearson Mountain Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 14''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 58''$).

On the field contiguous to Hearson Mountain Methodist chapel is a circular earthwork which is not marked on the 6 in. Ordnance sheet. The surrounding bank of earth and the corresponding exterior ditch have disappeared in places, but sufficient remains to show that the enclosed area had a diameter of about 120 feet. To the south-east the bank is from 4 feet to 6 feet high, and the counterscarp of the ditch has a rise of about 4 feet. The entrance was probably on the west side, where the bank has been incorporated in a modern hedge. No finds are known in the neighbourhood as having been made within or near the enclosure.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

86. *Benton Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 21''$).

This is a small castle built to guard the pills and reaches of the upper waters of Milford Haven. It is placed on the verge of a steep cliff, and commands an excellent



Fig. 73.

prospect of the Haven as well in the direction of the widening stream on its course to the sea as of the narrowing channel on its way inland. An excellent account of it is given by the late Mr. G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, 1865, III, xi, 82.

"In plan," observes Mr. Clark, "it comprehends a very small court of irregular figure, at the south-west angle of which rises a small cylindrical tower of three floors, surmounted by an octagonal battlement probably of somewhat later date, of which each face contains one embrasure, whose ruined coping is the only trace of cut stone remaining in the building. [This feature has almost disappeared since 1865.] The walls are thick, the floors have been of timber, there appear to have been no fireplaces, and there are no stairs in the tower wall, so that the access to each floor was probably by ladders and trap doors. The doorway has a pointed arch, but no traces of a portcullis. Appended to its west side is a square projection which rises to the summit, and contains garderobes for the two upper floors. From these a shaft descends to the foot of the tower and opens upon the ditch. The lower stage is lighted by loops, one of which commands the castle entrance. Above are some small coupled windows. A door on the east side opens from the first floor upon a short and low curtain, 9 feet thick, with battlement and rere wall, which is pierced by the main gateway of the place, a narrow and pointed arch, without trace of portcullis or gate-house. At the east end of this curtain is a second and smaller tower, much ruined, and from this the curtain seems to be extended round the court. Only traces of the wall remain, but drawings of the last [18th] century show a sort of tower or building upon its northern side, of which traces remain, and there is an arch which may have been a postern. Below the castle, towards the walls, is a small court or paddock, defended by an earthwork, and no doubt intended for the pasture of cattle in times of danger. The defence of this paddock [now almost wholly obliterated] passes all round the castle. In front of the principal entrance to the place is an upburst of trap, forming a natural breast-work and barbican, and no doubt used as such. It is from this mass that Sir R. Murchison named the rock of the district 'Benton Trap.'"



Fig. 74.

The castle walls have been stripped of ivy, and carefully restored.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

Edwards, *Castles and Strongholds of Pem.* (1909), p. 38, ill.

Parish of **BURTON**.**DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).**

87. *The Rectory* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 51''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 38''$).

Prior to the year 1905, when it was completely remodelled, this house possessed several features of interest, including "a fine vaulted room used as a dairy" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*; p. 80), which were then destroyed. What was described by the then rector as "a concrete floor about two feet thick, and forming the floor of one room and passage between the house and the stables, which were joined at the time, was then discovered. The floor was composed of very hard cement, beneath which was earth and then large stones plastered together and arched. This has been removed and the stables separated from the house by a wide passage."—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

88. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W.). Ded: unknown. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

This church consists of nave (26 feet by 18 feet), chancel (22 feet by 11 feet), south aisle to chancel known as St. Andrew's chapel (22 feet by 13 feet), north transept, south transeptal chapel, north aisle, west tower ($18\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and south porch. The oldest part of the present church is St. Andrew's aisle or chapel, and it is fairly clear that this was the original church around which the other parts have grown. The north wall of this aisle retains a length of stone moulding above the arcade opening into the chancel, and on the originally exterior side of the same wall, now the south wall of the chancel, are three rude corbels of the earlier roof. In the west wall is a blocked door, having above it a small pointed window. The chapel is lighted at the east end by a modern three-light decorated window, which is probably a copy of the original, and by six narrow lancets of the Early English period, which, though restored, are those of the first church. Beneath the east window is a plain pointed aumbry.

To the Early English building the main structure (minus the modern north side) appears to have been added at the end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century. A new church was built to the north of the original building, the east end of which was kept in line with the existing east wall, and the earlier church became St. Andrew's chapel, being connected with the new chancel by an opening of three plain pointed arches resting on square piers formed out of the walling. The chancel has a shallow recess in the north wall, probably for a tomb or chantry chapel. The windows have been modernised: they consist of one of three lights in the east wall, and one of two lights in the north wall of the recess. A squint was made in the west chancel wall from the north transept; on the south side what was probably the west door of St. Andrew's church became an interior doorway between that church (now become an aisle) and the east end of the nave. In the north-east corner of the chancel is a square-headed cupboard; in the south-east angle a small piscina. Across the east end of the nave was a rood loft, which probably was also carried across that part of the original west wall of St. Andrew's church as had been taken into the new building. Externally, this eastern nave wall was crowned with a sanctus bell-cote. The transepts are both plain vaulted; that on the south is known as the Scourfield or Williamston chapel. The nave is continued in the ground storey of the tower, the breadth of both being practically the same. The tower is of three storeys, the lowest vaulted; it is lighted by plain slits, and terminates with the usual battlements resting on a corbel table. It was originally entered by a doorway in the west wall, but this opening has been blocked up. The stairs are carried up within the tower. The south porch is coeval with the nave; it is of unusual size (11 feet by $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet), has a stone seat on either side, and a small stoup to the right of the church door; there has been recently placed in the porch a circular vessel (11 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep) which was found a few years ago in the rectory garden; it is ornamented with a cable moulding. A small recess in the west wall, probably intended for an image, has been partially filled in. The font, a square bowl, probably of the date of the first church, stands on a circular pillar and square base; it has been scraped and retooled. A fine altar tomb of c. 1520 to one of the family of Wogan of Milton and Boulston, occupies the centre of the chancel. On the south side of the churchyard is the base



Fig. 75.

and stump of a cross, the last relic of three which are said to have stood in the village. In the churchyard also is the holy well of the church, which has been occasionally used as a baptistry. The well space is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. It has been restored and cemented.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

89. *Bishop's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 40''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 23''$).

(i) This is the name given in the Tithe Schedule, No. 849, to a field near Houghton school-house. There are several springs in close proximity, but to none is the name of Bishop's Well now attached, nor does it seem to be remembered in the locality.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

(ii) A second Bishop's Well is entered in the Tithe Schedule, No. 465, as at lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 4''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 18''$, but it could not be identified.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

90. *Causeway Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W.; lat $51^{\circ} 45' 36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 5''$).

A field to which this name is given in the Tithe Schedule, No. 487, is situated a few yards north-east of Houghton post-office, about a mile north of the parish church. The surface shows no indication of a causeway, and the name is no longer remembered.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

91. *Roose [Rhôs] Ferry* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W.).

This place was the northern landing place of Pembroke ferry, mentioned in the charter to the town of Pembroke granted by King Henry II in the year 1154 (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, p. 80).

CALDEY AND ST. MARGARET'S ISLANDS.

The island of Caldey and its satellite St. Margaret's Isle have for a long but quite unknown period been regarded as forming an extra-parochial civil and ecclesiastical district, and are so entered in the Census Reports (County of Pembroke, Table 11). The close proximity of the two islands has naturally caused them to be treated as one entity for administrative purposes, and they are here dealt with under the single title. But this is an error, so far at least as it relates to St. Margaret's Island. The documentary evidence produced below shows that historically that islet was at one time part of either the parish of Manorbier or that of Penally.

CALDEY AND ST. MARGARET'S ISLANDS.

George Owen, the historian of Pembrokeshire (d. 1613), gives the following account of the island of Caldey, which, as Deputy Vice-Admiral of Wales, he doubtless knew intimately :—

“ Caldey is an Iland as I shold judge, a mile long and halfe as broade, yt standeth ij miles from the mayne seted opposite to the towne of Tenby, yt is called by Giraldu by the old Brittishe name Ynys Pyrr, that is the Iland of Pyrrus; there was in yt in tymes past a Priorie called (as saieth Lelande) Lille [? L'Isle], a parishe church and a chappell dedicated to St. [left blank] yt did belonge to the Abbey of St. Dogmells; and was purchased by mr. Roger Bradshawe that nowe ys, who about foure yeares past sould the same to mr. Water Philpin of Tenby whose inheritance nowe yt is, the Iland is verie fertile and yeldeth plenty of corne all their plowes goe w'th horses, for oxen the inhabitantes dare not keepe, fearing the purveyors of the pirates, as they themselves told me, who often make their provisions there by their owne Comission, and most commonlie to the good contentment of the inhabitantes when conscionable theefes arive there, the Iland is of viijt or xen houtholdes and some parte of the demesnes annexed to the ruines of the Priorie the Lord keepeth in his hands, yt is nowe growne a question in what hundred of Pembrokeshire this Iland should be whether in Kemes as parcell of St. Dogmells. to wych yt appertayned, or parte of the next hundred of the maine, and vntill this doubte be decided the inhabitantes are content to rest exempt from anie payementes or taxcions wth anie hundred.”

The extra-parochial status of Caldey is to be explained by the fact that in the medieval period the entire island was the property of the monks of St. Dogmaels and, as such, the house and its insular domain was not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese of St. Davids over his parochial clergy, though the bishop possessed the right of visitation, whenever he should consider that circumstances called for the exercise of his authority.

The tiny islet now generally known as St. Margarets lies off the north-western point of the island of Caldey. At low tide it is joined to its bigger neighbour.

Following his account of Caldey Island which has been given above, George Owen continues :—

There is adjoining to this great Caldey a small island placed between yt and the land, called little Caldey; yt beareth good grasse for sheep and conyes, and store of gulls, and is the queenes majesties [i.e., queen Elizabeth's] land, parcell of her Manour of Manerbire and Penally.

As already stated, the two islands are regarded administratively as one. They are so treated in the Census Reports (County of Pembroke, Table 11), and, notwithstanding the statement of George Owen just quoted expressly asserting the tenurial connection of St. Margarets (or Little Caldey, as he terms it) with the manor of Manerbeer and Penally, they are always dealt with as a single administrative area. The bearing of George Owen's statement has probably been overlooked by reason of the seemingly unimportant nature of the subject. Researches into the public records, made originally for the purpose of resolving the question, have, however, resulted in a discovery of great importance to investigators into the changes which have taken and are taking place in the coast-line of the kingdom.

In the course of a survey of the Manor of Beer and Penally held at Jameston the 12th August, 1618, by Sir John Stepneth [Stepney] and Thomas Cannon, esq., the jury having presented “ that the sea hath overflowed and overcome a great part of the circuit bounds of the said manor,” and also that “ one little island called Little Caldye being now at all times compassed with the sea and containing about two acres of pasture,” proceed to make the following statement :—

Memorandum, the said jurors do say by the information of ancient credible persons yet living, and the same is received commonly in the country by tradition, that the said island of Little Caldey which now lieth in the sea about one mile distant from the continent and main land of the said manor, was heretofore a part of the said continent, together with a low marsh ground and a woodland extending from the island to a point or headland called Giltor [Giltar], being now the uttermost land bound of the said manor towards the south. And by reason the said marsh ground and woodland are now overcome by the sea, and drowned, the said land of Little Caldey is thereby made an island and ships do pass betwixt it and the main, whereby a part of the ancient possessions of the said manor is irrecoverably decayed and lost (*Pub. Record Office : Land Revenue Miscellaneous Books, Vol. 206 (Ancient Surveys, 19), fo. 75*).

This statement, though not absolutely contemporary with the occurrence which it records, is unquestionably authentic, and its accuracy may be considered as established by the certification of two prominent local magnates who must have been well acquainted with the coast. There is little doubt that a stupendous change in the condition of the land surface of western Britain had taken place within a century of the date of the enquiry, that is to say, about the period 1500–1530. The subject is primarily one for the geologist, but it may be said to have a practical interest

CALDEY AND ST. MARGARET'S ISLANDS.

for archaeologists and historians, since the disappearance of the channel between the mainland at Giltar Point and St. Margaret's (i.e., Little Caldey) Island, and the formation of the present coast-line, must have produced important changes in the course taken by early navigators along the south coast of Wales.*

It is also clear that whatever may have been the case between the mainland of the county and Caldey, the two islands of Caldey and St. Margarets had become separated from each other at high tides, and that the cleavage had been effected at a period beyond local memory or tradition.

It may also be inferred from the silence of both the survey and the historical notes of George Owen, that the smaller islet did not at once obtain the name of St. Margaret's Isle, but that in the early years of the 17th century it was best known as Little Caldey.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

92. *The Benedictine Priory of Caldey.*

The island of Caldey originally formed part of the territory of a Cambrian chieftain whose principal patrimony consisted of the district of Maenor Pir (Manorbier), the nearest point on the neighbouring mainland to the island. Its Welsh name was Ynys Pir or Pyr.†

The inroads of the Norse pirates at the end of the 9th and early part of the 10th centuries were followed by what must have been a very thorough settlement of the coastal districts of the county. These certainly comprised the island of Pyr, which received the new name of Caldey; and the change resulted in the almost total extinction of the Celtic place-names. The new settlers appear to have possessed the same assimilative qualities that characterised their brethren in north-western France, and, following upon their conversion to Christianity, friendship and co-operation seem to have sprung up rapidly between the two peoples. The settlement of the British religious community on Caldey was probably in the nature of a number of separate oratories enclosed within a stone or turf wall, after the manner of the remains which are to be found at the present day on the lonely island of the Skelligs (another Norse settlement) off the south-western coast of Ireland (see illustrations in *Arch. Camb.*, 1882, V, ix, 153). Caldey was within easy reach of the mainland, and it is probable that if the original cells of the British devotees had been spared by the first invaders whilst in their pagan stage, they would be taken over and remodelled by the same people after their adoption of Christianity.‡

The next point in the history of the religious settlement on Caldey is the grant of the island by Geva or Giva, the wife of Martin of Tiron, to the newly founded, or re-founded, monastery of St. Dogmaels in the north of the county. Martin came over to England in the wake of the Conqueror, and was granted whatever land he could secure and conveniently retain in South Wales; in virtue of which he became master of the district called Kemes in north-west Pembrokeshire. He had

* It may be added that the Survey is of hardly less interest to the student of medieval tenures and social economics.

† Pir or Pyr was a contemporary of, and intimately connected with, the undoubtedly historic St. Samson of Dol (Brittany). In the Life of that Saint (Fawtier, *La vie de saint Samson*, Paris, 1912; from a Metz MS. of the 11th century) Pyr is described as the abbot of what was probably a foundation of his family, but he does not appear to have died in the odour of sanctity. Samson in the course of his wanderings comes to a place described as *insula quedam in qua monasterium erat constructum a viro nomine Piro*. There is also a reference to Ynys Pir in the 9th-century Life of St. Pol de Leon (*Rev. Celtique*, V, 419), that saint being said to have received his education in finibus sita Demetiarum patriae under the care of St. Illtyd. Under the Parish of Amroth (p. 4) it is remarked that the adjoining parishes of Penally and Manorbier and the surrounding region of South Pembrokeshire form essentially the patria of St. Teilo, with whom St. Illtyd was closely associated, and that, as such, the churches traditionally held to have been founded by Teilo or his companions were at a later period claimed to belong to Teilo's (and Illtyd's) see of Llandaff. The list of Teilo churches given in the *Book of Llandaff* (ed. Evans, p. 124) contains the entry "Pwll Arda juxta mainaur Pir." Of Maenor Pir there is no doubt, but the Welsh place-names of South Pembrokeshire have been so thoroughly eradicated that it is impossible to trace the pool (or pill) of Arda; it was probably along the coast between Giltar Point and Lydstep Head, looking directly across the Sound to Caldey, and may have been part of the coast line submerged about the year 1500 (see above.)

‡ Giraldus Cambrensis, who was born at Manorbier, and must have known the monastery well, states that the monks of Caldey were living as solitaries in defiance of papal decrees (*Symbolum Electorum*, Rolls ed., i, 324).

CALDEY AND ST. MARGARET'S ISLANDS.

apparently intended to enlarge and modernise the small monkish establishment which it is almost certain that he found at St. Dogmaels within his lordship (as it now became) of Kemes, but his intentions were frustrated by death, and his son Robert's grant is the first charter to that house. It would seem from the words of the grant, *Dedit iisdem monachis mater mea insulam Pyr, qui alio nomine Caldea nuncupatur quam a domino meo rege datam matri meae dederam* (Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.*, iv, 130), that Giva may have had some special connection, possibly patrimonial, with Caldey, or that she may have been the daughter of a Scandinavian viking who had accompanied Martin from the great Scandinavian duchy of Normandy. It is difficult otherwise to account for Martin's or Robert's knowledge of the existence of a small body of monks on a wind-swept island far distant from Kemes.* The grant was made in or shortly after the year 1113, and it is clear that within a few years a monastery, dedicated to St. Mary, and closely following the customary plan, was established on Caldey.

The small house passed through a long and uneventful existence, keeping the even tenor of its way as a cell to St. Dogmaels unto the very end, when, with its parent establishment, it passed into the hands of the Crown functionaries on the 30th July, 1534.

Of the monastic buildings the owner, the late Rev. W. Done Bushell, observes:—

Although converted into a modern dwelling-house, the buildings remain almost complete. They are arranged in very much the usual manner, round a cloister garth of 27 feet square. Upon the

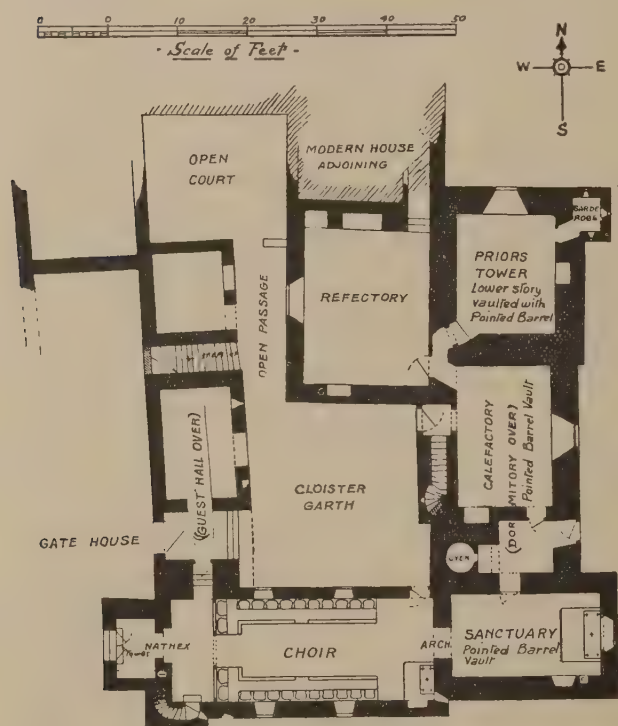


Fig. 76.

corner of the cloister garth there is the kitchen, now a larder and dairy, and over it the Prior's Chamber, 18 feet by 15 feet, with a loop-holed tower on the N.E. which formed a garde-robe. There are also

Upon the S. side is the nave of the Priory Church, which has also a vaulted chancel cut off from it by an ancient and solid wall as in the case of the Caldey Chapel [below]; together with a western tower of 30 feet in height, surmounted by a rude stone spire of 18 feet and standing on a base of 12 feet square. The tower has fallen westwards out of the perpendicular to the extent of 14 inches. The total extreme length of the church is 76 feet, and the breadth 18 feet. The old E. window still remains, though in a sadly mutilated condition; the other windows, which were apparently small, most likely with a view to defence against pirates and sea rovers, have been replaced by modern lights. Upon the W. side of the cloister garth there is a gate-house consisting of a spacious porch, and an adjoining chamber, probably used for storage; and over these a second chamber, 27 feet by 16 feet, with a round chimney and the remains of two good windows. Upon the N. side of the cloister garth is the refectory, now used as a kitchen, 27 feet square, and over it a chamber of the same size. Upon the E. side of the cloister garth is the calefactory, now used as a scullery, and over it the dormitory, reached by a stone staircase made in the thickness of the E. wall of the garth, with loopholes to command the entrance gateway on the western side; and in the N.E.

* In William of Worcester's *Itinerarium* (ed. 1778, p. 155) is the following interesting additional information: *Insula Caldey . . . continet in longitudine i miliar, et in latitudine dimidium miliaris, et est circa 30 domos populas, et unam turrin, cum capella Sanctae Mariae super maris litus ac ecclesia prioratus de Caldey fundata [Martino] cum amasia sua.* In a note upon which passage the late Rev. W. Done Bushell, F.S.A., a master at Harrow School, then the owner of the island, says, "The word *amasia*, which apparently refers to Geva, seems to imply that in the tradition accepted by William of Worcester she was not Martin's lawful wife; and this may be the explanation of the somewhat strange form of the original deed of gift to St. Dogmaels" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1908, V, viii, 256, note).

CALDEY AND ST. MARGARET'S ISLANDS.

old and extensive outbuildings adjoining the Priory on the W. and on the N.W.; and immediately to the S. of the Priory Church is a second burial-ground where, from time to time, human remains are still found (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, 109).

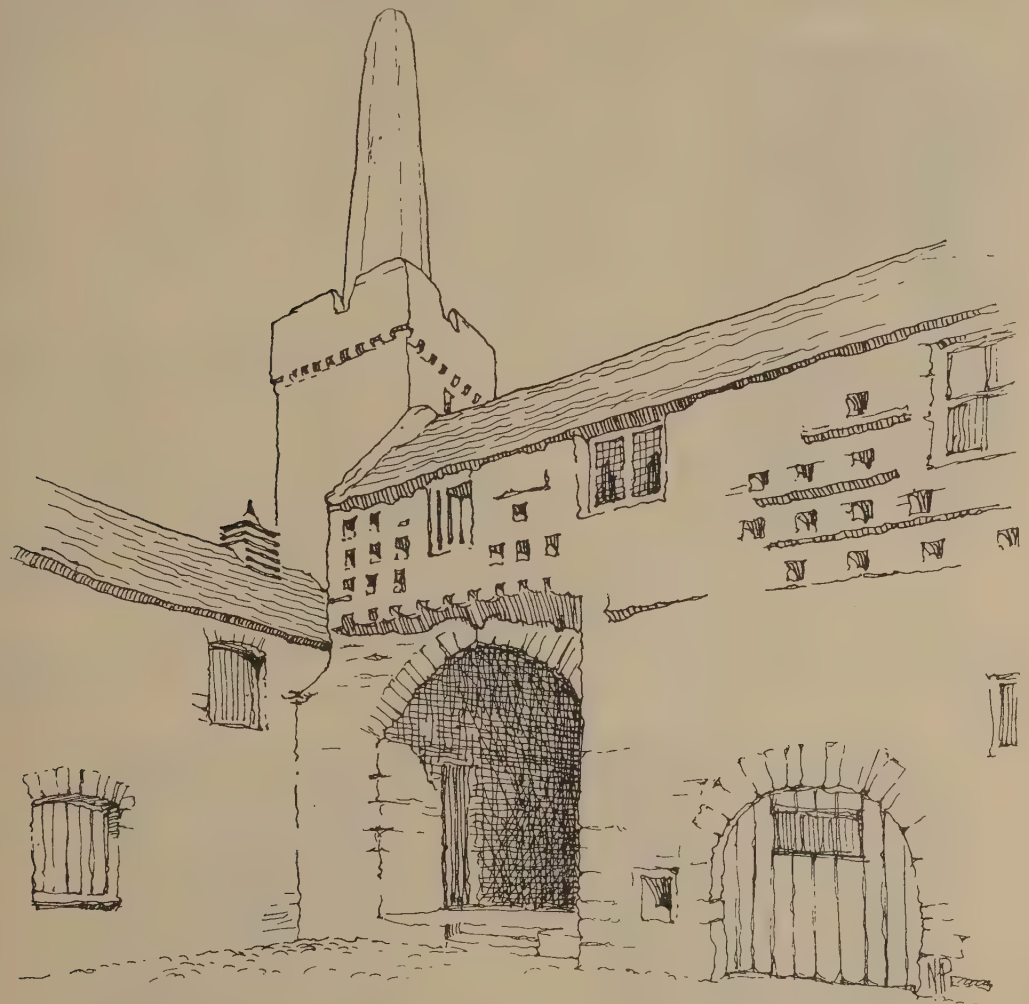


Fig. 78.

At the surrender of the house there were eight tenants holding by lease or by the year, who from their names appear to have been about equally Welsh and English. The first Account of the possessions of St. Dogmaels for the year 27–8 Henry VIII (*Pub. Record Office ; Ministers' Accounts*, No. 5287) gives the following particulars :—

Rents at will and by Indenture in Caldey.

Tenements in the island of Caldey demised to Thomas ap William Owen by deed, as it is stated	7s.	4d.
Tenement with appurtenances demised at will to John Willyams	7s.	4d.
Tenement demised at will to John Whyting	6s.	0d.
Tenement with appurtenances demised at will to Richard Prowte	5s.	0d.
" " " " " Lewis Whyting	8s.	4d.
" " " " " Thomas Prowte	5s.	4d.
" " " " " Lewis Webe	4s.	0d.
" " " " " William Gough	10s.	0d.
" " " " " John Adam	3s.	6d.
All tithes, with the site of the priory of Caldey, containing by estimation 18 ac., demised at will to Owen Lloyd	60s.	0d.
Total	£5	16s. 10d.*

[*Illustration of priory church tower, fig. 77.*]

* In 1291 the fixed rents produced 30s. per year, the land being estimated as one carucate; in 1534–5 record is made of a pension of £2 3s. 4d. paid to the abbot of St. Dogmaels by the cell of Caldey.

CALDEY AND ST. MARGARET'S ISLANDS.

93. *Ancient Church.*

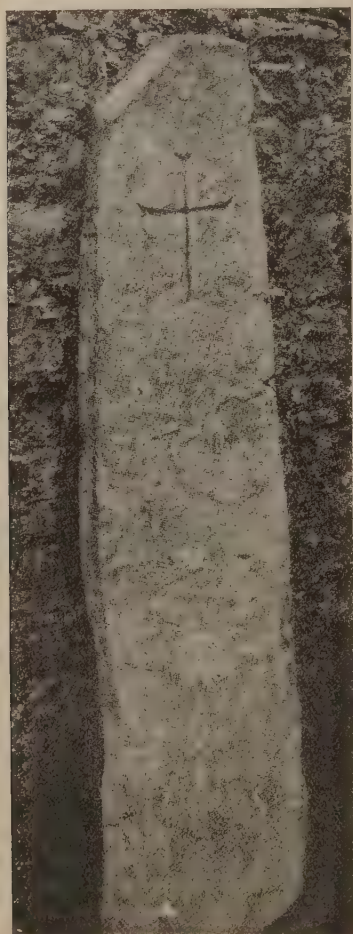
About 300 yards north-east of the Priory church and apparently outside the limits of the Priory enclosure is a building which has many claims to be regarded as the original church of the island: one that was discarded for new and modernised monastic buildings erected by the monks of St. Dogmaels after the grant of Robert de Tiron and Geva his mother. It consists of a simple chancel and nave of almost equal size, the chancel being 18 feet square and the nave 20 feet square, and the walls being of a uniform thickness of 3 feet. The south and east walls of the chancel are modern. The chancel arch is round, low, and only 8 feet wide. In 1907 a Norman doorway was discovered in the west wall of the nave, of which we give an illustration. The windows comprise one in the north wall of the chancel, a second in the south wall of the nave. The western porch is not bonded into the main wall, and is probably of later date; above it is a small round window. In 1918 several burials of possibly the 15th century, were discovered beneath the exterior south wall of the church (*Trans. Carm. Antiq. Soc.*, xii, 43, *ill.*). The dedication was to St. Mary, doubtless in supersession of an earlier Celtic saint.



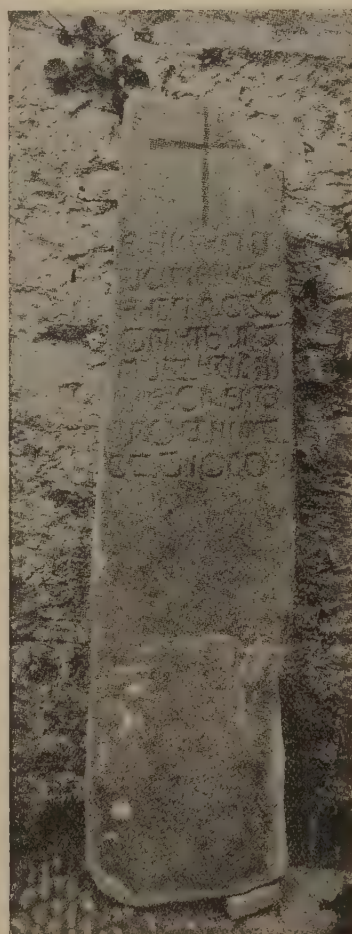
Fig. 79.

94. *Ogam and Latin Inscribed Stone.*

A stone which Fenton, writing in the year 1811 (*Tour*, 458), states was dug up in the ruins of the Priory "many years ago," and which appears to have been used successively as a lintel to a window, and as a garden seat, is now preserved



Back.



Front.

Fig. 80.

in the Priory church. The inscription is in Latin and Ogam. The top of the stone is broken off, thus making the Ogam reading imperfect. The late Sir John Rhys read it as—*Magl[ia] Dubr[acuna(s)] maqui . . . ni*: the monument of Mail-Doborchon, son of —.

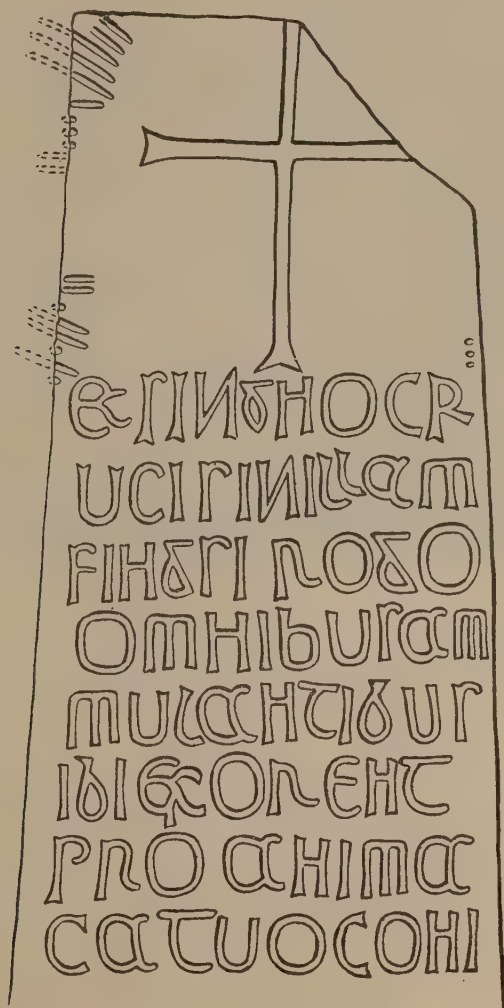


Fig. 81.

The Latin inscription, in minuscule letters, occupies the front of the stone. This Sir John Rhys read—*Et singno crucis in illam fingsi rogo omnibus ammulantibus ibi exorent pro anima Catuoconi*, and translated: And I have provided it with a cross; I ask all who walk in this place to pray for the soul of Cadwgan (*Arch. Camb.*, 1896, V, xiii, 98, *ill*; 1908, VI, viii, 247–249, *ill*; *Transactions*, Carm. Antiq. Soc., VI, 15–17).

Professor F. C. Burkitt, Cambridge, in a paper read in 1904, before the Cambridge Philological Society (*Proceedings*, lxvii, 6), suggested for the first part of the inscription the reading: + *sihigno crucis Ih(u) Illtuti fingsi*, which he would translate: + with the sign of the cross of Jesus, I, Illtyd, have fashioned (this monument).

It is quite impossible to trace the name of Illtyd in the inscription. The back of the stone is marked with a plain cross of the same character, and almost of the same size, as that on the front of the stone; there are also similar, but smaller, crosses on either side, one of which comes in the way of the Ogam scorings.

CALDEY AND ST. MARGARET'S ISLANDS.

95. *Medieval Buildings (St. Margaret's Island).*

It is possible that a small chapel dedicated to St. Margaret may have stood on Little Caldey, and that its name, as being more distinctive, superseded that of Little Caldey for the islet. The late Rev. W. Done Bushell, F.S.A., who as owner of Caldey was well acquainted with the remains there, observes: "There are there [St. Margarets] certain ecclesiastical remains; but in the nineteenth century they were converted into cottages for quarrymen, so that they are not easy to interpret, nor can we assign a date to them. The western chamber has, however, in its doorway and interior corbels some faint indications of departed splendour; and one of Norris' sketches, to be seen in the Free Library at Cardiff, shows in the chamber marked in our plan 'Refectory' a traceried window of some pretensions. There are also two round chimneys, one of which appears to be old, one new" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1908, VI, viii, 258). These vague indications appear rather to point to a domestic residence of some pretensions, and possibly of the 15th or 16th century, than to an ecclesiastical structure of early date.



Fig. 82.

NOTE.—It is certain, however, that there existed a church on St. Margaret's Isle. John Ray, the naturalist, made a visit to the island in 1662, and in his journal states: "This island hath in it a small chapel consecrated to St. Margaret."

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORICAL OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

95A. *Chapel.* In addition to the priory church and the ancient (later, parish) church, a small chapel stood formerly on one of the cliffs. The naturalist Ray, writing in 1662, says: "We passed over to Caldey Isle . . . in the island are three chapels, one at the abbey or priory, and two more." Lewis Morris, the antiquary, in his *Plans of Harbours, etc.* [1748], sketches a small edifice on Chapel Point, and describes it as "Chapel seen from sea." There is now no vestige of a building, but careful excavation might disclose foundations of walls.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

96. (i) In caves on High Cliff, now quarried away, the late Rev. G. N. Smith, of Gumfreston, and Sir William Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A., found great store of bones of the pleistocene period; the former also discovered a number of human bones of neolithic date, with remains of fish, dog, sheep or goat, and cattle. These are in the Tenby Museum.—Seen, 21st May, 1920.

Cave Hunting, 289; Laws, *Little England beyond Wales*, 11.

(ii) In the summer of 1915, Mr. Arthur L. Leach, F.G.S., obtained evidence of human occupation of the cave known as Nanna's Cave at periods separated by a considerable interval of time. The objects are described in an illustrated article in *Arch. Camb.*, 1916, VI, xvi, 155.—Seen, 3rd February, 1922.

NOTE.—In an admirable account of *Some Prehistoric Remains in the Tenby Museum* (1918) Mr. Leach observes—

"Nanna's Cave, in the Isle of Caldey, described by the present writer in *Arch. Camb.*, April, 1916, and January, 1917, produced the most definite and varied series of Romano-British relics hitherto discovered in this district. Above a stalagmite deposit (of Neolithic or even earlier date) were remains of fires, surrounded by shells, bones, and abundant potsherds. Most noteworthy were bones of sheep, pig, horse, ox and dog (or wolf); two scrapers, or strike-a-lights, and a few other scraps of flint; a dark-blue glass bead, part of a lignite armlet, fragments of more than twenty pots and bowls of black and red Romano-British ware. The cave was occupied, probably only at intervals, between the middle of the third and the closing years of the fourth century. The relics are now preserved in the Benedictine Monastery on the island."

97. *Reliquary.*

About the year 1840, in the immediate locality of High Cliff quarry, a reliquary now in the Tenby Museum was found concealed in a cleft of rock. It is of alabaster, and measures about 8 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height and breadth. It still retains slight traces of coloured decoration.



Fig. 83.

On the cover is a much abraded recumbent figure, and the whole would appear to be of the 13th or 14th century (*Arch. Camb.*, 1870, IV., i, 124, *ill.*; 1908, VI, viii, 257, *ill.*).

98. *Roman Coins.*

According to the *Cambrian Journal* (1855, 256) "Roman coins are frequently found on St. Margaret's Island," one of Constantine the Great was discovered in 1854, and "two within a few weeks," one of Carausius; whilst a few years before one of Constans had been picked up. A letter to Edward Lhuyd, dated 1693 (Bodl. Ashmole, 1815, fo. 434), mentions the discovery on Caldey Island of an urn containing a glass vessel and many Roman coins.

Parish of CAMROS.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

99. *Plumstone Mountain Tumuli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 15''$, long $5^{\circ} 1' 55''$).

On the summit of Plumstone Mountain are three sepulchral mounds:—

- (i) The largest and best preserved of the group is about half a mile to the north-east of the carnedd on Dudwell Mountain (No. 100). It stands 500 feet above sea level, and commands a wide view. It is a shapely grass-covered mound, 15 feet in height, and a base circumference of 200 feet. It shows signs of slight disturbance.

About 500 yards to the east are

- (ii) Two smaller mounds, close to the prominent Plumstone Rock. Each mound has a height of 5 feet, and base circumference of some 150 feet. They are grass-grown, and have been disturbed to a slight extent.—Visited 25th April, 1921.

Parish of CAMROS.

DIVISION Ib (CARNEDDAU).

100. *Dudwell Mountain Carnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 2''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 25''$).

On the summit of Dudwell Mountain, at b.m. 583, the 6-inch Ordnance sheet marks a "Beacon on site of carnedd." All that is visible on this exposed and unenclosed summit are some few stones, of which only three are in their original positions, the remains of a demolished cromlech. The capstone has disappeared. The chamber, whose axis is north and south, may have had a length of 5 and a width of 2 feet. There are slight traces of the base of the cairn, which had a circumference of about 200 feet. The view in all directions is extensive.—Visited, 25th April, 1921.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

101. *Robleston Mountain Standing Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet. Pem. 22 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 13''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 35''$).

The left-hand post of the gate on the road running from The Causeway (No. 111) to Twmpath farm has every appearance of having been one of the supporters of a cromlech which the original 1-inch map shows as standing on or near this spot about the year 1840. It has a height from the level of 8 feet, is somewhat square in shape, and has a flattened summit. The fields immediately to the east of it are still known as West and East Black Tump and White Tump (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1133, 1135, 1136), which denote a sepulchral mound.—Visited, 25th April, 1921.

DIVISION Ie (STONE CIRCLES).

102. *Plumstone Circle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 22''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 30''$).

On the original 1-inch Survey Map a circle is marked as standing on Plumstone Mountain, but little or no sign of such is now visible, and the site appears to be the same as that shown on the modern maps as "Tumuli" (No. 99, i, above). All that can be said is that some three or four stones remain which may have formed part of a circle that had a possible diameter of 40 feet. The others have been either removed or sunk into the open moor. The distance between three of the stones is 5 feet, the space to the fourth is 10 feet; but the ruin is too complete to admit of further details.—Visited, 25th April, 1921,

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

103. *Crowhill Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 30''$).

This work stands on a bluff or low promontory immediately north of Crowhill Bridge, overlooking the junction of Pelcombe Brook with the Western Cleddau. The defences consist of a single rampart and ditch to the north-west, with the natural fall to the streams on each side of the triangular enclosure. The bank, somewhat more curved than usual, has been considerably disturbed. It rises from the level of the interior to an average height of 5 feet throughout its course of 300 feet, and drops from 2 to 3 feet to a shallow exterior ditch. The entrance to the enclosure was at the east end of the bank; it has been much altered. The site is overgrown and difficult of examination. The field to the north-west, where the ground rises slightly, is known as Rath Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 18), the enclosed area as Rath (No. 19).—Visited, 28th September, 1920.

104. *Pelcombe Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.E.; lat $51^{\circ} 48' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 28''$).

A triangular enclosure with widely curved angles overlooking Pelcombe Brook, and distant about 500 yards north-east of Pelcombe Bridge. The work is placed on the side of a slight hill. The bank to the north and east rises 2 feet and drops 4 feet to an outer ditch which has been filled in by cultivation to a present depth of 2 feet. On the other sides of the work the bank is lower, barely rising a foot

above the interior, and falling some 4 feet to the level outside; here the ditch has disappeared. The entrance was to the west. The banks have been lowered through agricultural operations. The enclosure contains about half an acre.—Visited, 28th September, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

105. *Plumstone Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 6''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 12''$).

Immediately north of the farm-house of Rath is a much-disturbed oval enclosure known locally as Plumstone Rath, having on its southern side faint indications of a square enclosure, and still fainter traces of another enclosure on the north. The oval enclosure measures 270 feet by 200 feet, its rampart has an average rise of 4 to 5 feet from the fairly level interior, and an exterior fall of 7 feet. If any ditch existed it has been filled up. The entrance to this enclosure is difficult to locate with certainty; it seems to have been on the south, when it would have been protected by the square enclosure; but the latter is so indistinct as to preclude a precise description. It may have been about 30 feet square, with a bank somewhat higher than that of the inner enclosure. It has no signs of a ditch, but it may have had an independent entrance to the west. Of the possible enclosure on the north side nothing definite can be said. The entire work has suffered much from cattle and cultivation. The field next west is known as Rath Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 1149).—Visited, 26th April, 1921.

106. *Cutty Bridge Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 34''$).

On a field known as Rath Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 471), immediately west of Cutty Bridge and overlooking the Western Cleddau, is an earthwork which is not marked on the 6-inch Ordnance sheet. Although much broken down, there is yet visible a semicircular bank about 180 feet in length. Where it is best preserved it has a height of 2 feet. There are no traces of a ditch.—Visited, 28th September, 1920.

NOTE.—The name *Cutty* seems to be a distortion of *Cotté*, a personal name. A little to the east of Cutty Bridge is a piece of rough open ground which the original 1-inch map terms *Cottesmore*, probably signifying *Cotté's moor*. The word *cot* is found in this parish as a place-name, usually with the meaning of "cottage."

The medieval manor of Camros (not Camrose) was a member of the great lordship of Haverford, though the relationship had become somewhat obscured before the close of the medieval period. In one of the Surveys of Haverford it is noted that "all the rents (of the *liberi tenentes*) in Lewelston are placed in this survey under the title of the Castell (of Haverford), for that the same are said to have been sometime parcel of the demesnes thereof, neither is there any other proper court whereunto the tenants should do suit, no more than there is for the tenants of Pelkeham, after mentioned, the rents of the lands of which ran together with Lewelston in one account. But the free rents of Lewelston went, as it seemeth, in the account of Camros." The same survey has an interesting account of the metes and bounds of queen Elizabeth's lands on Cuffern mountain.

107. *Rosemary Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 43''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 45''$).

This is an earthwork situated on an arable field of Slade (or Slad, as on the modern Ordnance sheets) farm, and on the south bank of the Camros Brook, which it overhangs some 150 feet. On the north side of the enclosure the steep fall to the brook is the sole defence. A bank some 120 yards in length runs from south to west, the western end of which (where was the entrance) is practically destroyed. The south end of the bank has a maximum rise of 6 feet, and a fall of 8 feet to the outer level; it terminates in a mound or tump about 12 feet high, which is now partially destroyed. If there was a ditch it has disappeared. The ground outside rises sharply to the south-east.—Visited, 28th September, 1920.

NOTE.—Slade is a common name in the neighbourhood. There are several places so named in the civil parish called the Hamlet of St. Martin, a suburb of Haverfordwest; and in Camros are Fursy Slade and Cuffern Slade. There is also a Slade in the parish of Roch, where is a camp (No. 899), for which it is suggested the name should be reserved to obviate confusion with the present earthwork. The word probably meant a piece of flat rough ground. Colonel Morgan, R.E., writes that Slade is common in Gower, there meaning a small grassy valley.

Parish of CAMROS.

108. *Keeston Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 6''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 5''$).

What is known as Keeston Hill, rising above the little hamlet of the same name, possesses a commanding position on the gradually sloping ground from St. Bride's Bay, with a fine view towards the sea. The hill is little more than 300 feet above datum, but it is most advantageously placed in relation to the higher ground behind and on either side of it, while it commands an uninterrupted view of the whole of St. Bride's Bay from Ramsey Island at the northern (or St. Davids) point, to Skomer Island at the southern (or St. Brides) end of the wide crescent.

This important position is occupied by one of the largest and most interesting earthworks in the county. The plan seems to have been a double-banked enclosure of three sides of the hill, the fourth side, facing to the south-east, being left without protection of rampart or ditch. Whether the defences were never finished, or whether the eastern side was designedly left open, it is impossible to be confident about.

The inner rampart is formed of mingled stones and earth, without stone walling or outer revetment of stone at any point. It extends for nearly 300 yards with an average height of 5 feet. On the outer side it drops about 9 feet to a 15-feet wide ditch, fringed with a low earthen bank. Between the inner and outer banks is a flat and slightly sloping terrace of an average width of 50 feet, beyond which is another low bank. There is no outer ditch, nor entrance other than is afforded by the open eastern approach. The inner and outer banks and intermediate ditch gradually assume the level as they draw towards the ends of the curve, giving the whole work the appearance of a horseshoe. About 50 yards distant from the south face of the outer bank is a small oval enclosure, 180 by 140 feet, having no other defence than a low bank; it would seem to have been a cattle kraal for the camp.—Visited, 14th May, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

109. *Camros Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 20''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 33''$).

A shapely mound, about 25 feet in height, standing directly to the south of the village of Camros. It has been cultivated and in parts strengthened by walling to provide a pathway to the summit, where several yew trees have been planted. The ditch has been filled in, and the line of the bailey is considerably obscured. It was apparently oval in shape, and had a wet ditch. The parish church is immediately to the north of the mount.—Visited, 13th May, 1920.

NOTE.—Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Itinerary of Wales*, states that Archbishop Baldwin, in the year 1188, passed through Camros on his way from Haverfordwest to St. Davids.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

110. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.W.). Ded: St. Ismael. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

The church was very thoroughly restored in the year 1883. It consists of chancel ($29\frac{1}{4}$ feet by $17\frac{1}{4}$ feet), nave (65 feet by $20\frac{3}{4}$ feet), and west tower (12 feet square). In the north wall of the chancel is a closed Early English lancet, and in the south wall is a similar double-light window, also closed. There is a stone bench

on either side of the chancel, and in the south-east corner a plain piscina. The chancel arch is sharply pointed. In the north wall are the remains of the rood stairs, and facing the nave on either side of the chancel arch are two plain corbels which supported the loft. On the exterior south wall of the nave, just beyond the chancel is the outline of a pointed arch which may have led to a now vanished transeptal chapel, and there are traces of a squint. The north and south doorways to the nave have plain pointed heads, and are without porches. The sanctus bell-cote and bell are restorations. The windows throughout are modern. The font is of the cushion type, the bowl 24 inches square externally and $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally, with a depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it rests upon a plain circular shaft and square base. The total height is 35 inches.

The tower is of two storeys, with corbel table and battlements. The lower storey, which has a plain barrel vault, opens to the nave under a pointed arch. It has no external doorway. In the north-east corner is a polygonal turret containing fifty-nine stairs. The lights are mere slits. In the belfry stage is a blocked light which formerly opened upon the church interior. The walls have no batter, and there is no stringcourse. —Visited, 28th September, 1920.



Fig. 83A.

[Illustration of font, fig. 48.]

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—ROADS).

111. *The Causeway* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W. and S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 5''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 35''$).

The number of pre-Norman antiquities in this parish gives special importance to the lines of communication that traverse it, and particularly to that distinguished by the name of *The Causeway*. This takes an almost perfectly straight north-westerly course through the parish from St. Catherine's Bridge, where it crosses the Western Cleddau, with a southerly continuation past Cutty Bridge and Crow hill Rath (No. 103), to Haverfordwest. At the northern termination of the road in the parish of Camros the parish boundary makes a sharp angle at the foot of the hill called Cuffern Mountain, and just below is a standing stone, the solitary survivor of what was probably a fine cromlech less than a century ago. At the angle just referred to the road reaches its northern limit, taking from that point a south-westerly trend and making directly for Roch Castle. Thence it pursues a more desultory course until it terminates at the small but safe Nolton Haven. It would appear that it is only the portion of the track lying within the parish of Camros that became known as *The Causeway*, and possibly only the southern section between the five-lane-ends called the Folly and Cuffern Mountain. At the present time the name is known only to the older inhabitants. There was probably a chapel of St. Catherine at the crossing over the Western Cleddau.

NOTE.—It should be remarked that the course of the road as it has been followed above from St. Catherine's Bridge to its northernmost point below Cuffern cromlech, and thence through the parishes of Roch and Nolton to Nolton Haven, constitutes the boundary between the Welsh and English parts of western Pembrokeshire. There are practically no Welsh place-names south of the Causeway, while to the north the English names are few.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

112. *Castle Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 20''$).

A short mile due north of Cutty Bridge a Camp is marked on the original 1-inch Ordnance Survey, on fields known as Castle Hill and Lower Castle Hill (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1413, 1415, 1408, 1418, 1409). The indication on the map and

Parish of CAMROS.

the names of the fields are practically all the evidence available that an earthwork ever stood here. Agricultural operations have removed whatever there may have been, though at b.m. 61.5 (on field 1408) a very slight circular rise may denote the actual site.—Visited, 28th September, 1920.

113. *Old Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 32''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 18''$).

The name by which a field (Tithe Schedule, No. 1540) about 150 yards south-east of Leweston Old Mill is locally known. There is nothing visible above the soil to suggest that any building has stood here; but the site is much overgrown, and its examination is difficult. The adjoining field to the south-east is called Rath Hill (Tithe Schedule, No. 1537).

114. *Keeston* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.W.).

In the hamlet of Keeston is a small overgrown ruin, apparently of a dwelling-house, which local tradition asserts to have been inhabited in the early years of the 19th century. Concerning it the Pembroke Archaeological Survey observes:—"It is suggested that here we have the remains of a house belonging to the Keatings, some of whom left Pembrokeshire with Strongbow, to found the Irish family of the Keatings. Keeston was properly called Keetingston, and in charter-Latin *Villa Ketinge* (see Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, I, 186). The Welsh name is *Tregettin*. The old house may have been converted into a hospice or spital, which formerly existed in this place for the reception of pilgrims on their way to St. Davids, and the remains are those of a building which would be admirably adapted for this purpose. There are three detached buildings. The best preserved, and by far the largest, is a very long narrow structure, 20 feet wide and 150 feet (or thereabouts) long; the greater part is lying prostrate. It is entered by a curious semicircular porch. The place is so ruinous and overgrown with brambles that we were unable to take measurements and give the description that is due." This was written circa 1900, since when the few features mentioned have practically vanished.—Visited, 14th May, 1920.

Parish of CAPEL COLMAN.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

115. *Maen Colman* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 47''$, long. $4^{\circ} 35' 58''$).



Fig. 84.

In the year 1861 this stone was described as being "in a hedgerow about 100 yards south from the tower of the new church of Capel Colman" (*Arch. Camb.*, III, vii, 209). It must have been removed thence a few years later, for it is said by Westwood (*Lapid. Walliae*, 120, pl. 58) to be in use as a gate-post between 100 and 200 yards from the parish church. It has since been placed within the church. It has a present height of 57 inches and a width of 24 inches. The accompanying illustration renders further description unnecessary. The cross may date from the 9th or 10th century; its form should be compared with that upon one of the stones at Clydai (No. 184, iii), and the fragment at St. Dogmaels (fig. 305, vi). The plain cross incised on the back of the stone, which hitherto seems to have been dismissed without comment, is also found upon the Clydai stone.—Visited, 18th August, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

116. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 S.W.). Ded: St. Colman. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Emlyn.

This church was built about the end of the 18th century, and restored in 1895. It contains no features of interest or antiquity, unless perhaps the plain circular font be excepted; but as this object is thickly covered with paint the means of fixing its period have been obscured.—Visited, 18th August, 1915.

NOTE.—An earlier church would appear to have been practically abandoned prior to the year 1721, according to the following extract from a pamphlet entitled *A view of the State of Religion in the Diocese of St. David's in the beginning of the 18th century*, written by the Rev. Dr. Erasmus Saunders, prebendary of St. David's Cathedral, about the year 1721. He says, "There are some churches that are totally neglected, and that very rarely, if at all, have any service performed in them, and which, if they are not converted into barns and stables, which is the case of many churches in England as well as Wales, do only serve for the solitary habitations of owles and jackdaws, such are . . . Capel Colman, and others in Pembrokeshire."

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

- 116A. *Bronze Celt*. A flanged and looped bronze celt, 5 inches in length, entirely covered with a deep green patina was found in the year 1916 during the ploughing of a field called Parc Maen on the farm of Llwynbedw, probably (from the field-name) the original site of Maen Colman. It is now in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

[Illustrated, fig. 334, i.]

Parish of CAREW.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

117. *Carew Beacon* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 59''$).

Carew Beacon, sometimes called Hays or Hayes Beacon, stands on the Ridgeway, at this point the southern boundary of the parish, on a field known as Beacon Field (Tithe Schedule, No. 110), the hedge of the field being carried up to the mound. According to the Rev. W. G. Spurrell, rector of the parish (*History of Carew*, 1921, p. 69), "its height was increased in 1813* for beacon purposes." The sepulchral origin of the mound was proved by excavations carried out by Mr. James Dearden in 1851, when, at the depth of about 5 feet from the original height, and 12 feet from the beacon level, and beneath a large flagstone, an interment was met with. "The portions of bone remaining were in a very decomposed state, like small powder, and intermixed with portions of sand and stone that had fallen from the sides of the grave. We found a fragment of a ring-shaped ornament, supposed to be made of ivory, and a flint arrow-head (of both of which representations are given of the original size), also a broken earthenware vessel, very rudely made, and slightly ornamented with lines . . . The covering of the cist was of a species of flag not known in this neighbourhood by the oldest inhabitant. The grave or cist was about 2 feet deep, and the interment was nearly due west and east" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1852, II, ii, 291). All knowledge of the discoveries appears to be lost.—Visited, 14th April, 1915.

118. *Williamston Mounds* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.E.).

On each side of Rosemary Lane is a sepulchral mound, that on the north side of the lane being the larger and better preserved of the two. It has a base circumference of 250 feet and a height of 10 feet. It is formed of earth and small stones. Some ten years ago it was slightly disturbed for stone. The field on which it stands is known as Trumpet Leys (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 915, 917).

The second mound has a base circumference of about 200 feet and a height of 3 feet; it stands about 500 yards directly south of the field called Butty Park (Tithe

* This date should probably read 1803, for in that year Carew Beacon was one of the four selected Pembrokeshire heights, just 300 feet above sea level, "on which warning fires were lit in case of a French landing."

Parish of CAREW.

Schedule, Nos. 890-1). About the year 1880, during drainage operations, "human bones and metal arrows" are said to have been found beneath a stone slab. The objects were destroyed. The mounds are not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet.—Visited, 7th March, 1923.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

119. *Cuckoo Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E.).

These are the stones of a cromlech which once stood on a field of Pincheston farm about 500 yards north-east of the house. The supporters have been forced from the upright by the growth of an ash tree. Four of them have fallen, the fifth, though slanting dangerously, still sustains one end of the capstone. This stone is 6 feet by 5 feet and 2 feet in thickness; it shows a flat surface to the chamber, and has a somewhat irregularly-shaped top. The structure occupies a slight eminence, and around it are some of the base stones of the covering cairn. It is not marked on the 6 inch Ord. sheet.—Visited, 7th March, 1923.

Spurrell, *Hist. Carew*, 70.

DIVISION Id (INSCRIBED STONES).

120. *Carew High Cross*.

A well-known cross which stands erect by the roadside, a few yards from the entrance to the medieval castle.* It stands upon a pile of masonry which appears to have been erected about the year 1822 for the purpose of supporting it. Its earlier location is unknown.

It has been frequently described and illustrated, and its general appearance, together with the character of the ornament with which it is covered, will be best gleaned from the photograph taken by our artist, and from the admirable illustrations in *Arch. Camb.* (1899, V, xvi, 20), which we are permitted to reproduce. A panel on the front reads *Margiteut recett (r) ex* in minuscules.—Visited, 7th March, 1923.

[Illustrated, figs. 85 and 86.]

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

121. *Park Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 15''$).

A circular enclosure on a field known as Rath Meadow (Tithe Schedule, No. 316) immediately south of Park farm. The rampart, which could never have been of military importance, has been much disturbed; the bank is formed of mingled stones and earth. There is a shallow ditch. The entrance is about 10 feet wide, and faces south.—Visited, 20th July, 1915.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

122. *The Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 47''$).

Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson well observes (*Mil. Architecture in England during the Middle Ages*, p. 330):—

At Carew, in Pembrokeshire, three stages in the development of the domestic ideal as applied to military architecture can be studied in close proximity. On the east side of the ward are the earlier domestic apartments, somewhat cramped and gloomy, with outer windows which, wherever they occur, as in the chapel and adjacent rooms, admit daylight very faintly. On the west side is the great hall, built in the fifteenth century by Rhys ap Thomas, with its imposing porch-tower and entrance stair, a large and amply lighted room. On the north are the additions made in the sixteenth century by Sir John Perrott. The eastern rooms are those of a house within a castle: the western hall is that of a house which, although military considerations have had no part in its planning, is still confined within an earlier curtain. On the north side, however, the curtain has been broken through, and a series of apartments has been built out beyond its limits, proclaiming with their long mullioned windows piercing the walls from floor to roof that the day of castles is over, and that the dwelling-house has the field to itself.

* In view of possible danger to the cross from the increasing motor traffic it is proposed to remove it a few yards within the wall of the highway. [This has been carried out.]



Fig. 85. CAREW. The High Cross (No. 120).

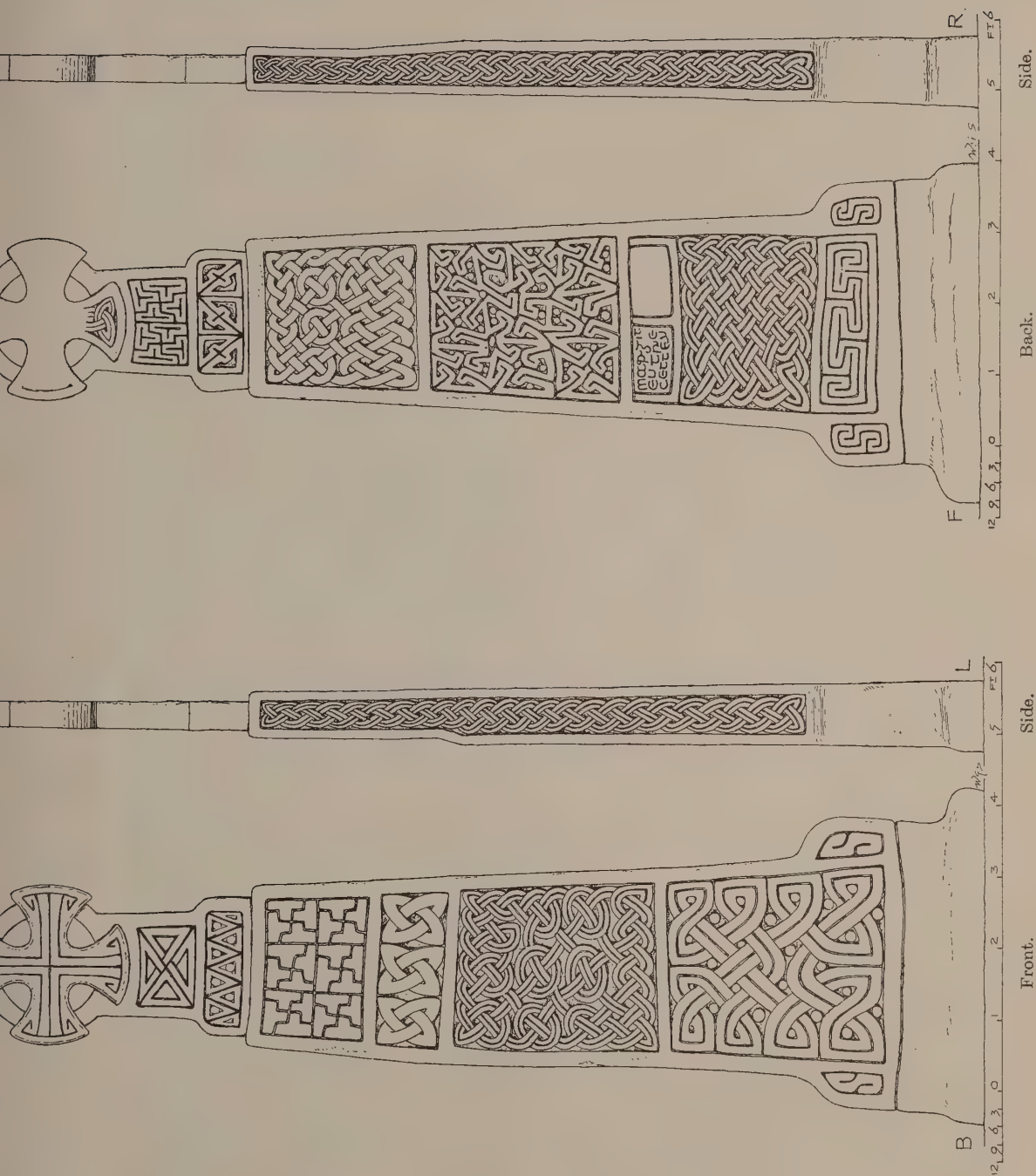


Fig. 86. CAREW. The High Cross (No. 120); sketch.



Fig. 87. CAREW. The Castle (No. 122). General view from west.

The following Survey of the Castle, probably taken directly after the attainder of Sir Rhys ap Gruffydd (executed 1531), affords a brief but valuable description of the different parts of the structure before its partial reconstruction by Sir John Perrott. After his beheading followed neglect and spoliation; then a hurried adaptation to confront Cromwell and his troops with rough treatment before its surrender; and, finally, a fall into the hands of later depredators:—

In the County of Pembroke: Carewe Castell.

This castle standeth by the waterside, nine miles from Milford Haven, and is built with hard stone, and is severed [divided] in four parts or stories, with a quadrant court within the same, the east part wherof containeth in length 160 feet, and the west part containeth in length without the castle 164 feet. And the north side containeth in length 142 feet, and the south side in length 198 feet. And the court within the quadrant in length 86 feet, and in breadth 75 feet, within which court is a fair lavatory in the midst made of stone, and the water running out of pipes of lead in the top of the same.

The east part of the said castle with the two frontours adjoining to the same containing in length as is before said, hath in parts beneath and above these buildings:—

First, the hall there, containing in length 55 feet and in breadth 26 feet, with 13 steps leading from the ground to the hall.

Item, a chapel vaulted, a buttery vaulted.

Item, a pantry, a cellar, a larder house, with 15 upper chambers and nether chambers there.

All which buildings be covered with slate, and the walking places by the battlements leaded, and at the north end a high turret to view the country.

The west part of the castle:—

First, 23 steps of stone leading up to the hall, with a porthole chamber at the hall door.

Item, a great hall there, containing in length within 81 feet and in breadth 30 feet, and of either side the hall a chimney, and in the midst a hearth of stone, and 15 feet in breadth at the upper hall is tiled with Flanders tile, which said hall is covered with lead.

Item, under the said hall a buttery vaulted of like length and breadth.

Item, a tower adjoining to the upper end of the hall, wherein is contained a low cellar with two chambers, one above the other, with winding stairs leading in to the battlements of the same, which tower is covered with slate and the walking place leaded, and is in compass round 100 feet, with 8 steps in to the height of a little watch tower in compass 27 feet.

The tower at the south end of the hall, wherein is builded a cellar, two chambers one above another and covered with slate, and the walking place leaded, which tower is in compass within the battlement 100 feet, and above the same a little turret, compass 24 feet, with 11 steps leading from the battlements to the same.

The south side of the castle:—

A tower builded square, containing in length 33 feet and in breadth 28 feet, wherein is builded a larder house, a kitchen above the same, with half a loft over and a way leading in to the battlements, and at one corner a little turret.

The north side of the castle:—

A story containing in length 60 feet and in breadth 25 feet, wherein is contained two low chambers and a chapel over them and a way leading to the battlements thereof, with a little turret in the top of the same.

Item, before the east part of this castle there is a gate house builded four square with chamber over the same, and a way in to the battlements, with a little turret in the top.

This forefront of this said castle is double walled, with a dyke of 20 feet broad counter-mured.

The length of the base court is 225 feet and in breadth 189 feet, wherein is builded these edifices ensuing:—

First, over the south side of this court a house containing in length 87 feet, and in breadth 21 feet, wherein is a stable of 60 feet long with a loft over the same, and a brewhouse of like breadth and 27 feet long, with a chamber over. And at the west end of the same a house called a bakehouse, in length 18 feet and breadth 15 feet, with a chamber over the same.

Item, over the south side the said court, a barn in length 75 feet and in breadth 30 feet.

Item, over the said south part a smith's forge, in length 33 feet and in breadth 18 feet. All these houses covered with slate.

Item, a stable nigh to the water, containing in length 128 feet and in breadth 20 feet, with a loft over the same.

The contents of the buildings of this castle within the quadrant, with the gate house:—2 halls, 2 chapels, 2 butteries vaulted, 2 pantries, 2 cellars, 2 larder houses, 23 chambers low and high, 7 turrets.

Item, there is belonging to this castle 2 parks walled, one of them nigh the castle and the compass thereof a mile, and the other park being a mile from the castle is in compass 2 miles.

(*Pub. Record Office: Exchequer, Treasurer of the Receipt; Miscellaneous Books, Vol. 151, fo. 7.*)

There can be little doubt that the additions of Sir John Perrott were made at the cost of considerable damage to the more artistic improvements of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. His fall and tragic end, however, came before the work then in hand

Parish of CAREW.

was completed. All the new buildings had been roofed, and some of the rooms had their windows glazed, but others were still unglazed. After Sir John Perrott's execution in 1592, the castle and its demesne was granted upon lease to one Edward Webb, who conveyed it to Sir John Carew, both of whom successively appear to have resided there. The latter in turn conveyed his interest to Sir John Philipps of Picton and Clog y frân near St. Clears, co. Carmarthen, to whom succeeded his son Sir Richard Philipps. Complaints had frequently been made to the Crown authorities of the destruction wrought upon the castle by the successive lessees, and several Crown enquiries were held into the charges, as well as several suits brought in the Court of Exchequer by each outgoing lessor against his predecessor for waste for which he found himself liable. As an answer to the last of these brought by Sir John Carew (with whom was joined Sir John Williams, attorney general, as representing the Crown) against Sir Richard Philipps of Picton, the defence produced the jurors' schedule to a Crown survey taken in the eighth year of James I (1611), which specified the "decays" then existing in the castle and attendant properties, with the estimated cost of restoring them at that date. The list is of considerable interest as showing how grievously the splendid edifice had suffered in the course of a few years. The schedule is as follows:—

A particular note of the decays of Carewe Castle, the French Mills and Newshipping dayrie, taken by vertue of a commission from His Majesty's Court of Exchequer upon the 8rd day of April, anno r.r., James of England, etc., 8th [1610].

	£	s.	d.
The decays of the lead and timber of the great hall	89	0	0
" " great bay window in stone and glass	11	18	0
" " two chambers at the upper end of the great hall	7	2	8
" " two chambers at the lower end of the great hall, in the roof and glass	6	18	2
The bower at the east end of the new buildings, decayed	4	0	0
The decays in the new buildings	66	2	0
The decays of the dining chamber	88	0	0
The decay in the bell chamber	1	1	9
The decay of Sir Thomas Perrott's chamber	16	19	8
The decay of the vault chamber	0	9	4
" " pastrie under the kitchen, and the kitchen	2	14	4
" " porch chamber	8	9	2
" " bridge under the gate house	2	0	0
The decay in the water pipes, cisterns, and conduits belonging to the castle	97	18	4
The decay of the stable	53	10	0
" " brewhouse	1	10	0
" " bakehouse	6	0	0
" " slaughter house	1	0	0
" " poultry house	4	0	0
" " falconer's house	1	10	0
" " barn	1	0	0
" " new orchard wall	12	10	0
" " and waste of the grove of wood growing near the castle	43	0	0
" " of the Ffrench Mills	80	0	0
" " Mill Park wall	49	0	0
" " Newshipping farm	16	0	0
" " Williamston Park wall and lodge	82	10	0
" " sheep cote	8	0	0

The only attempt at a detailed description of this castle is that of the late Mr. J. R. Cobb in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1886 (V, iii, 27), though there are several references to its various parts in Mr. Hamilton Thompson's *Military Architecture* (1912), and an admirable résumé of its history in Spurrell's *Hist. of Carew* (1921). Mr. Cobb's paper is accompanied by a plan, which is here reproduced. From these recent works, the above Survey, and several visits, the following sketch of its principal features has been compiled.

The castle stands upon a small piece of rocky ground that rises a few feet above a reach or pill of Milford Haven which flows within 100 feet of the north-western curtain. There can be no doubt that the conformation of the site governed the departures from strict regularity of plan that are to be found in the structure. The general plan was the simple one of a rectangle, deviating slightly from a perfect square, with towers at each corner. The space enclosed within the quadrangle, called in the survey the quadrant court, measures midway about 90 feet from east to west and about 100 feet from north to south. The original buildings were doubtless ranged along the inner side of the curtains; these have disappeared



Fig. 88. CAREW. The Castle (No. 122). General view, showing Sir John Perrott's additions.

entirely from the north and south sides of the court, having been cleared away from the former by Sir John Perrott to make room for his contemplated hall and galleries. On the west side much of the basement storey, above which rises Sir Rhys ap Thomas's reconstruction, consists of the original building, though the chambers were probably altered considerably to adapt them to the new superstructure. The east side, where is the gateway, was least changed by both Sir Rhys ap Thomas

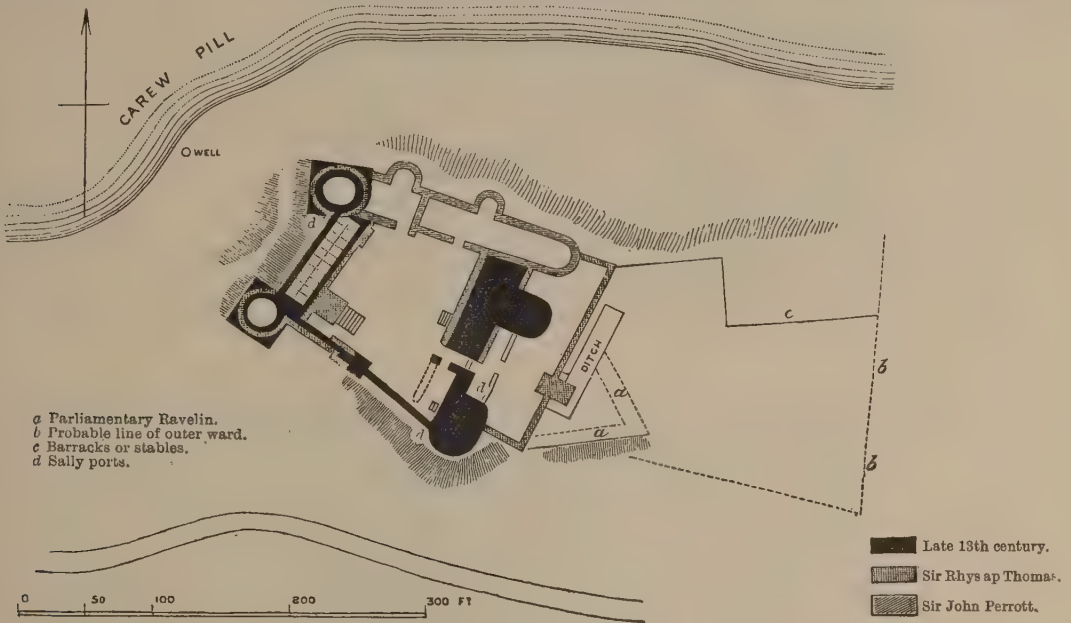


Fig. 89.

and Sir John Perrott. The gateway was placed close to the south-east tower. As to this part of the castle, Prof. Hamilton Thompson's account is as follows:—"The [south-east] tower at Carew, is at earliest of late 13th-century date, and has several advanced features. Though its projection from the curtain is regularly rounded, its inward projection is rectangular, so that its plan is actually an oblong with a rounded end. It seems to have been intended to have been used in connection with the gatehouse; its first and second floors had no direct connection with each other, but both communicated with the gatehouse, and the ground-floor of the gatehouse had a large lateral opening in the direction of the first floor of the tower.

"The corresponding tower at the north-east angle was used in connection with the domestic buildings, and had a vaulted chapel upon its first floor, from the north-west wall of which open two rooms for the use of the priest, with a garde-robe in the second. One tower, therefore, was purely defensive, additional precautions having been taken, no doubt, to guard a postern which opens from the basement upon the scarp of the ditch; while the other was merely an annexe to one of the two dwelling houses within the enclosure" (p. 247).

Mr. Cobb describes this chapel at length, and as from its details he argues for an earlier date than that admitted by

Mr. Hamilton Thompson, we quote his remarks. "To the east [of the hall]," he observes, "is the chapel, 36½ feet by 17 feet; that is, exactly one-third smaller



Fig. 90.

Parish of CAREW.

than the chapel at Manorbere. It is vaulted, as is the crypt beneath, and had ribs of plain hammer-dressed stones, 10 inches wide, forming two bays and a half. The east end is a demi-octagon, having three lights; one at the east, and one on each of the north and south sides. On the right of the entrance is the sandstone recess for the stoup. Between the east and south windows is the piscina, also of sandstone, evidently once highly finished, and most distinctly Early English; and on the corresponding face a plain aumbry. Between the north window and the door to the priest's rooms is a good-sized but plain fireplace, clearly original; and at the west end, between the two doors, is an arched opening to the lower eastern hall, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high, similar to that which existed at Manorbere before the latter was converted into a door. These openings from the chapel to the hall do not seem to have attracted the attention they deserve. The windows, apparently, were built up at the bottom, and widened, probably to admit Sir Rhys's freestone; but every vestige of it has now disappeared. Fortunately, however, he built over the sill and one jamb of the original sandstone Early English window. This I have uncovered, and from it can be clearly made out the character of what it had been. The priest's rooms consist of one chamber with a fireplace, and beyond it a smaller, with latrine, all vaulted."

There can be no doubt that both the north and south angle towers, as also the east and west towers with their intermediate curtain, are portions of the original work of about 1270. The entire range of apartments backing upon the curtain and looking out upon the quadrangle, including the connected rooms of the same level in the end towers, were reconstructed by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. So thorough were the alterations effected by Sir Rhys that it is difficult to ascertain what original features of the basement storey he retained. He at any rate converted the entire space on the ground level between the towers into one chamber divided down the centre by a row of nine piers, both compartments being vaulted.* The floor above Sir Rhys devoted to what must have been a magnificent apartment. "It is," says Mr. Cobb, "about 90 feet long, and nearly 30 feet broad,† and had a timber high-pitched roof, the ridge of which was about 40 feet from the floor. At the south end is an arched recess with an elaborate window at the back, not included in the above dimensions. This was probably the musicians' gallery; and on the east side of the north end was a bow window projecting into the court. Three lights to the west, which were Early English, were widened and filled up, both above and below, with Perpendicular freestone. The most northerly still shows the Early English jambs and seats." Entrance to this splendid apartment was obtained by a flight of twenty-three broad steps from the courtyard which gave upon a fine porch leading to what the Survey calls "a porthole chamber at the hall door." The Survey adds that the chamber was warmed by two fireplaces, and that the "upper hall," or daïs, was tiled with Flanders tiles. The towers at either end of the hall had each of them a cellar entered by a flight of steps from the buttery; above the cellars were only two storeys, each floor having but one room, the lower floor communicating with the buttery, the upper with the grand hall.

The present south curtain, though doubtless in its foundations and lower courses of the earlier date, appears to have been reconstructed, possibly by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. At mid-length is a square tower which does not accord with the angle towers, though it is battlemented and has a small turret. It contained the kitchen and larder, and its erection may have been occasioned by the alterations consequent upon the construction of Sir Rhys's grand hall.

It is probable that when Sir Rhys ap Thomas, in addition to innumerable minor alterations, including the modernising of practically every window throughout the castle, transformed the basement chambers beneath his new hall into a buttery, he provided his dispossessed followers with more comfortable quarters in the hall on the opposite side of the courtyard.

* Mr. Hamilton Thompson thinks this basement chamber may have been used as stables, while Mr. Cobb, with greater probability, suggests it may have been "for the use of followers." At the time of the Survey it was used as a buttery.

† The Survey gives it as 81 feet by 30 feet.



i

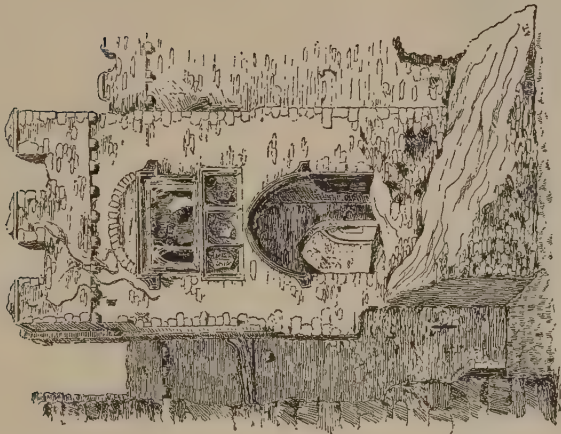


ii

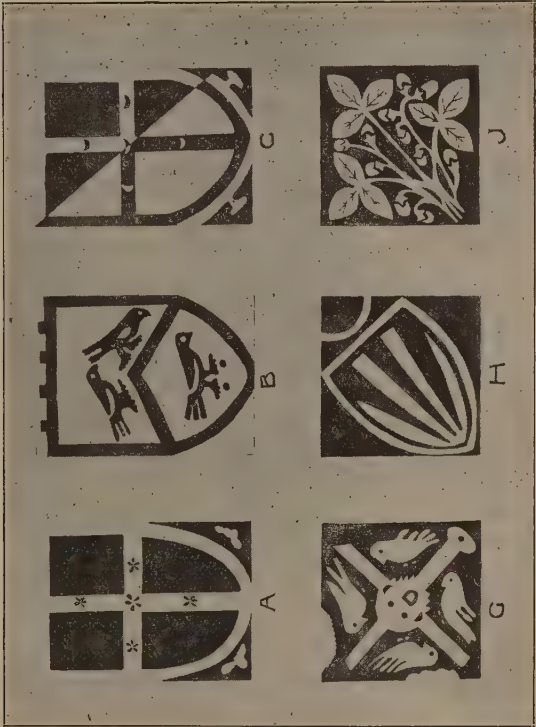


iii

Fig. 91. CAREW CASTLE (No. 122). Details.
i. N.E. angle of inner courtyard showing junction of Sir Rhys ap Thomas' and Sir John Perrott's work.
ii. Sir Rhys ap Thomas' work.
iii. Sir John Perrott's interior.



Entrance to hall.



Tiles from castle, now laid in Carew Church.

Fig. 92. CAREW CASTLE (No. 122) : Sir Rhys ap Thomas's work.

Parish of CAREW.

The similarity of certain details of the decorative features at Carew that are of the period of Sir Rhys ap Thomas with those of the same period at St. Davids has been the subject of frequent notice. It may be well to give from the Charles



Fig. 93.

Norris drawings at Cardiff a sketch of a beautiful wheel window that was placed near the entrance to Sir Rhys's great hall and was *in situ* about the commencement of last century, but which exists no longer.

The changes effected by Sir John Perrott (d. 1592) may be dismissed in a few words. The north side of the castle was practically entirely swept away, and its place taken by a grandiose conception, which, as it was never finished, it is unnecessary to describe. The destroyed buildings appear to have contained two long, low chambers, and a chapel; all of which may have formed part of the work of Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

The outer or base court of the castle was occupied by stabling and other domestic out-buildings, as well as a smith's forge, all of them additions of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Water was obtained from a well which supplied a stone cistern in the quadrangle.*

Owing doubtless to the greater strength of the gateway and eastern curtain, additionally defended as they were by an outer wall and square tower, built by Sir Rhys ap Thomas for effect rather than for serious warfare, and, moreover, protected by a dry moat which extended for 30 yards in front of this outer wall, the Parliamentary leaders determined upon attacking the weak south wall. This they managed to breach, doing much damage to the interior face of the gate-house and the immediately adjoining buildings.

The evidence given at Carew on the 24th April, 9 Ch. I, in reply to interrogatories in the already-mentioned suit of Sir John Carew and others against Sir Richard Phillips, gives a sad picture of the depredations to which the castle had been subjected since the attainder and execution of Sir John Perrott.

John Will, of the parish of Carew, yeoman, aged 40, deposed that he knew the castle, the farm-houses of New Shippon Deyrye [dairy], where those of Somerton do lie though he was never there, and the mills adjoining the castle commonly called the French mills, and did know a bridge made with lime and stone which he conceiveth to be the bank or wall mentioned in the interrogatory, and the two parks known as Mill park or Carew park, and Williamston park.

William Barlow, of Creswell, esq., aged 65, spoke of the occupation of the castle and premises by Sir John Carew some fifteen years previously, and the succession of Sir John Phillips, bart., deceased. At the time of Sir John Carew's death the castle was in decay, and some of the lead, timber, windows and glass were also in decay, and some of the lead pipes through which the water was formerly brought to the said castle had been taken away. The new buildings which, as he believeth, were never finished, are now a great deal more in decay than when Sir John Carew, one of the complainants, left: the timber and roof, glass windows and iron bars of the windows of the two towers near adjoining to the great hall [the north-west and south-west towers] are more decayed. Prior to Sir John Carew one Edward Webb occupied the castle premises, in whose time decays, wastes and spoils were committed.

Thomas Howell, of Llanboydye, co. Carmarthen, aged 30, deposed that the defendant's steward did deliver to him, being a joiner, ten oaken planks brought forth out of the castle, which were converted to the use of the said Sir John Phillips, deceased, and turned into rails for wainscot for a window at the then dwelling house of the said Sir John Phillips at Clog y Frân in the county of Carmarthen.

John James, of Carew, shepherd, aged 54, said that a year before Sir John Carew gave up occupation (about 14 years since) all the roofs of the old hall, and the roofs of all the new buildings were covered with lead, but whether all the leads were sound and whole to defend wind and weather he knoweth not. At which time also some of the windows were glazed, and some were in decay.† In

* Mr. Cobb could not find a well; he speaks of the want of "water for use convenient of access," but the Survey so often referred to makes this point clear.

† In the inquisition taken after the attainder of Sir John Perrott in 1592 the jurors say that "there is in a chamber [at Carew], under lock and key, kept by the glazier of Tewkesbury, as much glasse ready to set upp as will glaze all the windows of the newe buildings (saving for casements only), which glass conteyneth by estimation (*blank in MS.*) foote."



Fig. 94. CAREW. The Parish Church (No. 125); tomb, from the Carter drawings in the British Museum.

Sir John Carew's time water was conveyed from the head of the well through pipes of lead into the kitchen. The brewhouse is fallen and utterly decayed in the time of Sir John Phillipps, which in the time of the previous occupier was supported by "strods and propts."

John Bartlett, of Carew, smith, aged 50, deposed that in the time of Sir John Phillipps he saw within the castle two carriages for ordnance which wanted wheels, but what is become of the same he knoweth not.

(Public Record Office. *Exchequer Depositions, Pembroke, 9 Chas. I, Easter, No. 3.*)

The entire structure presents such an admirable example of the changes wrought in military architecture during a period of over four hundred years that every effort should be directed towards a careful preservation of the ruins.—Visited, 7th March, 1923.

[Illustrated, figs. 87, 88, 91.]

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

123. *The Old Rectory* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 19''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 43''$).

Within a hundred yards of the parish church is a residence known as *the Old Rectory*, which name, there can be little doubt, correctly represents its former status. The original house may have been built at the time when Sir Rhys ap Thomas was engaged in modernising the neighbouring castle, that is, within the period 1490–1510; but it probably suffered from neglect and want of repair until about the middle of last century, when it was considerably altered and renewed. Fenton describes it about 1800 as "of a singular appearance, having a square tower on one side through an arched opening, in which, now stopped up, was once the principal residence. It is a large, irregular building, a great part of considerable antiquity, unroofed, and in ruins" (*Tour*, p. 271). The low square tower, with its corbel table and newel staircase still remains: it should be compared with the square tower in the south curtain of the neighbouring castle; and a portion of the embattled wall which surrounded the house has also survived.—Visited, 7th March, 1923.

Arch. Camb., 1877, IV, viii, 312; 1881, IV, xii, 238, *ill.*

124. *Welston* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 48''$).

A modern residence of fair pretensions. It stands upon the site of an earlier house of the same name, occupied by a Mr. Cuney about the middle of the 17th century. Cromwell, on his way to the siege of Pembroke in May, 1648, is said, with much probability, to have had his quarters here, and Fenton states that in his time a lady, who was a descendant of the family of Cuney, then possessed a quilted counterpane that covered the General's bed, white, lined with crimson, and stained with ink spilt as he was writing one of his despatches during his confinement in his room with gout (*Tour*, 373). An adjoining field is still known as Bowling Alley.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

125. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E.). Ded: St. John Baptist. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castle-martin.

The church has been restored, probably on several occasions, but its main constructional features show it to have been built in the late years of the 14th or early part of the 15th century. It comprises chancel (41 feet by 18 feet), nave (61 feet by 20 feet), north transept, known as the Carew aisle (29 feet by 17 feet), south transept (16 feet by 10 feet), north and south aisles and west tower (25 feet square). The structure is usually regarded as the work of bishop Gower (1328–1347), but, while much of the detail resembles the work of that bishop at St. Davids, the building appears to be slightly later, and to have borrowed from the cathedral church some of Gower's ornamental features of the early half of the 14th century. The tower departs widely from the local type, and is one of the few in the county having angle buttresses. The English proclivities of the Carew family, the early possessors

Parish of CAREW.

of the castle, whose favourite place of residence was their ancestral Devon, are reflected throughout the edifice, both in its architecture and interior arrangements. There are several tombs and monumental slabs to departed Carews, ranging from the 14th to the 17th centuries.—Visited, 7th March, 1923.

Spurrell, *History of Carew* (1921).

[Illustration of tomb, fig. 94.]



Fig. 95.

NOTE.—It may be well to record that the advowson of the church of Carew and its dependent chapelry of Redberth, which had always been appurtenant to the castle, became separated therefrom by the attainder and execution of Sir Rice ap Griffith, the grandson of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, and both churches were granted in October, 1546, to Barlow, bishop of St. Davids (d. 1548), in exchange for the surrender to the king of the episcopal manor of Lamphey, which was at once bestowed upon Richard son of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, “for his services” in the condemnation of Sir Rice (*Pat. Rolls*, October, 1546). It would appear that amongst his many alienations of episcopal property Barlow transferred the rectorial tithes of Redberth to his son Roger Barlow, so that Barlow’s successor in the bishopric, Robert Ferrar, had, with his chapter, to commence a suit in the Star Chamber against Roger Barlow on the ground that a tenant of his “within the precincts of the chapel of Redbarke,” refused to pay his tithe and other spiritual duties (*Pub. Record Office: Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI, Bundle 3, No. 73*). The decision in the Star Chamber cause has not survived.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

126. *Critchchurch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E.).

This is the site of a hamlet chapelry which is spelt Christchurch in the churchwardens’ accounts for 1672. It possessed the right of burial, and human remains have been found in an adjacent quarry (Spurrell, *Hist. Carew*, 71). Visited, 7th March, 1923.

127. *Rath Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 12''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 0''$).

A field on the border of the parish, probably deriving its name from the rath (No. 121). Mount Park, a field on the farm of Ford, may also have been named from the same earthwork.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

128. *Stone Celt*.

A stone celt found at Carew was exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at its Tenby meeting in 1851 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, II, ii, 334). Nothing could be learnt of its present locality.

129. *Civil War Cannon Balls*.

A “large cannon ball found in Carew Castle” was exhibited at Tenby in 1851 to the Cambrian Archaeological Association by the Rev. G. N. Smith, then vicar of Gumfreston. At the same meeting Mr. Nicholas Roch exhibited “two small cannon balls, ploughed up in a field at Paskeston, within range of Carew Castle” (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, II, ii, 335). The above were doubtless relics of the assault upon the medieval castle in 1644.

Parish of CARTLETT.

Nil.

Parish of CASTELLAN.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

130. *Frenni Fawr Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 6''$, long. $4^{\circ} 37' 22''$).

This tumulus is placed on the summit of Y Frenni Fawr, at an altitude of 1,204 feet above sea level, the meeting place of the parishes of Castellan, Llanfihangel Penbedw and Penrhudd. It was opened by Fenton, whose account is as follows:—

We made a large section, and had not penetrated above two feet [from the summit] before we discovered marks of cremation, generally an infallible criterion of the sepulchral character. Within another foot and a half of the surface we came to several flat stones tilted over each other, which induced us to dig more cautiously. Having removed the earth from about them, we found a receptacle of the size and shape of a common oven, two feet in diameter, and as much in depth; being opened, it was found full of water; there was a coarse flag at bottom, and stones of a similar sort lining the sides. After ladling out the water, we came to fragments of a large urn of very rude pottery, and half-burnt bones in a thick black sediment, seemingly of decomposed charcoal, which was most carefully searched in hopes of its containing beads, amulets, bone utensils, arrowheads or other relics, but nothing of the kind was discovered (*Tour*, p. 508).

The mound is now 5 feet high, and 180 feet in circumference.—Visited, 10th September, 1914.

See Nos. 468 and 861.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

131. *Ruined Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 37' 42''$).

The ruins of the chapel of Castellan, which was annexed to the parish of Penrhudd, stand remote from any habitation nearly 600 feet above sea level. They show a building 26 feet by 17 feet. A fragment of walling about 5 feet in height marks the east end of the little church.—Visited, 20th August, 1915.

NOTE.—The chapel of Castellan was granted by William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, to the Knights Hospitallers of Slebech, and is returned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* as paying 13s. 4d. per annum thereto. Soon after the dissolution of the monasteries it was annexed to Penrhudd. In 1684 the rector and churchwardens of “Penrith and Castellan” present “the chappell of Castellan to be out of repair . . . the beer [bier] belonging to the said chappell was stollen about 23 years last past, but by whom we cannot tell” (MS. Presentment, Diocesan Registry).

Parish of CASTLEBYTHE.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

132. *Tumuli on Mynydd Castlebythe* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.E. and N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 3''$ and $4''$).

The summit of Mynydd Castlebythe, 1,137 feet above sea level, is crowned with two mounds which are probably sepulchral. They are locally known as “the Queens.” The more easterly is dome-shaped and about 15 feet high; base circumference about 300 feet. It presents no appearance of having been disturbed.

About 90 feet to the west is the second mound, which is of the height of 10 feet and circumference of about 300 feet. It was opened by the late Mr. Edmund Laws, F.S.A., who found “nothing but charcoal” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, 40).—Visited, 20th October, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

133. *Parc Castell Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 4''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 0''$).

This is a semicircular earthwork situated on the farm of Wern, to the north of Castlebythe quarry. The camp is placed on a fairly sharp slope which drops precipitously to the little river Anghof. The curved rampart has a height of

Parish of CASTLEBYTHE.

6 feet and a length of little over 300 feet; the chord of the arc measures 250 feet. There is an exterior ditch, now well-nigh obliterated. The entrance was at the eastern end of the curve; the opening has been widened by the removal of some yards of the bank. The parishes of Castlebythe, Morvil, and Puncteston meet at the site.—Visited, 22nd October, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (RECTANGULAR FORTS).

134. *Castle Fleming* (" *Ad Vigesium* ").

The greater part of this earthwork falls within the parish of Ambleston, under which it is described (No 2). In Castlebythe a neighbouring farm-house is called Fleming's Castle, and directly north of the earthwork are two fields called Castle Park (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 508, 509), while about 300 yards further northwards are two fields called Parc Castell (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 514, 515). Finally, it may be recalled that the field to the south of the earthwork in Ambleston parish is also known as Parc Castell. These place-names evidence the character and importance of the position in the estimation of those who adopted them.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ATTACHED COURTS).

135. *Castell y bwch, the buck's castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 28''$).

This mound stands in the centre of the village of Castlebythe, a few yards from the parish church. The Ordnance sheet styles it a "Tumulus," and marks another monument adjoining it as "Castell y Fwch." It is, however, an unmistakable mound castle, the adjacent Castell y Fwch being the bailey. The mound has been much disturbed, whereby its appearance has been altered. Its height varies from 10 feet to 20 feet, and its summit diameter is about 40 feet. It was surrounded by a ditch which is much filled up. The bailey is an oval measuring 220 feet by 170 feet; its encircling bank has a height of 12 feet from the bottom of the ditch. There is a strong spring just within the north bank. Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., an ex-Commissioner, was informed in 1870 of "a further enclosure to the north-east, slightly longer than this detached bailey. About half of it was destroyed by the making of the railway." This second enclosure has almost entirely disappeared.—Visited, 21st October, 1914.

NOTE.—The proper form of the name is doubtless Castell y bwch, the buck's castle, which appears in the Episcopal Register for the year 1498 as Castelbegh, and in 1513 as Castellbugh, from which Castlebythe is an easy transition.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

136. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.). Ded: St. Michael. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

The church consists of chancel, nave, and double bell-cote above the west gable. It was practically rebuilt on the old foundations in the year 1875. On the south side of the nave is a single light with trefoiled head, which may date from the 13th century; the other windows are modern. Some of the steps to the rood loft remain; also a small piscina and aumbry. The font bowl is modern; the pillar may be the original, but it has been redressed.—Visited, 21st October, 1914.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1886, V, iii, 62).

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

137. *Ffynnon Mihangel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 48''$).

This is a strong spring situated near the parish church. The water rises in a small stone-built basin which shows no trace of having had at any time a covering above it; it is a simple village well, with no traditions of curative virtues.—Visited, 21st October, 1914.

Parish of CASTLEBYTHE.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

138. *Parc Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 48''$).

This is a field belonging to Hen ganol farm in the southern part of the parish. In its centre is a small circular mound, now almost level with the field itself, whose appearance suggests a sepulchral origin. The base circumference is about 150 feet. The suggestion of a "castle" implied in the name may be due to the near mound-castle of Castlebythe.—Visited, 16th June, 1920.

139. *Poll-tax Inn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 43''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 37''$).

Fenton seems responsible for this name, which is that of "a small house by the road-side, where, it is said, the collectors of the poll-tax, when it existed, used to meet" (*Tour*, 356), and which is perpetuated on the modern Ordnance maps. George Owen, the Elizabethan writer of the *Description of Pembrokeshire* (ed. Henry Owen, 494), mentions it as "Paltockes Inn," doubtless from a former proprietor.

Parish of CASTLEMARTIN.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

140. *Brownslade Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 4''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 38''$).

This is a much-disturbed sepulchral mound standing in a field called Churchways, belonging to the farm of Brownslade. It was partially excavated in 1880, when remains of burials of men, women and children were discovered on the south-eastern side, the bodies "packed in tiers" of at least three deep. With the remains were found "a piece of fine bronze which might have been an ear-ring or a finger-ring, and a small brass ring with a rude pattern of spots pounced on it," and also a small stoup, which is now fixed in the wall of Flimston Chapel (No. 148). Mixed with the human remains were animal bones, a few limpet shells, and a flint flake. A little to the north of this find was disinterred a human skeleton, placed on a roughly-prepared clay surface and surrounded by rough dry masonry; with the body was a horse's nipper, some animal bones and sea shells. In the course of the reinterment of the human remains in the centre of the mound, a cist burial was discovered about 3 feet below the surface; the bones were much decayed. In the cist were some animal bones, a fragment of wheel-turned pottery, a piece of chert stone bored for use as a hammer, and a block of red sandstone marked with V-shaped lines. In the mound, but perhaps not connected with any of the burials, was a flat piece of limestone bearing a roughly incised cross within a circle (*Laws, Little England beyond Wales*, 57-9, *ill.*).—Visited, 31st May, 1922.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

141. *Flimston Bay Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 36' 36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 25''$).

This earthwork is situated on the verge of the cliffs at the mouth of Milford Haven, and at the boundary between Castlemartin and Warren parishes. A natural peninsula is cut off by two stony parallel banks, each of about 300 feet in length. The entrances are placed roughly midway, and are directly in line with each other. At the extreme point are traces of a pathway down the cliff.—Visited, 31st May, 1922.

Parish of CASTLEMARTIN.

142. *Linney Head* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 42''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 3''$).

This promontory camp is called by Fenton (*Tour*, 410) *the Head of Man*, but that name is not recognized to-day. It is of the usual character : a strong earthen bank, having a fine outward sweep of about 500 feet in length, is cut across a wild and storm-swept peninsula. The entrance is in the centre of the bank, the ends being strengthened by a good stone facing, which has every appearance of being part of the original construction. The exterior ditch is much silted up. A zigzag path to the sea at the extreme end of the camp is in good preservation.

On the further side of the tiny inlet west of the promontory are slight traces of a bank, probably intended to protect a landing party when the cliff path was not practicable.—Visited, 31st May, 1922.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

143. *Bulliber or Warman's Hill Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 48''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 52''$).

This earthwork is placed about 300 yards south-west of Bulliber farm-house. Continuous cultivation has largely obliterated what was clear in 1880, when the earthwork was reported upon as follows :—

Protected somewhat by a gully to the south, and gently sloping to the west, but the ground rises slightly to the east and north. The main rampart is mostly about 3 feet above the interior, with a 7-feet fall. To the north-west is a terrace, 35 feet wide, bearing the same relation to the entrance as that at Merrion [No. 1161]. Beyond this there are two further banks with a ditch between them. To the east, the most exposed side, the defence is complicated ; 62 feet in front of the first is a second rampart, the crest of which is 2 feet higher than the first, with a small intermediate bank, 150 feet long, between them, 4 feet lower than the first. And at the same distance in front is a third rampart, 3 feet higher than the first, with a 9-feet terrace between it and the counterscarp of the second ditch. Forty-two feet in front again is a fourth rampart, 2 feet higher than the first, with a ditch in front. All the ditches are about the uniform level of 3 feet below the ground outside, except the main ditch, which is 5 feet. The southern side, owing to the protection of the gully, is only defended by the rampart and ditch of the inner enclosure. Round the western side up to the entrance there is the inner rampart, with two others in front, with a ditch between the two last, but no outer ditch (*Lieut. Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E.*).

The entrance to the enclosure has been disturbed ; its present width is about 20 feet. The dry weeks in May and June, 1922, revealed traces of an approach from the north.—Visited, 31st May, 1922.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ATTACHED COURTS).

144. *Castle Martin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 42''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 52''$).

In the village of Castlemartin, in a field north of the meeting of five roads, is the earthwork noted by Leland as the "*vestigia* of Martine Castel." Though much disturbed and somewhat difficult to determine, there can be traced a circular bank, some 250 feet in diameter. It is best seen on the north, where it has a 12-feet fall to a ditch, now considerably effaced or occupied by buildings. The counterscarp of the ditch rises 4 feet to the level. The ditch is unusually wide, from 80 to 90 feet between the crest of the rampart and that of the counterscarp to the north, decreasing to 60 feet on the west.

There can be little doubt that these are the remains of a mound castle, where the mound has been completely removed, and the bailey has almost vanished.—Visited, 31st May, 1922.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

145. *King's Mill Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 56''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 3''$).

This has been a moated homestead of somewhat irregular shape, enclosing about an acre of ground, having the moat on three sides in fair condition and still fed from an adjacent stream. The sides measure 180 and 150 feet respectively.

The northern arm of the moat has been filled in. The surrounding rampart has an average rise of 2 feet from the interior level, and falls 8 to 10 feet to a ditch. The interior area bears no trace of buildings. Adjoining the site is the farm-house and mill known as the King's Mill. At the Court Farm is a stone, 18 inches by 15 inches, bearing the profile of a crowned head in high relief. It probably adorned the original King's Mill.—Visited, 31st May, 1922.

NOTE.—A mill called the King's Mill has from very early days been placed on the southern bank of the little stream called Castlemartin Corse, but it is difficult to say without careful examination and possible excavation whether the mediæval mill stood within the moated enclosure, or whether it is the forerunner of the present mill upon the same site. A valuable record of its earlier existence is given in a lawsuit of the 15th Elizabeth [1578], when Edward Herbert of Hendon, Middlesex, the descendant of a former grantee of the manor of Castlemartin, sued Robert Reade and other tenants of the manor for withdrawing their accustomed suit to the mill and the payment of a toll of one-sixteenth part of every bushel of corn, and for going to "new and lately erected mills," to the great disinheritation of the petitioner. (*Pub. Record Office; Chancery Proceedings, Series II, Bundle 88, No. 7*).

A suit of the 16th James I [1618] throws considerable light upon the manorial history of Castlemartin and also affords interesting evidence of the difficulties that were everywhere occasioned by the break-up of the landed system of the Middle Ages. The complainant was Henry Lort; the defendants were William Hitchen or Hitching and Harry Rowe, two of the tenants of the manor. The complainant's petition is as follows:—"In all humble wise complaining sheweth unto your good lordship [Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor of England] your daily orator Henry Lort of Castlemartin in the county of Pembroke esquire, That whereas your orator and his ancestors have been of a long time lawfully seized in their demesne as of fee of and in the manor and lordship of Castlemartin in the said county of Pembroke, And whereas also time out of mind the tenants for the time being of the said lordship from time to time have used to make all the hay of the lord of the said lordship growing within the said lordship of Castlemartin, Now so it is, if it may please your good lordship, that one William Hichen and Henry Rowe two of the tenants of your orator of the said lordship of Castlemartin having unduly and unjustly got into their hands and possession the records of the said lordship whereby the said usage is manifested and declared, They the said William Hichen, Henry Rowe, and the rest of the tenants of the said lordship having gotten the records as aforesaid, utterly refuse and deny to make the said hay within the said lordship, according to the ancient usage of the said lordship of Castlemartin, and as in equity and justice they ought to do. In tender consideration whereof, and for that your orator cannot set down by avowry according to the course of common law certainly his title to the premises, whether it ariseth by tenure, or by prescription, or otherwise, for want of the records that concern the same, and for that by reason of the multitude of the tenants there the actions at law would be infinite touching the premises, for that every one must be severally sued, May it therefore please your good lordship to grant unto your said orator his most gracious writ of subpoena . . . " etc. In consequence of this petition to the Lord Chancellor a writ was issued 3 Dec., 16 James I, to Nicholas Adams, Griffith White, esqs., John Meyricke and Thomas Adams gents. to enquire into the plaint. Endorsed as having been executed; signed by the four Commissioners. To these gentlemen was delivered on 2 January 1618 the joint and several answer of William Hiching and Harry Rowe in these terms:—"The said defendants having to them and every of them the benefit and advantage of exceptions to the uncertainty and insufficiency of the said bill [of the complainant] both now and at all times hereafter saved and reserved for answer thereunto, say, and every of them for himself saith, That about 20 years last past (as these defendants take it) George Lorte the elder, and Roger Lort, the grandfather and father of the said Henry Lort did purchase the said manor and lordship of Castlemartin in the bill mentioned of Sir William Herbert knight. George Lort the elder, Robert Lort, George Lort the younger, nor any of them to the knowledge of these defendants did ever require or demand any such usage or custom within the said lordship. And these defendants and every of them do deny that they or either of them have unduly, unlawfully, and unjustly, or otherwise, gotten into their hands and possession the records of the said lordship, wherein the said usage is manifested and declared . . . And they pray to be hence dismissed with costs." To this the complainant put in a replication, which, while denying the assertion of the defendants that the usage or custom of gathering in the hay had not been required or demanded by Sir William Herbert and the ancestors of the complainant, continues, "But admitting that the said usage or custom was not by the said several lords of the said manor or lordship during their several times required or demanded . . . the said complainant further thereunto replieth and saith and doth and will aver and maintain and prove that the same was caused or occasioned either by the negligence of their bailies of the said manor for the time being or by some certain lease or leases for years which some one of the said lords of the said manor for the time being did make unto the tenants of the said manor or some of them jointly or severally of the meadows parcel or demesne of the said manor where the said hay did and still annually grow and renew, which the said tenants of the said manor were by their said usage and custom bound yearly to make as aforesaid, and for no other cause." Issue unknown. (*Pub. Record Office; Chancery Proceedings, Series II, Bundle 316, No. 4*).

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

146. *The Old Vicarage.* On rising ground in the churchyard are the fragmentary ruins of a small domestic building known as "the old vicarage," which was inhabited up to a few years ago. When seen by Professor Freeman in 1852 it consisted of "an imperfect system of four arches, disposed on two arcades, on one side against the wall, on the other standing free. The arches are depressed and quite plain and at once call to mind those in the churches of St. Florence and

Parish of CASTLEMARTIN.

Lawhaden. The arrangement allows of only one pier, which is a column with a shaft of almost classical character, having a decided diminution; but the abacus, a square one, is of enormous thickness, with small heads attached at the four corners. From the pier a screen seems to have run across to the wall" (*Arch. Camb.*, II, iii, 200). The heads on the capital can still be distinguished, and are similar to that on a corbel in the walls of the church chancel. By the kindness of Miss Lambton of Brownslade, we are enabled to present an illustration of this interesting fragment of domestic architecture, which should be carefully preserved.—Visited, 26th May, 1922.

[Illustrated, fig. 96.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

147. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.W.). Ded: St Michael. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

This interesting building consists of chancel (84 feet by 19 feet), nave (51½ feet by 17 feet), north aisle (51½ feet by 14¾ feet), south tower (14 feet by 11 feet), and south porch (13 feet by 11½ feet). It has undergone various changes at different dates. A chapel to the north of the chancel, a second chapel to the south, and a north transept have disappeared; while the summit of the tower, which was originally gabled, has been altered to the flat roof with corbel table and battlements usual in the county (*Arch. Camb.*, 1886, V, iii, 82, *ill.*). A west porch opening to the nave was removed at a restoration about half a century ago.



CASTLEMARTIN.
Fig. 97.

On the north side of the chancel is an arcade of two bays (now blocked) which divided it from the vanished chapel; and on the south side a similar arcade gave access to another chapel. In the south wall is a plain piscina; in the north-east angle a squint to the north aisle. The nave is separated from the aisle by an arcade of four bays, with pointed arches and square masonry piers. In the north-east angle of the aisle is a plain aumbry. The chancel arch is somewhat low and narrow; a similar arch leads from the nave to the vaulted base of the tower. In the east wall of the tower is a blocked arch; and in the south wall of the nave between the tower and the porch is another blocked arched doorway. The porch had an upper chamber, the corbelled supports to the flooring being *in situ*. The chamber was lighted by a plain lancet above the entrance to the porch; access to it was obtained by a flight of steps from the porch; the latter has a plain stoup. The tower is of four storeys, all plain vaulted, with stone stairs to the second storey and wooden ladders to the third and fourth. On the south side is a double lancet with central shaft which cuts through the corbel table; the other lights to the top chamber are mere slits. The square font bowl (27 inches externally and 21 inches internally) is of the cushion type, the top carrying a row of simple scallops; the short and massive circular shaft stands upon a square base. The basin has had a hinged and hooked cover. All the windows and roofs are modern. The churchyard cross has been much restored.—Visited, 26th May, 1922.

[Illustration of font, fig. 97A.]



Fig. 97A. CASTLEMARTIN. The Parish Church
(No. 147); font.



Fig. 239A. PEMBROKE. St. Mary's Parish Church
(No. 837); font.



Fig. 155. ST. NICHOLAS. The Parish Church
(No. 1067); font.

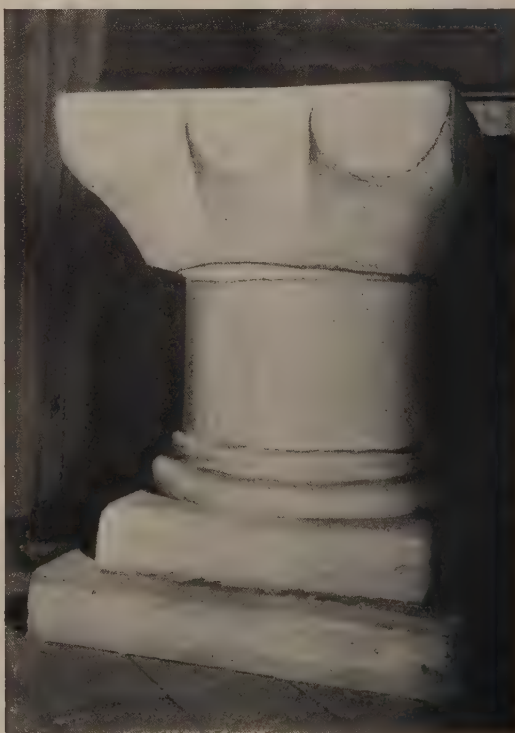


Fig. 154. LLANREITHAN. The Parish Church
(No. 517); font.

Cross-Incised Stone. During the inspection of this church a stone built into the churchyard wall bearing a cross on both front and back was noticed, apparently for the first time in recent years. The crosses are incised to about the depth of half an inch; they are very rude both in workmanship and in art. The stone was taken out of the wall and removed into the church.

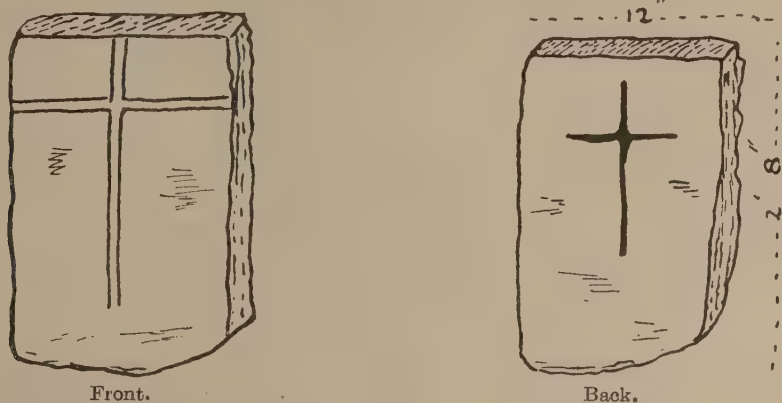


Fig. 98.

148. *Flimston Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 11''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 0''$).

Until the year 1903, when it was restored, this chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, had long been degraded to agricultural purposes. The building comprises a single chambered nave and chancel ($46\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $24\frac{1}{4}$ feet) with a small lean-to chamber on the north side, now used as a vestry. The roof is a pointed vault having a span of 18 feet springing from the walls some 15 feet from the ground and rising to a total height of 30 feet. To the left of the north doorway is a square recess, in which has been fixed the stoup found near the ruined chapel in Churchways (No. 152). The rood corbels are still *in situ*. At the east end of the south wall are sedilia with pointed arches, and a plain credence; a small square cupboard is now filled in, as also is a doorway opposite to the present main entrance. The font is modern.

Of the history of this storm-beaten chapel on Flimston Down little would seem to be recorded. A rent charge on Portfield Gate in the parish of Lambston, near Haverfordwest, due to the vicar of Castlemartin, and known to have been charged for the support of the services in Flimston Chapel, is still paid. No record exists of when the services ceased prior to their resumption in recent years.

In the small burial-ground attached to the chapel have been placed several large boulder-stones from the neighbourhood, removed to save them from threatened destruction for road metalling; that at the head of Lady Victoria Lambton's grave was taken from just opposite Flimston Cottage to the south-east of the church; others were brought from Pwllsllaughter, Bulliber Farm, Lyssery (Llyswery) Farm and Merriion Pond.—Visited, 26th May, 1922.

(*Flimston Chapel*, 1914, plates and plans.)

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—TOWNSHIP CROSSES).

149. *Ermigate Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 38''$).

In the east of the parish, by the side of the road leading to Flimston Chapel (No. 148), and north-west of Ermigate farm-house, is the three-tier base of a cross; the field on which it stands is known as Cross Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 308). An adjacent cottage is known as Addlegutter; referring to which name and that of Ermigate the writer of *Flimston Chapel* (1914, p. 16) says: "The assumption is that these two names may be corruptions of St. Ermingitha and of St. Æthelgifa, either of whom may have made pilgrimages to Pembrokeshire."—Visited, 31st May, 1922.

NOTE.—Ermigate is more likely to derive from Ermin or Armin, the name of a Norse settler who is known to have left traces of settlement in the Laugharne peninsula.

Parish of CASTLEMARTIN.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

150. *Brownslade Burrows* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.W.).

A tract of sand burrows and sand-blown shorelands leading westwards to Frainslake Sands and the sea. Here from time to time traces of prehistoric man have been found. The collection at Brownslade House comprises several flint arrow-heads, some with barbs. In the Tenby Museum are two small unfinished celts, and a well-formed spindle-whorl of felsite (No. 157); fragments of chert have also been found, neither of those stones being native. In the cabinet of fossils and shells, known as the Bryant and Wright collection, brought together in Pembrokeshire and West Wales in the latter part of the 19th cent., and now in the Carmarthenshire Antiqu. Society's Museum, is a fine specimen of a flint chisel, labelled "Brownslade," concerning which Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., has reported: "A Danish chisel of the last stage of the Neolithic period, say 2000 B.C., and of a common type in Scandinavia, but this is the first I have heard of from Britain. Danish flints have occasionally been found near the east coast." There would seem to be little doubt that the chisel was found at Brownslade, and is unquestionably authentic.



Fig. 98A.

[See also *Illustration*, fig. 4.]

On the neighbouring Frainslake Sands, after heavy storms and at low tides, traces of a submerged forest are seen, such as is referred to under AMROTH (No. 17).

151. *Longstone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 46''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 54''$).

A field next west to Linney farm-house is so called (Tithe Schedule, No. 437). Nothing is now remembered of any standing stone here. It was probably used up when the adjoining coastguard station was erected.

152. *Churchways Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 37''$).

This little edifice stood immediately north of the Brownslade tumulus (No. 140), on one of two fields called Upper and Lower Church Hill (Tithe Schedule, No. 376-7). The remains of foundations are now practically buried beneath the sand. When opened up in 1880 the chapel was found to be "very tiny, being only 16 feet by 12 feet, and pitched with water-worn stones" (Laws, *Little England*, 58).—Visited, 31st May, 1922.

153. *Apostles Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 37''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 32''$).

A name still locally in use for the field next south of Pricaston farm-house. Of its origin nothing appears to be known (Tithe Schedule, No. 288).

154. *King's Land; East King's Land* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 53''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 18''$).

Two fields south of Brownslade Farm, the names being still in local use (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 176-7).

NOTE.—Fourteen acres of land in this parish are included in the enormous grant of Crown properties sold to feoffees of the City of London in the reign of Charles I. The above fields probably represent part of the grant in question.

155. *Sten Bridge* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E.).

This bridge over Castlemartin Corse, doubtless meaning Stone Bridge but called Stem Bridge on the Ordnance sheets, is situated at the point where this parish meets those of Hundleton and Warren. This was the western limit of the lordship of Pembroke by the grant by Henry I (Fenton, *Tour*, 405).



Fig. 99. CILGERRAN: The Medieval Castle (No. 161). General view.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

156. *From Brownslade Tumulus* (No. 140).

- (a) Wheel-turned pottery.
- (b) A piece of fine bronze, possibly the remains of a finger ring.
- (c) A small brass ring.
- (d) A socketed pivot-stone, probably that of the door of the closely adjacent ruined chapel; also a roughly hewn stoup, since fixed in Flimston Chapel (No. 148).
- (e) A piece of chert about the size of half a brick, with a deep hollow on each side—possibly a cresset stone from the chapel.
- (f) A block of red sandstone with indeterminate markings.
- (g) A flat piece of limestone with roughly inscribed cross within a circle (Laws, *Little England*, 57).

With the exception of the stoup all the above are in Tenby Museum.

157. *From Brownslade Barrows.*

(See No. 150.)

158. *Spindle Whorl.*

A small well-turned spindle whorl, found in Bulliber Camp (No. 143), is preserved at Brownslade.

159. *Quern*: said (*Pem. Arch. Survey*) to be built into the wall covering the overflow of the Brownslade tank; could not be located on the day of our Inspecting Officer's visit, 31st May, 1922.

Parish of the CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF ST. DAVIDS.

See ST. DAVIDS: Parish of THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF

Parish of CHERITON: See Parish of STACKPOLE ELIDYR.

Parish of CILGERRAN.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

160. *Cefngarth Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 3' 14''$, long. $4^{\circ} 36' 50''$).

At the spot above indicated is a low and apparently undisturbed circular mound, the appearance of which suggests its sepulchral origin. The circumference is about 250 feet, and height 3 feet. Recent ploughings have revealed a small quantity of white quartz in the mound, not elsewhere visible on the surface of the field. A few yards north-east of it is the stump of what is said to have been a natural boulder which was known as "Marbl Samson."—Visited, 6th July, 1915.

DIVISION III (STONE CASTLES—MEDIEVAL).

161. *Cilgerran Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 3 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 3' 22''$, long. $4^{\circ} 38' 0''$).

This castle is usually stated to have been built by William Marshal the younger, who was in possession in 1223, but it dates from about half a century later. The Marshal family held Cilgerran until the death of George de Cantilupe (son of the younger William's sister Eva) in 1272, when it lapsed to the crown, who appointed as custodian successively Henry de Bray, Nicholas son of Martin of Kemes, and William de Valence. It next reverted to John de Hastings, whose mother was George de Cantilupe's sister. In 1387 Cilgerran appears in a list of castles damaged or destroyed while in the custody of William de Beauchamp, lord of Pembroke. Soon after it may have been dismantled, for we do not hear of its siege by Owain Glyndwr, nor is it known to have played a part in later troubles.

Parish of CILGERRAN.

The castle stands on a rocky eminence above the river Teifi. Mr. G. T. Clark has given an excellent description of this fortress, from which we make the following extract. It is, he observes,

technically an Edwardian castle, but like others, of rather earlier date than Edward I. It is of peculiar interest, because it does not exhibit the usual Edwardian symmetry of plan, but has been adapted by the engineer to the character of the ground. The north-eastern and north-western sides being protected by the river cliffs, the engineer had only to turn his attention to the remaining sides. On the W. side of the inner bailey, abutting on the cliff is the gate-house, a plain rectangular building, the northern half of which, including most of the gateway, has been removed, though a rude portcullis groove and a portion of the chamber above remain. The gate-house was connected by a short wall with the S.W. tower, a very fine cylindrical shell, containing four floors not vaulted, and a battlement platform. It was entered from the court by a plain doorway, on the right of which was a well stair leading to each floor, the curtain and gate-house, and to the battlements of the tower itself. One of the windows was divided into two lights by a rude pier, either an afterthought of the builder, or of much later date. From this tower a curtain of great height and thickness passed on to the S.E. tower. At its junction with this tower there was a postern, and above it at some height a relieving arch, an indication that this part of the wall belonged rather to the S.E. than the S.W. tower. The S.E. tower, which is not unlike its sister, had also a door towards the court, and a well staircase, though on the left hand, ascending to the summit and curtain beyond. There were, however, no fire-places as in the S.W. tower, and the windows to the court are in pairs, and may



Fig. 101.

also be pure Norman from their character. The ashlar work of both towers, if there had been any, is nearly all removed. Although part of the original plan, the S.E. tower appears to be of earlier execution than its companion. From this tower the curtain was continued eastward until it terminated in a sort of polygonal head upon the river cliff, where a breastwork commenced. This breastwork ran along the river front as far as the N. angle, which was occupied by a rectangular building of superior masonry to the rest, and which probably contained dwelling or guard rooms. From this building, which commanded the view up the two ravines, the breastwork was continued along the edge of the cliff until it met with the gate house, and thus completed the circuit of the interior defences. The outer bailey covered the two landward faces, extending from cliff to cliff, being traversed by a causeway leading from the gate-house towards the village, and which ran along the edge of the N.W. cliff, from which it was protected by a slight parapet. This bailey also included a dry moat from which the two drum towers rose, and a sort of platform of green sward, outside of which was evidently an outer line of wall. South-eastward this bailey was terminated by the lofty curtain which connected the two towers close to the postern, and evidently was returned southward to unite with the outer work. This portion also contained a postern or water-gate, so arranged that persons issuing from the inner work could gain an exit to a zig-zag leading under the river front to the water's edge. The masonry generally is not unlike the worst parts of Caerphilly, being of rude character, and with little ashlar even about the loops and windows. In fact quality seems to be replaced by quantity, the walls being of enormous thickness. The drum towers do not, as frequently elsewhere in Wales, rise from square bases, but like those of Caerphilly, are cylindrical from top to bottom. The battlements are but slightly projected and rest on shallow corbels. In some cases they have no projection at all. No traces of chapel, or distinct state apartments, or even a well can be made out (*Arch. Camb.*, III, v, 340).



i



ii



iii

Fig. 100. CILGERRAN: The Medieval Castle (No. 161).

i. View from south.

ii. View from east.

iii. Interior.

In June, 1863, a portion of the breastwork fronting the river, 56 feet in length and 20 feet high, fell, the result of quarrying the rock for stone. The ruins are in a very neglected condition.—Visited, 7th July, 1915.

Arch. Camb., 1859, III, v, 340; III, ix, 345; *Castles and Strongholds of Pembrokeshire*, 1909, 13, ill.

[Illustrated, figs. 99, 100.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

162. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 N.W.). Ded: St. Llawddog. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Emlyn.

The present building, with the exception of the tower, is modern, having been erected in 1855, in place of one which dated only from 1839. The latter had "for reasons of safety to be levelled with the ground" (*Hist. Cilgerran*, 58).

The western tower (17 feet square) is of three storeys, with corbel table and renewed battlements; it is a good example of the Pembrokeshire tower of the 13th century. The west door has been modernised.—Visited, 7th July, 1915.

NOTE.—In the building razed in 1839 "the chief object of observation was a beautiful fragment of the rood loft, which was of the most elaborate carving, and of the same character, and most probably of the same age, with that most perfect and elegant specimen of the kind in the little church of Patrishaw, in Brecknockshire" (Fenton, *Tour*, 503).

At each of the last rebuildings of the church "a great quantity of ancient tablets were, for some reason or other, allowed to become the victims of destruction"; of those remaining, the earliest is that to John Lloyd, of Kilrhiwe (d. 1657).

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1898, V, xv, 356.

Inscribed Stone. In the churchyard stands a bilingual Latin-Ogam inscribed stone. It is of oblong form, 60 inches above the soil, which now conceals a few of the letters. The Latin inscription reads:—TRENAGUSI FILI MACUTRENI HIC IACIT; the Ogam:—TRENAGUSU MAQUI MAQUI TRENI. One of the sides of the stone bears a faint Latin cross (Westwood, *Lapid. Walliæ*, 110, plate liii).

[Illustrated, fig. 53, iv.]

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

163. *Forest* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 3 S.W.; lat. 52° 3' 47", long. 4° 38' 30").

The site of the home of a noted Welsh family, the Lloyds of Forest, of which residence not a vestige is left. The earlier name seems to have been Cefn y Drum, "the top of the ridge," from its position on a high bank overlooking the Teifi valley. From the quantity of wood which grew on the land it acquired the name of Forest yn nghefn y drum, and the mansion towards the end of the 14th century was called y plas yn nghefn y drum (*Hist. Cilgerran*, 1867, p. 97).—Visited, 6th July, 1915.

NOTE.—Perhaps the best-known occupant of Forest was Dr. Thomas Phaer (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*), physician to Queen Mary I, and step-father to Thomas Revell, M.P. for Pembrokeshire, 1584–86. Phaer was M.P. for Cardigan, 1557, and translator of Virgil's *Aeneid* into English verse.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

164. *Bronze dagger.* In the early part of the 18th century there was found near Cilgerran a bronze and ivory dagger, presumably of Renaissance work. It is thus described*:—"The blade, about seven inches in length and more than half an inch in breadth, had two edges extending five inches from the point. The haft was made of ivory: the figure of a naked female, with a glove in her left hand and her right placed upon her hip, was prettily carved thereon. At her right was the representation of a young servant, with the rays of the sun encircling his head; the sheath was also of ivory curiously wrought." Fenton points out that the personages carved on this curious little weapon are without doubt intended to represent Venus and Cupid. Venus holds the apple presented to her by Paris, whilst Cupid bears

* *Drych y prif oesoedd*; English translation by G. Roberts, Llanidloes, p. 92.

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wings and carries bow and quiver. In May, 1811, John Fenton, son of the historian, contributed a paper to the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, in which he figures the dagger (reproduced in Laws' *Little England*, 1888, p. 41), at that time in the museum of John Symmons, Esq., Paddington House. Its present location is not known.

165. *Coins—Medieval.* In the year 1859, when the Cambrian Archaeological Association visited Cardigan, there were exhibited to the members "thirteen pennies of Henry III and a Scotch penny of the same date, found near a stone coffin in Cilgerran churchyard" (*Arch. Camb.*, III, v, 350). The historian of the parish, Mr. J. Roland Phillips, makes no mention of the discovery in his *History of Cilgerran* published in 1867.

Parish of CILRHEDYN WEST.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

166. *Castell gilfach gam* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 13 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 14''$, long. $4^{\circ} 29' 16''$).

This is an irregular sharp-pointed promontory at the junction of the tiny stream Pibydd with the larger river of Cuch. The site is not marked as an antiquity on modern Ordnance sheets, but is styled "Castell" on the original 1-inch map. The promontory points due north; the fall of the ground on the left hand to the Pibydd is extremely abrupt, and only slightly less so on the right to the Cuch; both slopes are clothed with trees and thick undergrowth. Across the headland two banks have been drawn; one has practically disappeared, whilst the inner bank is now an ordinary hedge. There was an intervening ditch, and also a ditch outside the lower rampart, but they are barely traceable. The ramparts measured about 200 feet across, the area enclosed being a little over half an acre. A low bank followed the line of the enclosure, and at the point the slope shows signs of artificial scarping. The entrance was at the end of the ramparts on the side to the Cuch. The local tradition is that "a lord lived here [see No. 169, below], and his servants at Gilfach y gweision," a neighbouring farm on the opposite bank of the Cuch, which is here the boundary between the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen.—Visited, 23rd July, 1915.

167. *Hen Gaerau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 13 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 59''$, long. $4^{\circ} 29' 59''$).

This enclosure was originally a perfect circle, but a segment has been taken into the field immediately to the south. It is placed a few feet below the summit of the hill, just sufficiently to make it invisible from the west. The defence consists of a single bank of a present height of about 3 feet, and an outer ditch of about 2 feet deep from the level. There is no indication of an entrance, but this may have been placed at the spot where the field hedge now encroaches upon the circle, and the gap probably led to the encroachment. The whole work is much obscured by gorse and heather. The next field northwards is called *Parc maen llwyd* (Tithe Schedule, No. 348), but there is now no appearance of a standing stone.—Visited, 23rd July, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

168. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 13 N.W.). Ded: St. Teilo. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Emlyn.

The church is modern, the former structure having been completely rebuilt in 1853. The only objects retained appear to be two small stone tablets bearing scriptural invocations in Greek and Hebrew respectively which are now placed on

either side of the porch. In the churchyard is the shaft of a cross, 4 feet in height; after losing its cross-head it formed the pillar of a sundial, but the dial has also disappeared. Adjoining are two yew trees, under which tradition asserts that people who died of plague were buried.—Visited, 23rd July, 1915.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1898, V, xv, 357.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

169. *Ffwrn Cadivor, Cadivor's Oven* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 13 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 35''$, long. $4^{\circ} 29' 10''$).

This is a small natural recess in the rocky declivity to the Cuch River, on the right (or western) bank of the stream. It has probably been somewhat enlarged, and is now about 12 feet high, 10 feet wide at the ground level, and 9 feet deep. It is placed on the Ordnance 400-feet contour line, just where the map shows an arrow pointed northwards. The spot is difficult to discover, and the approach is by a narrow and in some places dangerous path. The drop from the mouth of the cave to the Cuch is about 50 feet. The earthwork called *Castell gilfach gam* (No. 166) is about half-a-mile directly south, and close by is *Cae domen fawr*, almost certainly the site of a vanished mound of the motte type (13 S.W., lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 30' 30''$), with the significant place-names *Hen ffald* and *Cnwce y beili* almost adjoining, and the present Cadivor Hall less than a mile away to the east.—Visited, 23rd July, 1915.

NOTE.—The importance of this site arises from its association with Cadivor Fawr, one of the early and unquestionably historical chieftains of Dyfed, whose death is recorded in *Brut y Tywysogion* under the year 1089, and who local tradition places here in hiding with twelve of his warriors. Cadivor's patrimony was divided amongst his sons, Trahaiarn, Llewelyn, and Bledri (see the Commission's *Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Carmarthenshire*, sub. tit. Llanwinio, No. 590). Bledri is suggested to have been the probable author of an historical Chronicle in Welsh, which has formed the basis of one of the composite chronicles known as the *Brut* (*Revue Celtique*, Paris, 1911, p. 1). He has also been identified as Bledhericus, the *famosus fabulator* of Giraldus Cambrensis, and the Bleheris who (according to Wauchier de Denain) was the author of some of the original romances relating to King Arthur and the Quest of the Holy Grail; which identification is accepted by Miss Jessie L. Weston in her *From Ritual to Romance* (Cambridge, 1920).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

170. *Crug ebolion* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 27''$, long. $4^{\circ} 31' 10''$).

A cairn on the boundary of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. Described in the volume of Inventories of the latter county, p. 265.

171. *Dol maen gwyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 13 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 28''$, long. $4^{\circ} 30' 15''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 367. There is now no sign of an antiquity.—Visited, 23rd July, 1915.

172. *Carn wen* (Tithe Schedule, No. 168; 6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 13 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 54''$, long. $4^{\circ} 30' 12''$) and *Parc y maen* (Tithe Schedule, No. 160; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 54''$, long. $4^{\circ} 29' 50''$).

Two sites in the immediate neighbourhood of Cadivor Hall, but doubtless with far earlier associations than those of the period of Cadivor Fawr.

173. *Parc y beddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 23''$, long. $4^{\circ} 31' 55''$).

The Ordnance sheet marks a line of low banks on the field so named belonging to the farm of Fron Haul. There is no tradition that accounts for the name; on the contrary, the ridges are said to be of agricultural origin.—Visited, 23rd July, 1915.

NOTE.—It seems to be fairly certain that Fenton (*Tour* 484), when speaking of "lines of parallel ridges of considerable length" and of the slain in a great battle being deposited "in the regularly-shaped semi-cylindrical ridges," though his reference is to *Hen feddau* in the adjoining parish of Clydai, really had in mind the peculiar features of the Cilrhedyn *Parc y beddau*. There can be little doubt that *Parc y beddau* is a similar site to *Beddau'r Cewri* in the parish of Llanfihangel yng Ngwynfa, co. Montgomery (*Inventory*, No. 463), which we described as "a group of long, low mounds, of which there are other examples to be found in various parts of Wales, but upon the exact significance of

Parish of CILRHEDYN WEST.

which contradictory opinions are advanced." Of similar earthworks in the parish of Llanelwedd, co. Radnor (*Inventory*, No. 327), we said that "they occur in groups of eight or ten together, and as a rule they are arranged side by side. Their average length is 14 feet, with a breadth of from 3 to 4 feet . . . They are not known by a specific name, nor is any tradition connected with them, except that they are spoken of as graves; it is indeed also suggested that they are mounds thrown up about a century ago for the shelter of rabbits, when considerable attention was devoted to the breeding of those animals." Similar remains have been found in the parish of Llanfair Clydogau, co. Cardigan; these have been excavated, but no finds of a sepulchral nature were made.

174. *Dan y gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 30' 30''$).

A cottage contiguous to the parish church. The house was known within living memory as *Nant y llan*.

175. *Cae'r mynach, the monk's field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 31' 45''$).

The field directly west of Blaen gilfach issa farm-house (Tithe Schedule, No. 53). This may have been monastic property, or, less probably, the retreat of an anchorite, but no record relating to it has been discovered.—Visited, 23rd July, 1915.

Parish of CLARBESTON.
DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (RECTANGULAR FORTS).

176. *Holmes Ring or Knock Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 31''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 57''$).

This small rectangular earthwork is situated on the summit of a low ridge looking northward over the valley of the Syfynwy, a short mile north-west of Clarboston village. The enclosure measures 130 feet from north to south by 100 feet from east to west. The rampart rises from 3 to 4 feet, and on its outer side drops to a ditch 4 feet deep from the level. The entrances are merely gaps, 30 feet wide, in the north and south banks, exactly opposite each other.—Visited, 7th October, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

177. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.). Ded: St. Martin. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

The church was entirely rebuilt in 1841, and now contains nothing of antiquarian interest.—Visited, 7th October, 1914.

NOTE.—Under the title *Ecclesia Sancti Martini de Villa Clarenbaldi*, the church was appropriated by Wizo, lord of Wiston, to the Preceptory of Slebech, belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. In the *Valor* of 26 Henry VIII the name is spelt Clarebodeston.

As affording an imperfect but important contribution to the manorial history of Clarboston, of which hitherto nothing appears to have been printed, the records of a suit in the Star Chamber in the reign of James I (Pub. Record Office) may be briefly referred to. Sir John Philipps of Clôg y vrân, sheriff of Carmarthenshire, and guardian of John Philippes, gentleman, petitioned for a hearing against Sir William Wogan of Wiston, and Sir John Wogan of Boulston, knights,* John, Hugh, William and Arthur, sons of the former, Howell Thomas, Simon Holland of Newton, gent., and Michael Moore of Walton, his servants, Thomas Lloyd of Killglennin, husband of his niece, and others, claiming that all the tenants, inhabitants and residents of the manor of Clarboston alias Mount Wyston ought to do suit and service at the court leet of his manor of Wiston, and that at the plaintiff's subject manor of Clarboston no leet or view of frankpledge could or ought to be held. Complaint was also made of the defendant John Wogan the younger for that he had intruded into the plaintiff's office of captain of the trained bands in the hundred of Dungleddy, for riotous assembling of the said bands, providing them with ale, compelling them to pay "comorthos," etc., in defiance of the president of the Council of the Marches, assault on plaintiff's servant at Haverfordwest, denial of justice in a case of theft and perjury at the great sessions concerning the court leet of plaintiff's manor of Clarboston alias Mountjoyston [? Mount Wyston]—an altogether delightful list of offences. Unfortunately the decisions of the Court of Star Chamber have not survived.

* For an excellent article on the Wogans of Boulston, by Mr. Francis Green of St. Davids, see *Y Cymmrodor*, xv (1902). The tombstone in Boulston church to Sir John Wogan, one of the above defendants, who died in 1616, is illustrated at p. 125 of that article.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

178. *Bullhook* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 33''$).

This farmstead exhibits no features of antiquity. The name is ancient, appearing as Bolhok in a deed of the year 1420 (Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, i, 486).

Parish of CLYDAI.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

179. *Castell y blaidd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 49''$, long. $4^{\circ} 33' 46''$).

This is a tumulus, not a castle; though the possibility that it may have been both should not be hastily dismissed. There is, however, nothing beyond the word "Castell" to support the latter identification, while there is good but not first-hand evidence to prove its sepulchral purpose. It shows as a low, circular, grass-grown mound, having an average height of 2 feet and a circumference of about 150 feet, and bears evident signs of having been opened. The field within which it stands has been subdivided, the intervening hedge being carried directly over the mound. This partition took place before the Tithe Schedule of 1844, where the two fields are entered as *Castell y Blaidd ucha* and *issa* (Nos. 1052-3). The site is within a few yards of the boundary between the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, and nearly at the junction of two important roads.—Visited, 17th September, 1914.

NOTE.—It was stated by Mr. David Maurice, Maengwyn hir, that his father, John Maurice (d. 1887), removed a quantity of mixed soil and stones from this mound for road repairing, in course of which he uncovered three or four urns containing "bone dust"; the urns were reversed. They were at once replaced in the tumulus. The account makes no mention of a cist. The site should be carefully examined under proper supervision.

180. *Crug Bach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 39''$, long. $4^{\circ} 32' 44''$).

This is a mound on the south-eastern margin of Rhos y llyn, a small lake which both the name and the situation prove to have once existed here. The mound is evidently sepulchral, and does not appear to have been disturbed. Its height is 5 feet and circumference at base about 250 feet.

There formerly stood a second mound, known as *Crug y llyn*, on the south-western margin of the same lake. The site is now occupied by a farm-house of that name, and no trace remains of the mound.—Visited, 27th December, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

181. *Caer Hen feddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 32' 49''$).

About 200 yards north-west of the hamlet of Hen feddau, and on a field styled *Parc y Gaer* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 1002), is a slight circular depression 15 feet in diameter. It is said to present the same appearance as it has always done within living memory. It is undoubtedly ancient, and the site is probably that of a dismantled tumulus; against which suggestion stands the field name of *Parc y Gaer*, unless that name is a substitution (as is frequently the case) for an earlier *Parc y Garn*.—Visited, 27th October, 1914.

Parish of CLYDAI.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS) SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

182. *Castell Crychydd**; the heron's castle (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 1''$, long. $4^{\circ} 31' 53''$).

This is a fine mound-and-bailey earthwork, well placed on the spur of a gentle hill, at an altitude of 500 feet above Ordnance datum, and commanding a clear view on all sides except towards the south, where the land rises slightly. The fall to the river Cynnifa (as printed on the original 1-inch Ordnance map; Cyneifa on the modern sheets; ? Cynhinfa) is by a gradual slope of about a mile. The *Pem. Arch. Survey* (p. 29) gives the following description of this earthwork :—

The Heron's Castle is a very interesting camp. Situated on the blunt end of a hill is a sort of tump surrounded by a deep ditch dug through slatey soil. All the soil has been heaped up on the tump, thus levelling up a space on which may have stood a wooden castalet, and forming a bank from 8 to 18 feet high. On the western side is a lane 175 yards long, with a bank on each side. This is in fact a covered way leading to water. This covered way also forms the defence of an area between the castalet and the water on the north-western side. This area is protected on the other sides by the tump and a bank, and forms an outer ward of the camp; the entrance to this last was formed by a bank across the ditch from this outer ward. The builders of the "Heron's Castle" had advanced very considerably in the art of fortification, and protected the water supply. Perhaps we should not be very far wrong if we ascribed this castell to the period of the English-Welsh wars. Fenton [*Tour*], p. 487, calls this camp *Nant y Castell*, and says that he picked up bits of pottery there which may be Roman.

The mound is completely surrounded by a dry moat, 10 feet in width, except on the western side, where the soil was left to form the entrance from the courtyard into the mound castle. From the bottom of the moat the mound rises to an average height of 18 feet. The summit, which has a diameter of 30 feet, has been hollowed out to the unusual depth of about 7 feet, and the fall from the circumference to the centre is fairly regular on all sides. The courtyard or bailey, which is somewhat irregular in shape, measures 90 feet by 30 feet. It is protected by a bank of 5 feet interior height, falling on the outside to a shallow ditch 6 feet in width. On the side furthest from the mound the ditch becomes a lane leading to a spring still known as *Ffynnon Castell*, while the well-field is called *Parc Castell* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 715).—Visited, 15th June, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

183. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.E.). Ded: St. Clydai. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Emlyn; hamlets (or townships) of Cravelli, Blaen, Blaenkerion, Cicydd [*Cychydd*], Tave (Tithe Survey).

This church has been several times restored and renovated during the past half-century, so that few of its original features remain. It consists of chancel, nave, south aisle and west tower. The south aisle is known as *Capel Mair*. In the south wall of this aisle is an aumbry, 15 inches square; and in the north wall of the nave are the entrance and three of the stairs to the former rood loft; while in the south wall, by the side of a now closed door, is a stoup. The tower, a square of 17 feet 6 inches, is of two storeys, the ground floor being vaulted, and 4 feet below the level of the nave. The belfry originally opened into the nave by a pointed arch, now blocked. The battlements have been renewed. The font basin is set upon a modern base; it measures 22 inches by 20 inches, with a depth of 18 inches. It bears an ornament of similar design to that on one of the memorial stones at St. Dogmael's abbey (fig. 305, ii). The fragments of stained glass noticed by Sir Stephen Glynne in 1860 have been removed.—Visited, 16th June, 1920.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1898, V, xv, 355.

* *Cychydd* on the original 1-inch Ordnance map. The form *Cicydd* given in the Tithe Schedule suggests this as the proper spelling.

184. *Inscribed Stones.*

The following inscribed stones removed from various sites in the parish, have been placed in the parish church for better preservation.—

(i) A stone which formerly stood built into the wall of the churchyard, immediately beyond the lych gate, having probably been placed there after one of the restorations of the church, or upon a reparation of the churchyard wall. The close of rough ground directly to the north-east of the church is called *Parc y Maen* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 1577), and there can be no doubt that this was a former and probably the original site of the boulder. It is 5 feet in length, of irregular shape and thickness. "The legend is in Roman capitals of a debased type, with a tendency to minuscule form" (Brash). The inscription reads SOLINI FILIVS VENDONI. There are no Ogam scores.

The latest scholar to examine the stone, Prof. R. A. S. Macalister, of Dublin, believes it to have originally borne an Ogam which has been broken away. "I judge this," he adds, "from the appearance of the angle which would have been inscribed, for no trace of the scores remains" (*Trans. Carmarthenshire Antiq. Soc.*, xv, 29).

[Illustrated, fig. 102A.]

Arch. Camb., 1860, III, vi, 223, *ill.* (Westwood); *ib.*, 1874, IV, v, 277, *ill.* (Brash); Westwood, *Lap. Walliae*, 122, plate lix; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit. Chr.* No. 111.



Fig. 102.

(ii) The earlier position of this stone was within the churchyard, "close to" (according to Brash), "forming part of" (Westwood), the north wall. It measures 4 feet high, 13 inches broad, 11 inches thick at the centre, and has supported a sundial.

The Latin reads ETERNI FILI VICTOR, while the Ogam (reading the longer line upwards and the shorter line downwards) represents ETERN...TOR.

"The first E of the Ogam is not very plain; but in view of the unmistakable E of the Latin, there can be little doubt that the Ogam once read something like the following—ETERNI MAQUI FICTOR" (Brash). References as above.

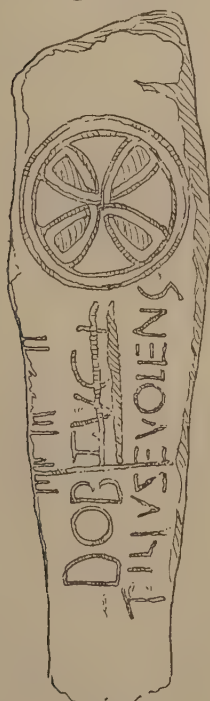


Fig. 103.

(iii) The third stone now in Clydai church is said to have once stood in "an old chappel in the churchyard," but at a date not far beyond living memory it was removed to the farm of Dugoed, about two miles north of the church, where it lay until restored to the church by the late Mr. Henry Owen, D.C.L., a member of this Commission.

The monument is of especial importance as bearing not only a memorial inscription in both Latin and Ogam, but also an equal-armed cross within a circle. The form of the cross is similar though not identical with many of the earliest crosses that are found in the Celtic areas of the British Isles. "The entire length of the stone is 4 feet 3 inches, breadth at bottom $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at top 14 inches, and from 3 to 4 inches in thickness" (Brash).

The readings appear to be: in Latin, DOBIT[VCI] FILIUS EVOLENG; in Ogam, DOV[o]T[A]c[o]s.

The stone came into notice through the enquiries made by Edward Lhuyd, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, of the clergy and others of the Principality in the year 1698. Lhuyd may himself have visited Clydai; but at any

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rate one of his assistants who reached the place took a sketch of the inscription, and this sketch, or a copy of it, passed at Lhuyd's death in 1709 to Mr. John Anstis, in whose collection, now at the British Museum, it has been preserved. The sketch is extremely rude, and is evidently the work of one who had been told to be a faithful copyist of the letters and markings that he saw upon the stone, but who was not equal to a drawing of the cross. In view, however, of the importance of the stone to students of epigraphy and early art forms, we reproduce the sketch.

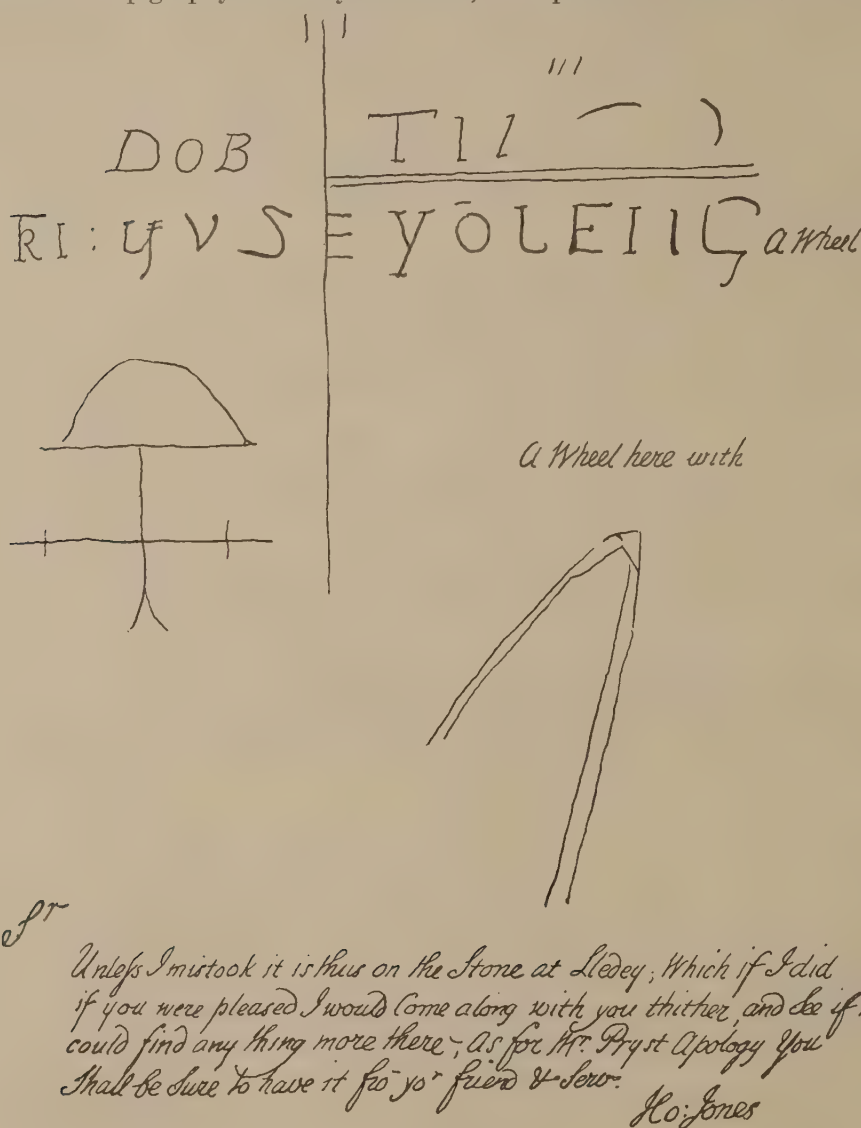


Fig. 104.

It will be observed that the more prominent Ogam strokes caught the draughtsman's notice, though, of course, he could not fathom their significance. The very rude sketch of a double cross and strange reversed V-formed lines may possibly have nothing to do with the upper figure, but the written remark at the foot of the sheet appears to make for the general connection of the whole.*

* At the moment of going to press another sketch of the third Clydai stone has been discovered amongst the Anstis collection of Lhuyd drawings. This probably represents a second effort, and shows the cross upon the stone. It makes it fairly certain that the last word of the Latin inscription now ends with G: that is, the final horizontal I (if the faint marking now visible ever formed part of a letter) is covered by the outer circles of the cross head. A note to this second drawing names the "old chapel in the churchyard" where the stone was then *in situ*. The note reads: "The stone that this paper represents is very hard and rough and lyeth cross in Eglwys trisaint, being about 4 foot and a half long and one foot and a half broad."

Westwood adds: "If, as may be conjectured, the cross with its double-lined stem and transverse-lined base is a subsequent addition on the stone, some of the older letters may have been cut through." Brash remarks: "This stone most truly tells its own tale. It was originally selected as the sepulchral memorial of some Gaedhelic worthy, and his name and patronymic inscribed in Ogam on the angle, reading from the bottom or broad end upwards At a later period it was transformed into the grave-pillar of another personage, whose inscription was cut on the face of the stone in the letters and language introduced by their Roman masters, and then universal in Britain. It will be here remarked that this legend reads downward as all the Romano-British inscriptions invariably do; and in a contrary sequence to the Ogam, as is also invariably the case where both are found on the same stone. We now come to the Christian appropriation of this monument; it was evidently removed from its pagan cemetery, and the cross having been inscribed upon the broader end which originally went into the ground, it was turned bottom upwards and placed either as a monument or as a consecrated emblem of Christianity adjoining the Christian church. That the cross had nothing to do with either of the inscriptions is quite evident from the fact that the commencement of both should of necessity be buried in the earth when the cross-end was turned upward. An additional evidence is the partial defacement of the Latin inscription by the long vertical and transverse scores cut on the face of the stone, or which may have been a portion of an intended shaft to the wheel-cross, such as I have often seen on other pillar-stones. We have here the very same process of appropriation as in the case of the Trallwng [co. Brecon] stone, where the cross has also been engraved on the original bottom-end" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1874, IV, v, 283).

In the summer of 1921 the inscriptions at Clydai were carefully examined by Prof. R. A. S. Macalister of Dublin. Of the stone under consideration he observes: "I have no hesitation in reading DOBITVCI FILIUS EVOLENGI: the lettering has been cut into by the stem of a later-formed cross, but every letter except the first I is quite distinct" (*Trans. Carmarthenshire Antiq. Soc.*, xv, 29).

[Illustrated, fig. 55 v.]

NOTE.—For a full discussion of the inscription on the third stone see Rhys in *Arch. Camb.*, 1897, V. xiv, 128. It may be added that the form of the Clydai example, namely, a cross with expanded arms placed within a double circle, is found on one of the Whithorn (co. Wigtown) stones, a form said in Allen's *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, 497, to be "unique." It is also seen on the Capel Colman stone (No. 115) and St. Dogmaels fragment (No. 1012, iii).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC AND ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

185. *Carn y fran* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 31' 39''$).

The cairn which is known to have occupied this site (Tithe Schedule, No. 721)—about 300 yards east of Castell Crychydd (No. 182)—has been cleared away.—Visited, 15th June, 1920.

186. *Pant y maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 48''$, long. $4^{\circ} 34' 0''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1052. There have been considerable clearances of stone from this field, amongst which may have been the ruins of a cairn.—Visited, 17th September, 1914.

187. *Crug y mynach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 2''$, long. $4^{\circ} 35' 29''$).

The map attached to the Tithe Schedule shows a site as *Crug y mynach*, the monk's grave mound. So far as it can be located, this appears to have been at the western angle of two country roads about 200 yards north of Fron fedw cottages, and directly north of the Glog quarries. A mound was cleared away about sixty years ago, when what was described by an old inhabitant of the parish as "a piece of bronze" was discovered.—Visited, 14th June, 1920.

Parish of CLYDAI.

188. *Hen feddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 32' 58''$).

This name is now borne by a small hamlet in the south-eastern part of the parish, a few yards from the Carmarthenshire boundary. Fenton (*Tour*, 484) speaks of "lines of parallel ridges of considerable length, overgrown with heath, and seemingly of great antiquity, a little to the right of the ancient road hereabouts known by the popular name of Sarnau, but a thorough investigation of them I reserve for my tour through the county they are in"—that is, the county of Carmarthen, but the opportunity does not appear to have presented itself. He continues "The tradition is that there was a great battle fought here, and that the bodies of the slain were deposited in the regularly-shaped, semi-cylindrical ridges." No trace of graves could be found in the immediate vicinity of the village of Hen feddau; nor were any traditions of such known to several old people of the place; so that it seems probable that Fenton's remarks are intended to apply to *Parc y beddau* (No. 173) in the parish of Cilrhedyn West, now in the county of Pembroke, but formerly in that of Carmarthen, where there certainly are "lines of parallel ridges of considerable length."—Visited, 27th October, 1914.

See No. 195.

189. *Hendre Cymry* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 32' 35''$).

"Here," says Fenton (*Tour*, 487), "I turn down the slope of a hill, to a place called Hendrev Cymry, by its name and accompanying tradition the site of an old British town, to which I observed a paved road leading that began at the base of the hill."

NOTE.—The name denotes rather a medieval trev or township that was occupied wholly or chiefly by Welsh tribesmen, and administered according to Welsh custom.

190. *Dolau llannerch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 3''$, long. $4^{\circ} 33' 52''$).

Of this old mansion, the home of a family named Lloyd, which is said to have been built in castellated style, nothing is now visible above the surface. It stood immediately south of the present house.—Visited, 14th June, 1920.

191. *Capel Mair* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 34' 35''$).

A writer in an early volume of *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1864, III, x, 178) states that "in the parish of Clydey, there exists on the farm Plas yr hendy an oblong-square mound, the site of a lost chapel called 'Cappel Mair' (St. Mary's Chapel). The ruins are covered with turf, but easily traced." The site could not be located, nor is anything remembered of such a building. The south aisle of the parish church is known as Capel Mair, and there may be some confusion.

192. *Garreg Llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 6''$, long. $4^{\circ} 31' 50''$).

A farm with no grey stone now standing upon it.

193. (i) *Parc maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 26''$, long. $4^{\circ} 32' 40''$).

(ii) *Parc maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 22''$, long. $4^{\circ} 31' 52''$).

(iii) *Parc maen llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 31' 38''$).

(iv) *Parc maen llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 32' 20''$).

These sites, taken from the Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1577, 684, 834, 426, respectively, show no present signs of one or more standing stones, but they are registered in view of the possibility of the discovery of any finds upon them: (i) is a few yards north of the parish church, and near a farm called *Nant y castell*; (ii) is the field on which stands the farm-house of Berllan, and a second farm bearing the suggestive name of Hendre Wylm is close by; (iii) is on the farm of Garreg llwyd, near Y Groesfordd; (iv) is the meadow immediately south of the farm which on the old 1-inch Ordnance map is styled *Cefn afrenau*, and on the modern maps *Cefn vrenna* (cf. the note on *Craig Faruna* in the Commissioners' volume on the Monuments of Radnorshire, 39).

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

194. *Stone Axe.* On the occasion of the visit of the Cambrian Archaeological Association to Cardigan in the year 1859, a stone axe said to have been found at Bwlch blaen cuerfa [? cneifa] in this parish (*Arch. Camb.*, 1859, III, v. 349) was exhibited. Its present whereabouts is not known.

195. *Hoard of Bronze Implements.* What is said to be the most considerable find of bronze implements hitherto recorded as having occurred in Wales was made in the autumn of 1859. It is especially important to fix upon the exact spot where the discovery took place, but apart from the improbability of meeting with anyone who was alive at the time and cognisant of the matter, a difficulty arises from the vagueness of the meagre accounts that were published on the subject. In a short note, dated nearly two years after the occurrence, Dr. Walter D. Jones of Glan Cuch, into whose possession the greater number of objects forming the hoard had passed, observes—

About ten days after the archaeological meeting at Cardigan in 1859, I was informed that a farmer, in the course of draining a bog near Henfeddau, had found some curious pike-heads and other remains of ancient British weapons. I went to see the locality where they had been discovered, and found the pit of turbarry peat about three feet deep . . . Henfeddau (or "old graves") is the name of a farm near; and the tradition still holds that a great battle was fought near this place. There is an oblong mound in a field two hundred yards from the spot where these implements were found, where the bodies of the slain are said to be interred. There are two encampments near, which also indicate the locality of two armed forces. They are opposite each other; and these pikes were found in the ravine between (*Arch. Camb.*, 1861, III, vii, 313).

Three years later (*Ib.*, 1864, III, x, 221) the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, doubtless from information supplied by Dr. Jones, states that—

The exact spot of this finding was Pant y maen (the hollow of the stone) near Henfeddau farm, and lies exactly between two small earthworks of military character. There is a local tradition of a battle fought near Pantgwyn (White Hollow), which may, however, have derived its origin from the name of Henfeddau, and frequent discoveries of sepulchral urns at Pantgwyn.

As has been remarked under Hen feddau (No. 188 above), nothing could be learned in that hamlet of any earthwork in the immediate neighbourhood.* Pant y maen is about one mile distant from Hen feddau, and about midway between Hen feddau and Pant y maen farm-house, but a little nearer to and upon the land of the latter, though in the parish of Cilrhedyn West, is Parc y beddau (see No. 173), where there are several long, low and narrow mounds. This site appears to furnish the likeliest chance of success to the search.

Most of the implements had been intentionally either mutilated or damaged, and several have some pieces still missing. Mr. Barnwell's account of the hoard may be quoted :—

It will be seen from a brief enumeration of the articles found how complete the destruction had been, although to form an adequate opinion of the manner and violence with which they must have been thus treated, it would be necessary to inspect them personally. The swords, in particular, have not only been broken up, but twisted and bent various ways, which could only have been done with great violence, and certainly not in the ordinary fighting of the day.

(1) Leaf-shaped sword in three pieces, having its extreme tip and the lower portion of the handle blade broken off.

(2) Three portions of a similar sword, but without any portion of the handle plate.

(3) Upper fragment of another sword.

(4) The handle-plate of a sword, probably belonging to No. 2.

(5) Four ferules, two of them crushed in, and having their open ends broken. These retain their wooden shafts.

(6) Sockets of five spear heads, perfect at the lower, but mutilated at the upper ends; four of them retaining the lower part of the shoulders of the blade.

(7) One spear head, having its tip broken off, but found with it.

(8) One very short lance or spear head perfect, except that the faces of the blade have been battered in.

(9) A similar one, but the lower part of the socket battered and partly broken.

* Unless Castell y blaidd (No. 179), about half a mile to the south, and Crug bach (No. 180), about an equal distance to the north, neither of them being encampments, should be the "earthworks" referred to by Dr. Jones and Mr. Barnwell. It is possible that Caer Hen feddau (No. 181) might be the site.

Parish of CLYDAI.

(10) Four heads of spears or lances; one of them copper, and two with straight and not curved edges.

(11) The central portion of a large spear head.

(12) Tip of a scabbard; perfect.

(13) Three small rings; perfect.

(14) Various fragments of sockets of spear or lance-heads.

This find is now represented by 31 separate pieces at St. David's College, Lampeter, to which institution they were presented by Dr. Jones; and also two spear heads (in three pieces) and the butt-end of a spear, which came into the possession of the late Mr. Abadam of Middleton Hall, co. Carmarthen, now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society. It is of course possible that the hoard may have been even more extensive at its first discovery, and that a few articles may have strayed into other hands; but there can be little doubt that the bulk is figured in the illustrations which by the courtesy of the two bodies named we are enabled to present.—Seen, 13th October, 1920.

NOTE.—Since the above was written a reference has been traced in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1893, V, x, 142) to this find and the account there given is accompanied by illustrations of two spear heads (one whole and one broken in half) and a part of a third which are unquestionably portions of what has been known as the Glan Cuch find. These are the objects afore-mentioned as being now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society at Carmarthen.

The information given in the article to which reference is made affords corroboration of the accounts of the find already quoted, and contains such further important details of the exact location of the discovery, that we append the memorandum there printed which appears to have been drawn up with unusual precision by the gentleman into whose possession several pieces of the Glan Cuch hoard, as well as other Carmarthenshire finds, passed—see the Inventory for that county. The memorandum is as follows:—

"This, the upper half ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long) of a broken brass spear-head (10 inches long), with an old hole in one surface; as well as its lower half ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long), and two holes for rivetting on to its handle; and a small leaf-shaped brass spear-head ($3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long); and also a hollow broken piece of brass ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch diameter), with a closed flat bottom and two holes for rivetting, evidently the handle, or butt-end of some instrument, and all given to Mr. Abadam, were found in the summer of 1862 by Samuel Davies of Pantymaen Farm, in the parish of Clydey, in the county of Pembroke, in a 5 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep open cut he was making on the boundary between Pantymaen Farm and Blaengilfach Farm, in the parish of Kilrhedyn, in the county of Carmarthen, close to the hedge, whilst deepening a tiny stream, which is also the boundary between the parishes of Clydey and Kilrhedyn, and which stream runs towards Garreglwyd Farm, about fifty yards to the west of Blaengilfach Tumulus. There was in my memory, about fifteen years ago, another larger tumulus on Pantymaen Farm about 150 yards from the spot where this spear-head was found, but the tenant has since levelled the larger, or Pantymaen Tumulus. With them he also found other long and short spear-heads. All the long ones were broken, and two pieces of a broken double-edged sword of the same metal, which he sold to Dr. Jones of Llaneych, in the parish of Clydey, Pembrokeshire, an extensive landowner and a magistrate, about four years ago. In opening and clearing this cut, Samuel Davies, in 1862, found he had cut through an ancient hole, like a pan, going down perpendicular, like a well that had been filled up with strange earth of a whitish brown colour, not clay, nor lime, nor sand, but something very light. He emptied about 6 ft. deep of this hole. The last part came up in layers or flakes, which astonished him, and he took the last part of it out with a long pitchfork in layers like plank leaves, and it was not full of water, but dry. He then drove the handle of the fork down into the middle of it, perhaps 2 ft., and, finding no fast bottom, he says he got frightened, thinking there had been burying there, and some weakness took him, and he left it, and turned the brook back, which he had before turned off, and has not touched it since, for he thought he was digging among corpses. About 14 years before, in 1848, when he made his first cut in the same place, he found, at about 5 ft. deep, three other spear-heads and a piece of broken double-edged brass sword, which he lost. The little long meadow, in the upper half of which this pit is, is fenced all round with hedge and ditch, and is called 'Gwaungwair'; and about 15 ft. from the point where the tiny brook enters the said meadow is a spot of waste ground, lying about west thereof, called from the most ancient times 'Henfeddau,' or 'Old Graves,' which actually presents the appearance of bodies being buried with some regard to order; and the tradition is there was great fighting there, and those killed were buried at 'Henfeddau.' Query, would it not be well to open one or two of these mounds, as there is not the slightest sign of any church in the neighbourhood. (Signed) John Griffiths.

"This, the upper part of a spear-head, and three other pieces of brass, or bronze weapons, were received by me on the 21st of December, 1866, from Samuel Davies, farmer, who found them, and I brought them to Mr. Abadam on the 29th of December, 1866. (Signed) John Griffiths, Bookbinder. Edward Abadam, J.P., 7th January, 1867."

A careful correlation of the topographical details given in Mr. Samuel Davies's account of the Pantymaen tumulus with the 6-inch Ordnance sheet (Pem. 12 S.E.) shows, first, that the find has been properly accredited to the county of Pembroke. Secondly, that although the Glan Cuch hoard seems to be one and indivisible, and to have come out of a single burial place, there was in the immediate neighbourhood, possibly in the same meadow, a second pit where buried implements had been broken in a similar manner to those composing the bigger find, and whence the objects now in the Carmarthen museum were obtained. The "little long meadow" called Gwaungwair, "the hay leasowe" where stood the tumulus which was broken into by Mr. Davies in 1862, was almost certainly that which can be fixed at lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 32' 10''$ —a low-lying narrow slang of land bordering upon the tiny stream called Afon Pedran, and easily recognised on the 6-inch sheet as the space containing the letter A of the word "Afon."

The Pantymaen site, which yielded the hoard of bronze implements now at Lampeter College, stood (according to Mr. Davies) about 150 yards from the spot just indicated, and probably within the same meadow; it would appear to have been entirely cleared away. This pit had been opened in 1848, when it yielded three spear-heads and a piece of a broken double-edged brass [?bronze] sword—all of which had been lost.

Finally, we learn that the site of Henfeddau is also within the same "little long meadow." Parc y beddau mentioned under Cilrhedyn West (No. 173), is over half a mile to the south-east from Pantymaen.

It is also stated that there was formerly a tumulus on Blaen gilfach farm, in the parish of Cilrhedyn West, but its position is not precisely indicated. It would appear to have been in the rough ground on the right bank of Pedran, and probably opposite to the position in the meadow on the other side of the stream. There is at present no external appearance of a mound.

It may be added that the field next west of Blaen gilfach homestead is called *Caer* [? *Cae'r*] *mynach* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 53), which argues an ecclesiastical ownership at some early period; and that the neighbouring farm of Blaen gilfach ucha is styled *Clun mynach*.

[Illustrated, figs. 333, and 334 iv, v.]

195A. *Dugout*. About the year 1903 a boat fashioned out of a single oak baulk was discovered at a depth of 8 feet in a peat bog upon the farm of Nant Ifan fawr (12 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 32' 55''$). It was uninjured, with the exception that its sides has been somewhat flattened by the pressure of the superincumbent earth. It measures 9 feet 3 inches in length, an interior depth of 12 inches from thwarts to perfectly flat bottom which has a width of 22 inches; the trunk has been hollowed out to an average thinness of 6 inches. There is no keel. The bow is pointed, and traces of rowlocks for paddles remain on both sides. After exposure to all weathers in the farmyard for nearly twenty years its true character was recognised by our Assistant Inspecting Officer, and by the generosity of its discoverers it has been presented to the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

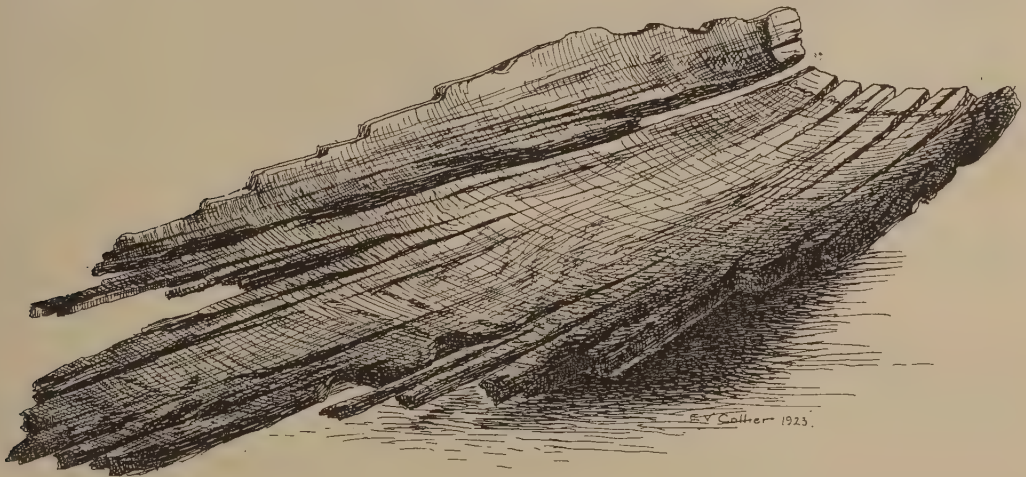


Fig. 105.

NOTE.—It is interesting to record that what appears to have been a similar dugout boat to the above was found in the year 1851 on a field described as "of high elevation" called Morfa (the morass), near to Blaenffôs, some five miles north-west of Nant Ifan fawr. That place is within the parish of Castellan, but owing to the unusual character of the objects thus discovered within a few miles of each other, we extract the account of this latter find, which seems to be the only one ever written, from *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1852, II, iii, 26. What is described as a vast wooden coffin, without a lid, "was filled with mud, clay, and small pebbles, but no remains of a human being were found in it. It is a piece of solid oak, excavated and formed in the shape of a boat. In its inside at the bottom it measures 8 feet in length, 2 feet 6 inches at the shoulders, and 2 feet 1 inch at where the feet of the occupant, if it ever had an occupant, are supposed to have rested, pointing to the south-east. Its depth inside is 19 inches, and its width at the top from edge to edge is 3 feet. The head of the coffin, instead of being finished like the head of a boat, ends in a thick, massy, and wide projection, unadapted for floating upon the water, with a groove underneath it at the farthest point. This groove, when the coffin was discovered, rested upon tressels, and the tressels rested upon the circumference of a round hole, not very deep, and filled with half-burnt oak timber. The length of the entire coffin, including the projecting part, measures 13 feet. On each side of the place where the coffin, if it be a coffin, rested, is a mound of burnt or cremated small stones and rubbish. The stones upon their being taken up pulverized in one's hands. Nothing like earthenware or burnt human bones was found among them. And although the mounds were cut crossways through in form of the letter X, nothing was discovered at the bottom save and except still clay only. The digging took place on Wednesday, September 3rd, 1851. The tumulus is marked in the [original 1 inch] Ordnance map."

Parish of CLYDAI.

A neighbouring farm is called Morfa, but it would appear that the site of the latter find is on high ground not far from the Frenni Fawr tumulus which stands at 1200 feet altitude on the northern slope of the Prescelly hills (see No. 180), and above the line of navigable streams or pools. Nothing in the Nant Ifan fawr find supports the inference that the boat discovered there had been used for a burial, and it is probable that it is the result of an accidental disaster upon a shallow mere near the head waters of the Teifi or the Tav on the southern slopes of Prescelly.*

Parish of COED CENLAS (or CENLES).

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

196. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W.)

The church of this parish exists no longer except as a shapeless and indescribable ruin. It was once a free chapel, to which the Episcopal Registers of St. Davids under the year 1401 record the admission of John Mane, clerk, "to the free chapel of the Blessed Mary of Coed Kenlace," who, "touching the most holy gospels, took a corporal oath of canonical obedience, and that he would faithfully cause divine services to be conducted in the said chapel as had been accustomed of ancient times."

About the year 1600 George Owen describes it as being "in decay" (*Pem.*, ed. Henry Owen, i, 309). According to Browne Willis the chapel was rebuilt by Sir Arthur Owen of Orielson (d. 1753); but this probably means merely that it was so far repaired as to permit of services being held therein. The last nomination to the curacy took place in 1830.

NOTE.—The Chantry Certificates of 1 Edw. VI include the following return:—

The parish of Coed Kenles.—There is within the said parish one free chapel called Coyd Kenles founded to find a priest for ever, and one named Arnold Butler of the age of xvte [15] is incumbent there.

Value of glebe lands, tithes, and oblations, as appears by a rental exhibited, per annum ... 56s.

Goods and ornaments belonging to the said chapel—

A pair of vestments valued at ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5s.
2 altar cloths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s.
A pix of silver, not gilt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4s.
A bell weighing by est. 1 cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20s.
Certain old books...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s.
									81s.

Parish of COSHESTON.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

197. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.W.). Ded: St. Michael. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castle-martin.

This church consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, south transept known as the Paskeston chapel, south porch and small turret at the west end. Under a faculty obtained in August, 1885, "for rebuilding portions of the church," much of the former structure disappeared, the present building being practically a new one on the old foundations. Remains of the rood stairs, and of a tomb recess in the Paskeston chapel, have been retained. All the windows are modern. In the north-west angle of the chancel a squint-passage to the north aisle was retained; as also the turret with its small octagonal stone spire, the vane on which is dated C.H. 1781.

* In the month of February, 1885, while engaged in draining operations, Mr. Cain of Ballakaighen, Isle of Man, came across a canoe, 14 feet long and 2 feet 7 inches wide, formed from a solid trunk of oak. The upper part of the sides is said to have decayed away, but the rest was hard and sound (*The Manx Note Book*, i, 30). Similar discoveries are by no means infrequent in the bogs of Ireland; several are chronicled in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland for 1885-6 (IV, vii, 149, 168, 389, 410).



COSHESTON

Fig. 106.

The entrance to the turret is by a flight of external stone steps. Under the nave wall between the Paskeston chapel and the south doorway is a well, now covered, which is said to have been used formerly as an adult baptistry. The font is modern; the basin of an earlier font is at the rectory.

Churchyard Cross. Only the base stone (26 inches by 24 inches), with square socket-hole, remains, apparently in its original position on the south side of the church.

Rectory House. This has been rebuilt; parts of an earlier house having plain vaulted basement chambers are incorporated in the modern house.—Visited, 3rd May, 1922.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1886, V, iii, 55.

NOTE.—The Church is entered in the *Taracio* of 1291 as “ecclesia Costyn,” and there is no doubt the earlier form of the name of the parish was Costyn- or Costonston. It appears as Costeyniston in the Inq. post-mortem on William Robelyn in 26 Edw. III (1353).

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

198. *St. David's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 12''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 20''$).

A spring in the east side of a field of the same name on Paskeston Farm to which pilgrimages are said to have been customary. A few stones, now much overgrown, may be the foundations of a masonry well-head. Tithe Schedule, No. 283.—Visited, 3rd May, 1922.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

199. *Castles, Upper-, West-, Middle-* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 12''$).

Six fields, doubtless formerly one, abutting on Point Lane, half a mile west of the parish church; they have long been under cultivation, and no trace now remains of any earthwork which may have stood upon them (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 486–491).—Visited, 3rd May, 1922.

Parish of **COSHESTON.**

200. *Stone Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 42''$).

On this field, belonging to Paskeston Farm, stood an erect stone, until its removal a few years ago as an obstruction. It now lies in a ditch beneath the west hedge, partly concealed by soil. Tithe Schedule, No. 256.—Visited, 3rd May, 1922.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

201. *Quern Stones.* Two perfect upper quern stones, said to have been found some years ago in the parish, are preserved in the rectory garden.

Parish of **CRINOW.**

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

202. *Green Castle* or *Clun Pattel Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 39''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 50''$).

This mound, situated on the farm of Clun Pattel, is locally known as Green Castle, but it seems to possess no history, nor could any tradition relating to it be traced. It is not marked on the original 1-inch map, but appears on the modern sheets, though without a name. The Tithe Schedule (No. 38) gives the name of the field within which the mound is placed as *Castle Meadow*; and this, together with the marked resemblance of the hillock to the usual military mounds of the county, dispels all doubts as to its original purpose. The mound has a base circumference of 360 feet. Its height is 15 feet; the diameter of the flat summit is 30 feet. Slight traces of a moat remain, but there are no signs of a bailey. The mound is within 50 yards of the parish church.—Visited, 21st May, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

203. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Survey sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.). Ded : St. Teilo. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

This church has been entirely rebuilt on the old foundations, and now contains nothing of antiquarian interest. The font is modern. Visited, 28th May, 1915.

NOTE.—There can be little doubt that the original British church of this parish stood somewhere on the land of *Llwyn Gwaeddan*, about a mile north-east of the present church, now in the parish of Llanbedr Velfrey. An entry in the *Book of Llan Dav* (p. 225) speaks of “Lann teliau luin guaidan: villa tantum in Euelfre.” The close proximity of the parish church to the mound castle (No. 202) makes it probable that the earlier church at Llwyn Gwaeddan was deserted and perhaps destroyed concurrently with the foundation of a church on the site of the present edifice. See also the next article.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

204. *Ffynnon Deilo* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 20''$).

This is a well-known spring rising in the field which lies directly south of Llwyn Gwathan (? Gwaeddan) farmstead, the field being styled *Ffynnon Deilo* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 473). The water of the spring flows into a roughly constructed well-basin, hardly large enough for immersion. Traditions of its healing powers are still current in the district, and a number of place-names testify to the former popularity of the spring.—Visited, 1st July, 1915.

The site of the well is on the boundary line between this parish and that of Llanbedr Velfrey, but it is reckoned to belong to Crinow.

Parish of CRONWARE.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

205. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 36 N.W.). Ded: St. Elidyr. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

The church consists of nave (32 feet by 18 feet), chancel ($15\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 12 feet), north transept (14 feet by $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south transept (14 feet by $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and western tower ($17\frac{1}{2}$ feet north and south by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet east and west). It was rebuilt in 1843, and subsequently restored (1878), with the exception of the tower and north transept. The tower is of the regular Pembrokeshire type; it is of three storeys, the lowest having a plain vault. It is lighted with narrow loops. The west door is blocked; the window above is modern. The font is modern.—Visited, 20th May, 1915.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 134.

NOTE.—The church is included as a Telio foundation in the early list of churches claimed by the see of Llandaff under the name Lann Cronnguern (*Book of Llan Dav*, 255), and the proper form of the parish name is doubtless Cronwern. The episcopal register for 1486 (ed. Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion) terms it the parish church of St. Telion (misprinted Telion).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

206. *King's Piece* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 S.W.; lat $51^{\circ} 46' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 38' 30''$; 36 N.W., lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 47''$, long. $4^{\circ} 37' 10''$).

The name of these two fields, doubtless formerly one, is still in use, but nothing is known of the origin of the designation. The first (Tithe Schedule, No. 301) is part of the ancient glebe. Both may have been monastic land which fell into the hands of the Crown at the Dissolution, but no record of their devolution has been met with.—Visited, 20th May, 1915.

207. *Parc garw* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 38' 48''$).

This appears as *Parc garn* in the Tithe Survey (No. 287), but is known locally as *Parc garw*. There is no antiquity.—Visited, 20th May, 1915.

Parish of DALE.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

208. *Little Castle Head* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 23''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 13''$).

This storm-swept headland presents little sign of the small tumulus on or near this point which was excavated a few years ago, when "some ashes and water-worn pebbles were all that was discovered" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, 87A). Traces of low banks, running in various directions and much weather-worn, point to occupation of this bleak spot by man, but only excavation can afford complete certainty.—Visited, 30th September, 1920.

DIVISION Ie (STONE CIRCLES).

209. *Brunt Circle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 23''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 30''$).

Traces of a stone circle are to be seen on a patch of rough ground midway between the farmsteads of Brunt and Snailston. Two low stones, 32 feet apart, are visible, whilst three or four others are said to be *in situ*, but they could not be located on account of the dense undergrowth. Until recently a fine maenhir stood erect about 100 yards to the north-west of the stones; it was "thrown" and buried when the land was brought under cultivation.—Visited, 30th September, 1920.

NOTE.—In the year 1909 the late Rev. W. Done Bushell, F.S.A., having examined the spot, wrote thus:—"As to the circle at Brunt it is not easy to infer with accuracy what may have been its former character and dimensions. But it appears to present some very interesting characteristics. It seems to have consisted of two concentric circles, one a small one of some 12 feet radius, and the other

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an outer circle with no less radius than some 350 feet. There are about thirteen stones still left uncovered of the outer circle, and those which appear to be *in situ*—some have, I think, been moved—are at a uniform distance from each other of about 36 feet . . . I should add that there are one or two other stones at the Brunt Farm Circle which may have been used for warning purposes” (*Arch. Camb.*, 1909, VI, ix, 242).

On the other hand, Mr. T. C. Cantrill of H.M. Geological Survey, writing to *Arch. Camb.* in 1915, observes (p. 182):—“A few yards east of Snailton farm-house several springs break out in a boggy hollow, and give rise to a small stream which, just before reaching the shore of Mill Bay, joins the united streams coming down from the Brunt springs. The head of the boggy hollow at Snailton forms a slightly convex curve facing down-stream, i.e., southward. Along this curve has been placed, at some remote period—probably when the ground was first enclosed—five large boulders of igneous rock, dragged off the adjacent fields out of the way of the plough. Another, probably too large to move, is said to lie buried in the field to the north. On these flimsy foundations a ‘circle’ has been constructed, with the help of the usual astronomical scaffolding. Unfortunately for the theory, the line of stones does not confine itself to the circumference of the supposed circle, but, making a sudden bend to the south, is carried on by some scattered boulders on the western side of the hollow, while the final member of the series may be seen in the drive, 100 yards west of Snailton farm-house.”

It is probable that the dispersion of the stones, which has been very marked within the last few years, had already produced a considerable clearance between the visit of Mr. Done Bushell and that of Mr. Cantrill, and that the difference between the accounts of the two gentlemen may be thus accounted for. The removal of a fine erect monolith from the adjacent field is unquestionable.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

210. *Great Castle Head Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W. and S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 21''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 5''$).

The following description is by Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A.:—

The entrenchment consists of two ramparts and two banks, with three ditches, enclosing a headland and cutting off an area of not more than half an acre. The sides of the promontory are imperfectly protected by steep slopes above low cliffs, which probably were originally scarped, remains of which are to be seen on the southern side. The main rampart is 70 feet long, 7 feet high, with 20 feet fall to a shallow ditch. The second rampart is 140 feet long, is 5 feet lower than the inner line, and between them is a low bank, 5 feet lower than the second rampart; the floor of the ditch between them must be near the ground level. This bank is joined to the second rampart by a face flanking the roadway of the entrance, which is between the entrenchments, and an artificial scarping on the top of the steep slope above the rocks on the southern side of the promontory. Its outer rampart has a 17 feet drop to a ditch 5 feet deep, 4 feet of which are artificially built up: this outer bank is 200 feet long and was indefensible in itself.

From the sea distinct traces are visible of a track or path down the cliff on the south side of the promontory, although it is now quite inaccessible owing to the fall of rock in places.

It is recorded by the *Pem. Arch. Survey* that “about a peck of unworked flints were found here in one nest,” and in the Tenby Museum are two worked flints found “in the earthwork known as Great Castle in the parish of Dale,” in August, 1879.—Visited, 21st September, 1920.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

211. *The Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 28''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 38''$).

The present castle of Dale consists of a north and south wing, with a connecting passage, but the only ancient portion is the south wing, which constructively remains much as it originally appeared, though its appointments have been greatly modernised. The lower storey has a plain vault.—Visited, 21st September, 1920.

NOTE.—The name of this place appears originally to have been Vale, not Dale. There was a knightly family called Vale in medieval Pembrokeshire, and in 1293 Robert de Vale received a grant of a weekly market and annual fair at his manor of Vale (*Rot. Cart.*, 22 Ed. I).^{*} An earlier member of the family, Robert fitz Richard de Valle, one of Strongbow’s retinue, founded a nunnery at Timolin, co. Kildare, about the year 1200 (*Journal Kildare Arch. Soc.* ii, 414).

^{*} The Vales appear to have been succeeded at Dale by the Walters of Roch and Rosemarket, of which family the celebrated Lucy Walters, mother of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, was a member. Her portrait at Dale passed with the house to a family named Paynter, who sold the property and removed the portrait to Portlewy, near Lamphey, where it remained at the date of the compilation of the *Pem. Arch. Survey* (1896–1907).

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

212. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.). Ded : St. James. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Roose.

This church has seen several restorations, in the course of which all features of antiquarian interest which it may have contained were removed. On plan it consists of nave, chancel, and western tower; the latter is the only part that retains any appearance of antiquity. It is almost square ($14\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet); the ground storey is vaulted. The tower windows are small single lights with trefoil heads of fifteenth-century date. The entrance to the tower is from the north. The font and stone altar table were brought from Italy in 1818.—Visited, 21st September, 1920.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

213. *The Martyr Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.).

This stone, which stands close to the entrance gate of Dale Castle, formerly stood at the junction of High Street with Dark Street, Haverfordwest. It was believed to mark the site of the martyrdom by fire of William Nichol in April, 1558. When the present modern pillar of red granite was erected on the spot, the stone was taken to Dale Castle. It is a shapely boulder with rounded top, having a height above the soil of 50 inches, a breadth of 20 and a width of 7 inches.—Visited, 21st September, 1920.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

214. *Dale Point Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.).

What seems to have been a small promontory camp, formed in the usual manner by cutting off the headland of Dale Point with a bank, has been entirely swept away by the construction of a modern road to the Point. A spindle-whorl was found on the site during the progress of the work (see " Finds ").

215. *Hook Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.W.).

It is difficult with any degree of certainty to locate these stones, which " may either be the remains of a stone circle, or perhaps an alignment " (*Pem. Arch. Survey*), and enquiry on the spot yielded no result. It is quite possible that they have been cleared away since 1896.—Visited, 30th September, 1920.

On or near the same spot the Survey notes " hut circles which seem to have marked a prehistoric village or summer camp. Flint chips and imperfect implements found here." Worked flints from " Hook Camp " are in the Tenby Museum.

216. *Harry's Cart [? Court] House* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.).

At this spot Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh, is said to have landed on the 1st August, 1485. *Old Pembrokeshire Parishes* (Brown) states " that the Earl landed just outside Milford Haven ; " but the late Henry Mathias, of Haverfordwest, had " always understood that the Earl rounded St. Anne's Head, brought up in Mill Bay, and landed on the beach at a point marked on the Ordnance Map Harry's Cart House, the site of an old mill, where the stream of water dividing the farms of Snailston and Brunt empties into the sea " (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

NOTE.—George Owen, who, as Deputy Vice-Admiral of South Wales, had excellent means of information, and who may have spoken with men whose immediate ancestors may have beheld the disembarking of Henry, in his *Brief Description of Milford Haven*, written in 1595, says : " Neere this point of Dale, betwene yt and the towne of Dale, landed King Henry the 7th and his army from Brytayne [Britanny] when he came into England and conquered King Richard the third." But Richard himself in a letter dated 11th August, 1485, to Henry Vernon, a squire of his body, says " Our rebelles and traitours departed out of the water of Sayn [Seine] the first day of this present moneth making their cours westwardes ben landed at Nangle besides Mylford Haven in Wales on Soneday last passed, as we be credibly enfourmed " (quoted from Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, i, 542).

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217. *Dale Meadows* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.).

Until recently the holders of burgage tenements at Dale preserved the right of depasturing cattle in the meadows east by south of the village after the lord of the manor had cleared off the hay (*Lewis, Top. Dict. Wales*). The right is no longer exercised.

“ The late John Rees (one time the oldest inhabitant) stated that his father recollected ruins at this spot, which were known as the Town Hall ” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited, 21st September, 1920.

218. *St. Ann's Chapel and Lighthouse* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.W.).

According to local tradition the High Lighthouse occupies the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Ann. Fenton (*Tour*, 167, note *n*) says—“ Here formerly stood a chapel, on the ruins of which one of the old light houses was built. Geo. Owen, in Queen Elizabeth's time, represents it as ‘ owlde and decayed, having a round towre like a windmyll or pigion-house of stone twenty foote high ’.” An interesting sketch by Mr. Charles Norris, made about the year 1800, shows the old lighthouse, in itself a highly curious structure, that probably represents a building which may have been directly associated in mediæval times with a chapel whose particular function was to provide a beacon light to mariners when running for Milford Haven.

It will be noticed that against the western wall of the tower are indications of the roof line of a building that had been attached to it, and a round-headed doorway which gave access from this building to the tower. There is at present no part of the tower standing, and but few traces of any structure having occupied the site.—Visited, 30th September, 1920.

[Illustrated, fig. 107.]

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

219. The following objects have been found in this parish; the greater number are preserved in the Tenby Museum :—

- (i) Two stone celts found on Brunt Farm; one broken by the finder; the second perfect. Formed from a grey-coloured metamorphic rock; 6 inches long, with a maximum circumference of 7 inches.
- (ii) An oval-shaped polished stone about the size and shape of a hen's egg; both ends rounded. Formed of greenstone. Use uncertain, perhaps an amulet. Found on Brunt Farm.
- (iii) A polished stone celt, found in a field on Maryborough Moorland, 1886. It closely resembles (i).
- (iv) A drilled stone disc, found on Snailston Farm. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, bevelled at different angles on both sides towards the hole in the centre. Purpose unknown, possibly an ornament or amulet. A second similar stone was thrown away.
- (v) A stone spindle-whorl, found on Snailston Farm.
- (vi) A small pounder, found on Snailston Farm; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; made of a soft rough stone.
- (vii) A flint arrow-head and flakes, from Little Castle Head.
- (viii) A stone celt found near Moorland Cottage.
- (ix) A stone rubber found on Blackmoor.
- (x) A water-worn stone artificially pierced, found on Maryborough Farm; about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and 1 inch wide. On each side is a depression, as though intended for a bore hole.
- (xi) A stone spindle-whorl, found on the site of Dale Point Camp which was partly destroyed in making the road to Dale Point.
- (xii) A stone spindle-whorl, found immediately N.N.W. of the Stepping Stones.
- (xiii) A flint knife or instrument, about 3 inches long; good specimen. Found near Hook Stones (No. 215). “ Plenty of chips about here ” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).



Fig. 107. DALE. St. Ann's Chapel and Elizabethan Lighthouse (No. 218).



Fig. 109. OLD FISHGUARD HARBOUR, and the entrance to the Gwaun valley (No. 247).

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- (xiv) A spindle-whorl, made of hard stone and decorated with circle and dot ornament; found near Windmill Farm.
 - (xv) A small hammer axe, found some years ago "in Dale."
 - (xvi) An oval stone artificially fashioned, found at Haggard Hay Farm.
 - (xvii) Flint chips and imperfect arrow-heads have been found at Long Point (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).
 - (xviii) A limestone ball, circumference 15 inches, weight 5 lb. 2 oz.; found on the Townsend shore, immediately south of Black Rock. Used in Civil War (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).
 - (xix) *Medieval Coins.* A number of foreign coins have been found in the parish at various periods (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).
220. *Pottery: medieval.* Several delft plates "said to have been used by the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII), on his landing at Dale, and long in the possession of the Garrat family, whose ancestor was scullion to the earl," were on view in 1851 on the occasion of the visit of the Cambrian Archaeological Association to Tenby (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, II, ii, 337).

Parish of DINAS.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

221. *Standing Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 40''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 10''$).

A fine monolith standing 87 inches above ground, with a breadth to the south-east of 57 inches and a maximum girth of 113 inches, on the field called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 488) *Parc cerrig hirion*, 120 yards north-west of the Black Horse Inn on the Fishguard-Newport high road. It bears no inscription or signs of tooling. On the day of inspection the field was in standing corn, the scanty crop immediately around being in marked contrast with the rest of the field, and suggesting a substructure of some kind just below the surface of the soil.—Visited, 21st July, 1914.

222. *Standing Stone, Dinas Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 10''$).

About half-a-mile directly to the east of the former maenhir, in the field south of Dinas Cross Chapel, is an erect stone standing 43 inches clear of the ground, with a width of 22 inches across its southern face. It is not marked on the Ordnance sheet. The field is called *Parc y garreg* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 335).—Visited, 21st July, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

223. *Castell or Castell Dinas* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 19''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 30''$).

At Bwlch mawr the Dinas-Fishguard high road runs at the foot of a prominent detached spur of rock known as "Castell." On the summit is an oval enclosure, about 90 yards by 45 yards, extending on all sides to the steep slopes of the spur; quarrying has to some extent destroyed the western side. Although much ruined, an enclosing low bank of dry walling of an average height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet can be traced all round; a short stretch of the original facing of the wall is visible on the south-east. The entrance is to the north-east, and has a present width of 4 feet; it has evidently been altered. A well-worn rock path descends to the level. The camp has the appearance of a prehistoric work, but may possibly be of later date. "Two cannon-balls have been found in the enclosure" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, 1906). The ruined condition of the earthwork, and the conversion of the enclosure into a garden, preclude any definite opinion being formed of it.—Visited, 24th June, 1920.

Parish of DINAS.

224. *Dinas Island Camps.*

The rocky peninsula known as Dinas Island, jutting out picturesquely on the north of the parish into St. George's Channel, is divided from the mainland by a natural ditch or hollow way, which, though now dry, may at an earlier period have been filled with water at high tides. This ditch is in length about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; it stretches in a slightly convex line across the base of the island or root of the peninsula, as it really is. Where each end of the ditch reaches the sea is a small defensive position, but so far as the difficulty of the site and the faint indications now remaining permit of conclusions being formed, it may be said that the two positions differ from each other in important respects, and the differences suggest two widely opposed periods of construction. Though there is certainly no reason to connect one position with the other, the original 1-inch Ordnance map of 1838 fills up almost the entire space between the two ends of the hollow way on the north or Dinas Island side of it, with the word "Entrenchment," as though the intention of the surveyors of that date was to denote the existence of some form of military work stretching from side to side of the peninsula. Singularly, however, the 1838 Ordnance map does not show a camp or defensive position at either end of the hollow way, though it prints the name "Pen Castell" at the western end. As indicating a work of antiquity there is nothing but the expressive term "Entrenchment," which trails its long length across from sea to sea.

The modern 6-inch Ordnance sheet to a certain extent reverses this position by leaving out the word "Entrenchment" from any part of the northern side of the ditch or hollow way. On the other hand, it marks the presence of a small promontory fort which we proceed to inventory briefly :

- (i) *Dinas Island Castell (west)* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 35''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 42''$).

A bank, now hardly traceable above ground, has been drawn across the base of a tiny headland, but it has lost all distinctive character and almost existence in its never ceasing struggle with the elements. In length this bank may have extended 70 yards; the entrance was probably at the southern end of the bank. A projecting rock below the enclosure is known as Pen Castell, and an adjoining cave as Ogof hen gastell.—Visited, 21st July, 1914.

Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, who had seen it at an earlier period, says of it:—"On the south-western end of the island are the remains of a work connecting two gullies; the other sides are protected by the sea. At the northern end the defence consists of a well-defined ditch and slight rampart which soon changes to a scarp, but reverts again to a ditch at the southern end. This work might easily be overlooked, although it is very fairly marked and correctly placed on the Ordnance maps, but it is omitted by the Survey of Pembrokeshire."

- (ii) *Dinas Island Castell (east)* (lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 27''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 38''$).

The dense undergrowth that covers the whole line of the northern or Dinas Island margin of the hollow way which divides the headland from the main, has, in the course of the present summer (1923), to some extent been cleared and thinned, so that a hitherto unsuspected but quite unmistakable enclosure of early military type has been revealed. The enclosure is placed at the angle where the hollow way reaches the little bay of Newport, and the coast line turns sharply northward along the western side of the head. As at the western end of the trench, the eastern enclosure terminates in a small creek. This low sandy haven continues the southern bank of the trench, and a few yards above what may once have been high-water mark is the site of a little chapel upon which the sea slowly encroached, and, finally, in October, 1859, which it succeeded in putting out of use altogether. On the northern, or island side of the trench, the land rises slightly to this south-eastern corner, and on the seaward side of the angle the cliff leaves space for a narrow lane at its foot. This side of the enclosure would seem to have had no defence along the verge of the cliff, otherwise than a line of stakes; but, for a distance of about 25 yards along the margin of the trench there runs a well-constructed rampart of earth and stones which rises to a height of 10 feet; beyond, it takes a curve outwards and upwards, and, finally, with a wide sweep, it reaches the cliffs at a point about 30 yards north of where it started. The total area enclosed between the banks and the cliff would be from one-quarter to one-third of an acre. The entrance could not be located, but

will probably be found on the northern side of the camp at the point where the bank approaches the verge of the cliff, whence a sunken trackway is carried over the natural rock to the shore below.—Visited, 6th June, 1923.

NOTE.—It is possible that the line of rampart which is carried along the edge of the trench, or hollow way, may have been less obscured in 1838 than it became later, and that the Ordnance Surveyors of that date thought it was continued for the entire length of the trench, and was eventually connected with the defences of the promontory camp on the western side of the peninsula. In this very natural but mistaken assumption they appear to have given the term "Entrenchment" to the whole line of trench, spreading the word along the entire length of a perfectly natural feature; and in the absence hitherto of an inspection of the site, the term has come to be taken to refer to the natural trench.

Lieut.-Col. Morgan, whose remarks upon the western *Castell* we have already quoted, refers to the "Entrenchment," which he carefully examined in 1905, thus:—"The long line at the Dinas peninsula is a natural strait, now silted up, about three-quarters of a mile long, which formerly connected two arms of the sea and formed the Dinas into an island. The greater part is now a marsh about 200 yards across (in some places more) having all the appearance of a ditch of an inland fortress. The scarp on the island side is steeper than on the mainland, but there can be no doubt that both are natural, and were formed at a distant period by the sea. There are no signs that the natural scarp has ever been improved, and the supposed rampart on top either does not exist or is represented by a low hedge to prevent animals falling over. There is nothing artificial about it, but it has derived its name, Dinas, from its resemblance to a fortress, which certainly is the case."

Sir Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S., writing in 1871, says, "The hollow between the headland of Dinas and the mainland is not an entrenchment, but has been formed by nature, though the headland itself may have been a fortified post, for which such natural heights were generally used by the Britons, its rocky shores effectually defending it on the sea side . . . The low ground between it and the mainland is little above the level of the sea, which may once have covered it; and this gives it the appearance of a deep, broad trench" (*Collectanea Archaeologica*, II, 230).

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

225. *The Old Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.). Ded: St. Brynach.* Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.



Fig. 108.

The present building is modern, having been erected after the destruction of the original edifice during a great storm in October, 1859. The earlier church stood at the eastern end of the great natural defile referred to in the last article. The existing remains show it to have consisted of chancel, nave, double bellcote at west end, and pointed doorway in west wall, all of fairly early work. The surrounding graveyard is protected by a massive modern wall.—Visited, 21st July, 1914.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

226. *Carn gwiber, the Dragon's Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. 52° 0' 16", long. 4° 58' 26").

There are now no traces of a cairn at this spot, nor any local tradition of the devastations of a dragon (wiber); but there can be little doubt the site was once occupied by a mound, and the adjoining field to the south is called *Parc y garn* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 348).

A hundred yards directly north of the above is a site called *Carn Fron*, but there are at present no indications of a former cairn.—Visited, 23rd June, 1920.

* The episcopal register for 1517 records the collation of one Sir Kyllike to the parish church of St. Bernac, Dinas.

Parish of DINAS.

227. *Garn wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 14''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 48''$).

The Ordnance sheet shows a small circular site at the spot indicated, probably marking a cairn of which there is now no visible sign. The field is still called *Maes y garn*.—Visited, 24th June, 1920.

228. *Parc y garreg*. In addition to the instance already mentioned (No. 222), the Tithe Schedule (Nos. 198, 606 and 799) contains the names of several *Parcs y garreg*, one *Llain y garn* (No. 465), and one *Parc croes* (No. 373), which have all been visited, but were found to present no appearance of antiquity.

229. *Carn Enoch*; *Carn fawr*; *Carn Sefyll* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W. and 10 N.W).

In the south of the parish is Mynydd Dinas, which rises to a height of 1,000 feet above sea level. Its surface is broken by many outcrops of natural rock to which the term “Carn” is attached. Surrounding these outcrops the ground is thickly strewn in every direction with stones of all sizes, but none of them seem to be the labour of early man. Several “piles of stones,” so styled on the Ordnance sheets, are parish boundary marks of no interest.—Visited, 23rd June, 1920.

230. *Dinas Cross*, *Parc Croes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 24''$).

At Dinas Cross the lane leading from Dinas Island past the partially-submerged parish churchyard at Cwm yr Eglwys crosses the high-road from Newport to Fishguard. Here, east of Bwlch y groes farm-house, a faint local tradition places a wayside cross, of which, however, no trace remains except in the neighbouring place-names. The field known as *Parc croes* (Tithe Schedule. No. 373) is about 250 yards south of Bwlch y groes house.—Visited, 21st July, 1914.

231. *Bryn henllan* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 5''$).

It has been suggested (Lewis, *Top. Dict.*) that the site of the ruined church at Cwm yr Eglwys (No. 225) is not that of the original parish church, but that this was situated at a place called Bryn henllan where the present parish church now stands; graves are said to have been discovered here some years ago. “The name suggests that a church may once have stood at this place. Between Tygwyn farm and Brynhenllan chapel there is a wide but short turning to some cottages. The road at this spot is rock, and when washed clean by heavy rains, certain coffin-like places are exposed to view” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited, 21st July, 1914.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

232. *Spindle Whorl*. A small perfectly-made spindle whorl was found in 1922 on the surface below the camp on the eastern side of Dinas Island. The stone is foreign to the district. In the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

Parish of EGLWYSWRW.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

233. *Cerrig y Derwyddon* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 28''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 58''$).

Marked on the Ordnance sheet simply as "Stone," this fine monolith, which is locally known as *Cerrig y Derwyddon* (*the Druids' stones*), stands erect on the second field south-east of Pant y garn farm-house. It is now but a fragment of a pillar-stone that once stood to the height of 10 feet above ground, and that a few years ago was blasted to pieces, the upper portion, 6 feet in length, being thrown into the neighbouring hedge. Its sides, at a distance of one foot above ground, measure E. 40, W. 33, N. 25, S. 21 inches respectively. In the year 1900 the then vicar of the parish heard an aged parishioner say that he remembered the stone when it was unbroken, and doubtless at an earlier period it did not stand alone.—Visited, 9th September, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

234. *Castell Llainfawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 12''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 42''$).

This mound stands in the field immediately to the south of the farm-house of Llainfawr, about three-quarters of a mile south-east of the parish church. The remains are those of a mound, some 5 feet in height, surrounded by a ditch of which slight traces exist on all sides except the south, where it is lost in a boundary hedge. A small stream issuing from an adjacent spring runs to the west of the work. The field on which the mound is placed is known as *Parc Castell ucha*, the next field south as *Parc Castell issa*.—Visited, 11th September, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

235. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 47''$).

This earthwork lies about 300 yards south-west of the parish church. It consists of a somewhat oblong-shaped bailey, having the mound placed in the south-west corner. The mound has a height of from 8 to 10 feet and a summit diameter of 16 feet. The top is slightly depressed towards the centre. The bailey (60 feet by 90 feet) is surrounded by a ditch ; its somewhat obliterated entrance is in the north-east corner ; the rampart has an average height of 4 feet, with a fall of 10 feet to the bottom of the ditch, the counterscarp being 4 feet high. The work is in a fair state of preservation.—Visited, 9th September, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

236. *Court* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 7''$).

Nothing except the moat remains of the manor-house of the lordship of Eglwyswrw, the mansion-house of Bishop David Martin [1293–1328], "being Lord thereof," as George Owen writes. "A house both of account and strength ; for I have seen there huge walls and rooms of great breadth, all environed with a strong and deep moate digged out of the main rock, fed with a fresh spring rising in the same, and all the greens thereabout growne with chamomile" (Fenton, *Tour*, 532).

The site, now part of the modern farm-house of Court, is about 30 yards by 20 yards ; it is surrounded on its north, east and west sides by the remains of a moat, 15 feet wide, which (on the east) is cut through rock. Here it is seen at its best, the remaining parts being overgrown and largely filled in with soil. Visited, 15th September, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

237. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.E.). Ded : St. Eirw (?).*
Diocese of St. Davids ; archdeaconry of Cardigan ; rural deanery of Kemes.

The present church was restored in 1829, the work then carried out being probably rather in the nature of a thorough reparation than a complete rebuilding. It was further restored and adapted to modern requirements in 1883. It consists of

* Browne Willis and Rice Rees give St. Cristiolus. Lewis (*Top. Dict. Wales*) has St. Eirw. The Elizabethan chalice is inscribed "Poculum ecclesie de Eyrow."

Parish of EGLWYSWRW.

chancel, nave, western bell-cote and south porch. Prior to that year there existed on the south side of the nave a transeptal chapel known to old parishioners as "y groes," the cross or crossing, which was found to be too ruinous for retention. Writing of this feature, Fenton (*Tour*, 531) remarks: "In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was a sort of chantry chapel in the churchyard wherein, on the south side, was shown the tomb of the saint in hewn stone. The parishioners never buried in the chapel from a superstitious belief that corpses there interred would in the night-time be ejected, wherefore, as the MS. of George Owen [*ob.* 1613] *penes me*, has it, 'they hold opinion that their holy saint would not have any bed-fellow with him.' " The font is modern.—Visited, 11th September, 1914.

NOTE.—The earliest post-Norman church was probably erected by Jordan de Cantinton, a benefactor of the abbey of St. Dogmaels (to which the parish of Eglwyswrw was appropriated), or by some early member of that family. In the register of Archbishop Warham, A.D. 1504, the vicar, Dom. Phillip Lloyd, is found guilty of neglecting the church, "his chancel ruinous, and the windows not glazed."

Two early churchwardens' presentments survive. On the 31st July, 1684, it is said that "the windows are not glazed, chancell not whitewashed, church books out of repaire; we have but one Welch Common Prayer book, and one Welch Book of Homilies . . . these persons, Edward Griffith, John Griffith and Richard James are Quakers, and refuse communion with the Church of England." On the 10th June, 1708, it is reported that "our parish church of Eglwys Yrrow, and chancell, is in good repair, the roof of the chancell having not many years ago been newly made. No part of the church is, or has been, paved; a communion table standing east and west. Inhabitants of our parish are all Welsh; the bier cloth, when any funerall happens in the parish, is usually provided by the relations or friends of the person to be interr'd. Two Anabaptists, and two or three other dissenters doe go, we hope, to other assemblies, and there behave themselves according to the Act of Parliament" (MS. Presentments, Diocesan Registry).

The vicar, the Rev. Isaac Morgan, since deceased, writing on the 13th March, 1914, informed us that "when the south transept (alias chantry) was pulled down at the restoration of 1888, fragments of an earlier church were discovered in the western wall of the transept. These fragments are inserted in the eastern wall of the porch; they consist of a piece of mullion and sill, which lead me to think that the church which existed on the present site in medieval times was, from an architectural point of view, a very elegant one. . . . The grave-digger sometimes comes across stone coffins."

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

238. *Capel Pencelli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 49''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 48''$).

So far as can be ascertained, this chapel stood on the opposite side of the lane to the Ordnance bench mark 554, midway between Pencelli and Trewilym uchaf, and at the northern end of two fields attached to the benefice of Eglwyswrw (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 751, 822). The site of the chapel, together with the adjoining field to the west, was alienated from the living at the dissolution of St. Dogmael's abbey. The site, now heavily covered with undergrowth, bears traces of some small building having stood upon it, of which the foundations probably remain.—Visited, 15th September, 1914.

Parish of FISHGUARD NORTH.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

239. *Y Caerau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 29''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 35''$).

"Near the site which was formerly occupied by the ancient town called Caerau, three Roman urns have been found, containing numerous coins, but they were melted down soon after their discovery" (Lewis, *Top. Dict.*). The *Pem. Arch. Survey* (1896–1907) records that "very slight traces can now be found at Y Caerau, but Dr. Owen Pughe states that extensive foundations of old walls could be traced in his day." The word "Caerau" enters into the names of several fields in the immediate vicinity (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 391, 389, 390, 395, 397, 399–403).—Visited, 10th June, 1915.

See No. 248, below.

240. *Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 30''$).

About 600 yards due south of Cilshafe, and close to the eastern boundary of the parish, is a much-worn circular enclosure, now scarcely visible above the level. So far as its faint outline admits of measurement, it seems to have had a circumference of 150 feet, and probably only a single bank. The position of the entrance cannot be determined. Possibly it is the remains of an early cattle enclosure.—Visited, 7th September, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (RECTANGULAR CAMPS).

241. *Castell Murtach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 52''$).

About 100 yards south of Fishguard vicarage, on the right of the high-road leading to Haverfordwest, are the faint traces of an earthwork marked “Castell” on the 6-inch Ordnance sheet, of which no further description can now be given. Cultivation has practically wiped it out; a slight rise in the ground may mark its enclosing bank. When seen in 1870 there was visible “a square with rounded corners, 38 by 40 yards, on fairly level ground. Trench only on E. side.” It is bounded by a narrow lane called “Feidr Castell,” the Castle Lane. The field on which it stands is known in the Tithe Schedule (No. 883) as “Castell Murtach,” and an adjacent cottage is called “Castell.” About 600 yards south of the site are several fields, which doubtless were formerly one enclosure, bearing the name “Pare Castell Murtach” (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 165–7, 682).—Visited, 3rd June, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

242. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E. Ded: St. Mary the Virgin. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

The church was rebuilt in the year 1857, and contains nothing of antiquarian interest. The font is modern. Sir Stephen Glynne describes the previous building as “very mean, scarcely distinguishable from the adjacent houses, the walls are so very low” (*Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 130).

Inscribed Stone. In the churchyard is an erect stone 5 feet in height, bearing a plain cross with trifoliated terminal to each arm. Beneath the arms are the letters DAVID MEDD, and around the sides of the stone are the inscriptions + Dne miser[er]e Dd Me, and Ihs. Xpc. an'o M^od^ol. h[?]ic jacet], the whole doubtless commemorating David Meddus (or Mendus), who was vicar in 1535 (*Valor Eccl.*). The stone is probably one of the latest examples of a pre-Reformation memorial, and should be brought under cover.—Visited, 17th June, 1915.

Arch. Camb., 1888, IV, xiv, 325, *ill.* Glynne, Notes, *ib.*, 1888, V, v, 130.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

243. *Castle Point* (6 in. Ord Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.).

In the *Cambrian Register* for 1795 (art. “A statistical account of the parish of Fishguard”) is the statement that “There is a place in the town of Fishguard, called in old deeds *Y Castell*, and which from its situation on a small tongue of land commanding the entrance to the harbour might have been once crowned with an occasional entrenchment . . . but of which not a trace now appears by which to calculate the form, the consequence or the age of such fortification.”

This site could not be located, if it be not the same as No. 241 *ante*.

244. *Tower Hill Burial Ground* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 15''$).

A site on Tower Hill is thus marked on the 6-inch Ordnance sheet. A single block of stone is visible on the surface. It may be suggested that here stood Capel y Drindod, one of the four subordinate chapels to Fishguard church, the others being Capel Llanust (Llaneast on the modern Ordnance maps), Capel Llanfihangel (or Capel Pencelli) and Capel Llanfartin or Nantgwyn (No. 246).—Visited, 3rd June, 1915.

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245. *Hen Fynwent* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 40''$).

A field, known as "Old Church Field," opposite to Parc y Morfa in Lower Fishguard. It has long been under cultivation. Lower Fishguard was known as the hamlet of Capel Llanfihangel—"ffisguard cum capell Michangell" (Owen, *Pem.* i, 288). This may be the site of the chapel thus alluded to by George Owen (Tithe Schedule, No. 1085).—Visited, 10th June, 1915.

246. *Llan Fartin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 45''$).

This site of the chapel of St. Martin at Llanfartin is close to the border of the parishes of Fishguard North and Manorowen. A field adjoining Llanfartin Cottage is yet known as "Yr Hen Fynwent." Within the memory of Mr. Brown of Trellewelyn a tombstone found therein was removed to Manorowen churchyard, and another (it is said) to Jordanston. Until lately a fragment of old walling remained, which was locally said to be a portion of the chapel. It is also reported that "a window which belonged to this chapel is still to be seen" (*Amsang ein Tadau*).—Visited, 17th June, 1915.

247. *Glyn y mêl* (? *Glynamel*) (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.).

This is the name of the small glen through which the river Gwaun winds its brief final course before losing itself in Fishguard Bay.*

NOTE.—In the last years of the 18th century a pleasant residence was built on the slopes of the glen by Richard Fenton (1747–1821), the author of a *Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire* (London, 1811), and a number of MS. *Tours in Wales*, which, under that title, have recently been printed by the Cambrian Archaeological Association (London, 1917). Fenton was the friend of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and his companion in the latter's wanderings through the Principality in the footsteps of Giraldus Cambrensis. The correct style of the place-name is a little doubtful. The editor of the *Tours in Wales* gives the name of Fenton's residence as Glynamel, which appears to be more consonant with the ordinary construction of early Welsh place-names; and it is possible that the present form of Glyn y mêl (the honey glen) may be due to the more imaginative tendencies of Fenton's later life, or to those of his immediate successor.†

The *Pembroke County Guardian*, for the 15th December, 1900, contains an illustration of St. Dyfrig's or Dubricius' cave at Glyn y mêl, taken from an old engraving. The engraving was most probably as imaginative as the place-name, and there is no historical basis for the association of Dubricius with the Fishguard Gwaun. However, the account that accompanies the illustration enshrines an interesting piece of folk-lore, which, as it appears to be of genuine garnering, we reproduce:—

"St. Dyfrig, whose name Latinised sometimes appears as Dubricius, and surnamed Gwaynianus, is said to have resided, if he was not born, on the banks of the Gwaun, and prior to his elevation to the bishopric of Llandaff [c. 520], was a teacher, and to whose school at Pwll Dyfrig, or Dyfrig's Dell, now known as Glyn y Mêl, great numbers of pupils resorted. Fenton the younger, referring to the cell or cave, says it was in his day finely secluded and richly clothed with ivy, and to which such veneration continued to be attached that within the memory of men there were games celebrated annually on the plain below it, and a sort of vanity-fair held on the day dedicated to the saint in the Roman calendar. The sanctity of this place was hereditary for long after the time of Dubricius; yet at a very early period there was a chapel built on this spot . . . whose site is still commemorated by the name of Hen Vynwent . . . and this might be Capel Llanvihangel [see No. 245]. Dyfrig was also sometimes called Dyfrig Beneirog, the snow-haired [*rectè*, the golden-haired]. When some years ago excavations were made for the site of the Methodist Chapel, early graves were found, and also what appeared to be foundations of ancient walls, and it is supposed that this was the site of Dyfrig's school or College."

[Illustrated, fig. 109.]

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

248. *Urns and Coins (Roman)*. See under *Caerau* (No. 239).

NOTE.—The find at or near Caerau may be the same as that mentioned by Dr. Owen Pughe in an article in the *Cambrian Register* for 1795, of which it is said:—"About twelve years ago, not far from this town [Fishguard], in ploughing a field that had often undergone that operation before (but which the share had never approached so near before), was turned up an urn of very mean pottery, filled with

* It would seem that the valley of the Gwaun, within the lordship of Fishguard, was granted by Nicholas fitz Martin, lord of Kemes, to St. Dogmaels abbey (see *Calendar of Charter Rolls*, ii, 373).

† Honny or Honey is a common place-name in the English parts of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire; it is almost certainly Norse.

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Roman copper coins of the lower empire, some silvered over, a catalogue of some of the most perfect of which now in my possession I shall subjoin: Postumus (5), Gallienus (4), Claudius (2), Victorinus (2), Tetricus (1), Tetricus jnr. (1)."

This small hoard, or, possibly, another portion of it, seems, a century later, to have come to light again in the following manner. During the meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Fishguard in 1888 the late Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A., purchased 98 copper coins from a rag and bone man in that town. "He told me," relates Mr. Laws, "they were part of a find dug up in a garden somewhere (he did not know where) near the town. They were discovered six or seven years before. The rest had gone to London. Those I obtained consisted of Postumus, Gallienus, Salonina, Claudius, Victorinus, and the two Tetrici. The latter were very plentiful" (*Little England*, p. 45).*

249. *A Stone Ring*—probably a spindle whorl—"found in a tumulus near Fishguard" was exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at its Tenby meeting in 1851 by Mr. John Fenton (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, II, ii, 334). Its present location is unknown.

Parish of FISHGUARD SOUTH.

NOTE.—In the medieval period the manor of Fishguard (itself a mesne manor of the lordship of Kemes, the caput of which was Newport) was divided into English Fishguard, where the tenants held according to English tenurial arrangements, and Welsh Fishguard, where the holdings were regulated by Welsh custom, though the term "English" is not used in such of the documents as have been consulted, while the term "Welsh" is found added to the name only in the Parliamentary Survey of 1653. Even so it is difficult to be certain of the precise situation of "Welsh" Fishguard; but on the assumption of the identity of the "tir y ffynnon" mentioned in the Survey with the Ffynnonston named in art. No. 259 (below), this Note is placed under the modern parochial division of Fishguard South. As the brief survey enshrines certain features of ancient custom and observances that are as important to the archaeologist as to the local historian for the life and development of the community, we append a transcript:—

Manor of Welsh Fishguard. All those rents, commonly called the Welsh rents, payable by the freeholders and others holding divers lands and tenements of the Manor or Lordship of Fishgard, alias Ffiskard, alias The Welsh Ffishgard, due to the lord of the said manor or lordship, and payable at Mich's only, are p. ann. - 75s. 1½d.

The courts leet and law days and courts baron holden every fourteen days, fines and amerciaments of courts, waifs, estraies, deodands, felons' goods, goods of felons of themselves, of fugitives and condemned persons, the liberty of hawking, hunting, fowling, fishing, and all other privileges and advantages, to the royalty thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining, we reckon to be worth, communibus annis 20s.

Sum total of present rents and royalties are p. ann. - - - £4 15 1½

A rental of the free rents, called the Welsh Rents, payable by the freeholders of the lo'pp of Ffishgard at Mich's only p. ann.

John Tucker, gent.	-	-	1/6	Philip David	-	-	8d.
David John Lewis	-	-	1/6	Idem for tir y ffynnon	-	-	1/8
Price Morgan	-	-	6/2	Tho. Wogan, gent. for Tregive [?Tre'rgôf]	-	-	2/-
George Owen	-	-	3/9	Rich. Thomas and James Wogan	-	-	4/-
John Davids	-	-	3/11½	Ric. Phillips	-	-	2/-
John Price, cleric	-	-	2/9	Will'm Phillips	-	-	2/2
David Harrye	-	-	3/2	Rob't Williams	-	-	9d.
David Thomas	-	-	4d.	Harry Thomas	-	-	1/-
Tho. Parkin	-	-	4d.	Harry Phillips	-	-	2/-
Will'm Tho. Griffith	-	-	1/6	Owen Thomas	-	-	4/-
Will'm David	-	-	8/2	Owen Warlow	-	-	1/-
Ieuan Griffith David	-	-	2d.	Hen' Will'm	-	-	1/10
Idem, for Tir y cawse	-	-	3d.	James Morgan	-	-	6d.
Jannen [Shanan] Bywen, widow	-	-	1/-	Jno. Harry	-	-	2/-
Tho. Abraham	-	-	2/-	Llewelin Griffith Nichols	-	-	5/-
Owen Thomas	-	-	1/10	Jno. George	-	-	2/8
James John	-	-	4d.				
Rice Wogan [?Wogan or Morgan]	-	-	3/2				£3 15 1½

* Since the above was written attention has been drawn to certain notes and sketches added by the historian's son, John Fenton, to an interleaved copy of the *Historical Tour* which are included in the edition of the *Tour* printed at Brecon in the year 1903. The following (at p. 309) almost certainly refers to the same find as that dealt with above.—"*Cefn y dref*. The name of the farm at the back of the present town of Fishguard [see No. 289 above]. I have little doubt but that the Romans had a station at this place which included the site of those inequalities in the ground covered with scorise of iron and other metals. Many years since a brazen pot containing coins of the lower empire was dug up near a maenhir on this farm, and lower down upon the sloping sideland adjoining Eskyrne Moor [the moor of bones; but, query, *escin moor*, the moor on the slope] a large wooden chest buried at some depth under the surface was found also, containing Roman coins, supposed to have been a military chest. This mass of coin, I understand, was sold to a smith at Haverfordwest and melted down, so that no particulars of the contents or of their value could be obtained. The discovery of this mass of coins was about the years 1807 or 1809."

Parish of FISHGUARD SOUTH.

Memorandums. A court leet and law daye is holden twice every yeare, at Mich's and May daye at the house of W^m Phillips, neare Ffishgard, according to the custom and usage thereof.

A court baron, or fourteen days' court, hath been holden at the will of the lord, for trying of actions under forty shillings.

All casualties of waifs, estraies, deodans, etc., happening within the borough of Ffishgard are due to the lord and presentable at ye said leets.

This Survey was perfected ye 17 of October, 1653, by us, viz., Jeremie Baine, Samuell Cottman, Joh. Haddocke. (*Pub. Record Office: Rentals and Surveys; Parliamentary Surveys, Pembroke, Manor of Welsh Fishgard*).

The above were the rents reserved to the crown upon the sale of the lordship to Edward Allen and another in the first year of Charles I (*Pat. Roll, fourth part*). For the history of these tribal rents see Seebohm's *Welsh Tribal System*, and Reports of the Royal Commission on the Welsh Land System (evidence of Mr. Edward Owen).

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

250. *Parc yr Och Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 1''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 10''$).

This sepulchral mound stands in a field known as *Parc yr Och*, the field of lamentation, about 200 yards west of the footpath which divides the parish from that of Llanstinan. About the year 1800 it was opened by Fenton, whose account (*Tour*, 579) is as follows:—

Having made a section in it a little below the apex, came to an urn, reversed in a cist neatly lined with flags, about eighteen inches deep, and thirteen in diameter at the mouth, but possessing a peculiarity I had never remarked in any other I had before seen, that of terminating at bottom in almost a sharp point like a boy's top, as represented in No. 5, Plate 2, Antiquities. On one side of the cist, which was not exactly in the centre of the tumulus, were large flagstones placed edgeways, dividing it in a line from E.S.E. to W.N.W. On the north-west side of this division were quantities of charcoal and burnt bones, as if a general cremation had there taken place, and that the ashes had afterwards been collected to be deposited in the urn or urns on the other side, where there were no marks of fire; I say urns, as from the copious appearance visible on the burning ground, it may be presumed that there was a preparation for supplying more than one, which, I make no doubt, could I have followed up my search, I should have discovered.

The tumulus to-day has a height of from 2 to 3 feet above the level, and a circumference of 180 feet; it is grass-grown.—Visited, 6th September, 1920.

251. *Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 56''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 35''$).

On a stony "rhos" or open land near Criney Bridge, which is being cleared for cultivation, was recently (August, 1920) revealed what must have been an extremely interesting burial ground. The mound had a height of some 2 feet and a circumference of about 180 feet, and was outlined by small well-set boulders. These were removed and used for road-mending. A trench was then observed on the east side, running in the direction of the centre of the mound; the trench, about 2 feet wide and 4 feet deep, was lined and paved with flat stones, and it led to a cist. The



Fig. 110.

cist was about 3 feet long, and had a base and covering of hard clay. Within the cist was an urn, which, judging from the fragments remaining on the day of our Inspecting Officer's visit, was probably 15 inches in height and from 10 to 12 inches diameter at the mouth. The neck was ornamented with four lines of herring-bone pattern, 3 inches wide. The urn, which rested upon a flat stone, contained incinerated remains; these were unfortunately scattered by the breaking of the vessel; eighty-one of the fragments were collected on the site by our officer,* but several had already been carried away by visitors. The disturbed ground revealed a quantity of small white quartz stones, with which, it was said, the clay flooring was strewn. Adjoining this mound in the same field are three or four other low mounds, which present every appearance of being sepulchral.—Visited, 7th September, 1920.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

252. *The Lady Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 12''$).

This stone, so called from its fancied resemblance to a veiled female, stands by the roadside, at a spot known as Yet y bontbren, over two miles east by north of Fishguard, and on a field still locally called Pare y maen. the field of the stone (*Tithe*

* These have been deposited in the National Museum of Wales.

Schedule No. 1426). It is somewhat pointed, has a height from the level of 8 feet 6 inches, and a circumference of 122 inches. It is said (*Pem. Arch. Survey*) that "passengers on the coach are in the habit of saluting it by taking off their hats."—Visited, 24th June, 1920.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

253. *Carn Blewyn*; *Carn Madog*; *Carn Slanney*; *Carn Sliderau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.).

These are natural outcrops of rock, and of no archaeological significance.—Visited, 25th June, 1920.

254. *Castell Draenen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 7''$).

Faint traces of this small earthwork were visible on Parc Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 85) within recent years. Cultivation has completely obliterated them, and an adjoining cottage known as "Castell" has been razed. The site is marked by a solitary tree in the middle of the field. The earthwork was in form apparently more oval than round. On its eastern side is the copious spring of "Ffynnon Caran," corrupted into "Ffynnon Crane"—Visited, 10th June, 1915.

255. *Site of Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 30''$).

The site of a chapel is marked by the Ordnance sheet on the left side of a narrow lane leading out of the Fishguard-Newport main road, and on a field known as *Parc yr hen gapel* (Tithe Schedule No. 1405), immediately S.S.E. of the farmhouse of Capel. Nothing is now visible above the surface, but when ploughed the lower part of the field discloses a quantity of slatey-blue stone, and the fence, especially where the lane makes an elbow (probably marking an entrance to the chapel enclosure), is largely built up of stones which have been set in mortar. Regarding its history or dedication nothing is known (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited, 24th June, 1920.

256. *Llanust* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 39''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 25''$).

A chapel is said to have stood upon this farm, of which no traces are visible (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). The spelling on the original 1-inch Ordnance map is Llaneist, and on the modern maps Llaneast.

257. *Old Castle Close* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 6''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 55''$).

Several fields around Ddolwen farm-house were formerly known as Old Castle Close (Tithe Schedule, No. 348), but the name has died out in the district, and is not remembered at the farm itself. About 500 yards immediately north, just over the border in the parish of Fishguard North, are the remains of the earthwork (No. 240).—Visited, 7th September, 1920.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

258. *Urns, etc.* "In various parts of the parish [probably in that part of Fishguard now the civil parish of Fishguard South] are numerous tumuli, some of which have been found to contain relics of the rudest ages, urns of various forms and of the coarsest workmanship, implements of stone, bones, ashes, and curiously wrought stones" (*Lewis, Top. Dict. Wales*).

"An elaborately decorated urn was found in mounds near Fishguard" (*Arch. Journal*, 1867, xxiv, 18).

It is probable that these notices have reference to finds made by Fenton about the commencement of the 19th century, and recorded by him in his *Tour through Pembrokeshire*, or in his *Tours in Wales* (ed. Camb. Arch. Assoc.), and the latter

Parish of FISHGUARD SOUTH.

notice may refer to the urn illustrated by John Fenton in *Arch. Camb.* (1853, II, iv, 85; see fig. 5, ii). Nothing is now known of the many fine examples of early pottery exhumed by Fenton during his somewhat theatrically-conducted excavations into Pembrokeshire tumuli; but in the National Museum of Wales are fragments of an urn, for which see No. 251, *qnte.*

259. "Roman Urn and Coins."

According to Ord. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E., a Roman urn and coins were found in 1823 on Parc y garreg (Tithe Schedule, No. 147), the third field south of Ffynnonston farm-house (lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 46''$). "The spot, not far from the town where they were found in, exhibited not the smallest vestige of an ancient camp or Roman station, nor does there exist the faintest historical or traditional record of any battle or event having taken place there to account for such a circumstance" (*Cambrian Register*, 1795, p. 241). The dates are inconsistent.

It is possible that the notice relates to the same discovery as that inventoried under No. 248, though the localities are not identical.

260. *Dodecahedron.* On the 12th March, 1846, there were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London, by the Rev. Edward Harries, vicar of Llandyssilio, "several ancient relics discovered in Wales; amongst them a singular object, formed of bronze, a polyhedron, composed of twelve pentagons; it was hollow, and had a circular aperture on each side; the diameter measured about three inches. It was found in an old building near Fishguard" (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 1846, I, i, 126; and *The Antiquaries Journal*, July 1924, p. 273, *ill.*). The object is now in the British Museum; it measures 3.7 inches from face to face, and is the largest dodecahedron known; a second from Carmarthen is in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries.—Seen, 31st January, 1923.

Parish of FREYSTROP.

DIVISION Ie (MEINI HIRION).

260A. *Clareston Maenhir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 N.E.).

In the grounds of Clareston Hall is an erect stone which has the appearance of a maenhir. It has a height from the soil of 64 inches, a breadth of 30 inches, and a width of 25 inches. On its southern face has been cut the inscription, G.R. 1755. The stone is covered with lichen.—Visited, 2nd September, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

261. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 S.E.). Ded: unknown. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

The church in 1874, was for the most part rebuilt on the earlier foundations. It consists of nave (24 feet by 14 feet), chancel ($19\frac{1}{4}$ feet by 13 feet), north transeptal chapel (15 feet by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and single bell-cote. Two plain aumbrys remain in the east wall of the chancel. A vaulted passage or slype across the south-eastern angle of the chapel leads directly into the chancel. All the windows are modern. The font is of the cushioned-capital type, $22\frac{1}{2}$ by 22 inches externally, the basin circular, 16 inches in diameter, total height 24 inches. It is supported on a stout central pillar, with shafts having circular bases of later date at each corner. In the vestry is the former deal communion table (46 inches by 24 inches by 30 inches).—Visited, 25th August, 1920.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

262. *Pencaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 24''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 18''$).

This is the name of a modern farm-house. There are no traces of earthworks on the farm, and Mr. G. Woolcock, the late occupier, who lived there for upwards of forty years, states that nothing had been discovered during his time.—Visited, 25th August, 1920.

Parish of FURZY PARK AND PORTFIELD.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

263. *St. Caradoc's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 4''$).

This spring, of great local celebrity, was an open well until its enclosure in 1838. It is approached by a narrow lane from Merlin's Bridge, a short mile to the south of the town of Haverfordwest, and is now outside, though doubtless it was formerly within, the town lands of Portfield, which at one time extended over 900 acres. St. Caradoc's fair was held annually on Easter Monday on the fields around the well, and the well itself was the resort of would-be lovers, who offered three pins on the morning of the fair day. The waters are also reputed to have possessed medicinal virtues. St. Caradoc's hermitage is said to have stood a little westward of the well (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

NOTE.—For the chapel of St. Caradoc (probably a different person), see No. 904.

Parish of GRANSTON.*

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

264. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.W.). Ded: St. Catherine. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

This is a modern building, erected in 1877, which has retained no features of antiquity from its predecessor—"a plain edifice, not claiming notice for any peculiarity of architecture" (Lewis, *Top. Dict. Wales*)—except a font (24 inches external, and 20 inches internal diameter; total height 29 inches), the octagonal basin of which slopes off to a circular shaft and base. It may date from the latter half of the 14th century.—Visited, 1st May, 1920.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

265. *Llangloffan Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 17''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 55''$).

About a mile south of the parish church is the little hamlet of Llangloffan, and 500 yards to the north of the village, on the line of the St. Davids–Fishguard main road, where a cross-road forms a broad space, is Llangloffan Cross. It is the probable site of a medieval cross. The second field south-west of the cross-roads is called *Parc y garreg* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 214), and the field directly north is known as *Parc y groes* (No. 142). There was also a *Maen gloffan* (*Black Book of St. Davids*, 90), a prehistoric boulder which may have borne a rude cross.

266. *Parc y cerrig* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 46''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 27''$ and $35''$).

These are two adjoining fields, doubtless formerly one, situated close to the village of Granston. The name may have been derived from a vanished cairn.—Visited, 1st May, 1920.

Parish of GRONDRE.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

267. *Park carreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 51''$).

A field immediately north of Brynderwen House, exhibiting no appearance to account for the name (Tithe Schedule, No. 133).

* The Ordnance Survey sheet gives this parish the Welsh name of Treopert, by which presumably Tre Ropert, Robertston, is intended, as may be surmised from the form preserved in one of the Welsh lists in Peniarth MS., 147; but no authority for such a name is known to the Commissioners. The church appears in the *Taxatio* of 1291 as *Ecclesia de Villa Grandi*, and the parish was usually known as Grandiston, abbreviated to Granston; in the Episcopal Survey of 1326 the name is *Villa Grandi* (*Black Book of St. Davids*, 90). It appears to have been an important mesne manor and advowson of the bishopric.

Parish of GRONDRE.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

268. *Stone Hammer-head.* In the Tenby Museum is preserved a stone hammer-head, 9 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 3 inches thick, with a circular hole $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, which only partially pierces the stone. It is labelled "ploughed up in Grondre."—Seen 21st May, 1920.

Parish of GUMFRESTON.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

269. *Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.). Ded: St. Lawrence. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

The church consists of chancel (15 feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet), nave (41 feet by 15 feet), tomb chamber on south side of chancel (6 feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet), tower on north side, and large porch (12 feet by 11 feet) at west end. The early social or manorial history of the parish is a complete blank, and there is nothing to denote the presence of a Welsh religious settlement in the parish prior to the erection of the church with which we are dealing.* This was probably commenced in the early years of the 13th century. The work was doubtless started at the east end, and seems to have proceeded quite regularly, though it may have been interrupted more than once in the course of the stormy half-century that followed. In due time the western gable was reached, and a porch carried up as far as the first floor. The ground chamber was rudely vaulted, and a holy water stoup placed near the doorway leading into the church, after the manner common to many ground chambers of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire church towers. An opening was made in the east wall which was also the west wall of the church, from which the occupant of the first floor chamber could observe what was passing in the church. This western porch or galilee is roughly roofed with stone flags.

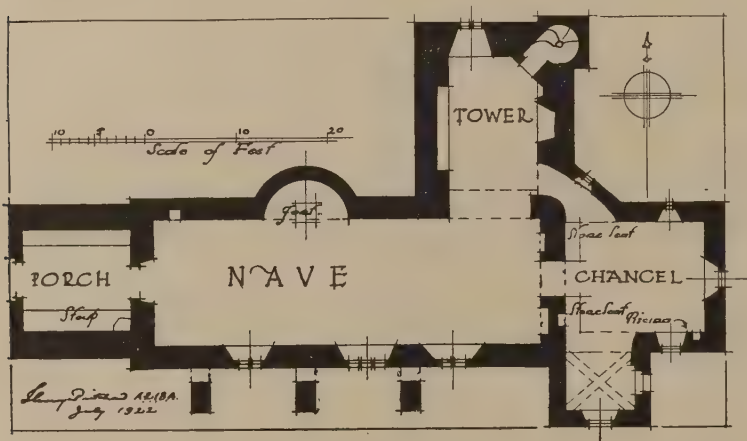


Fig. 111.

The tower is placed on the north side of the church, the eastern wall being made to align with the dividing wall between nave and chancel. The ground plan is almost a square; externally it is 18 feet north to south, by 16 feet from east to west. The foundations of the south wall are not quite flush with the line of the nave wall; but

as the tower is given a decided batter from the ground level to the parapet, a height of $61\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a steadily widening distance appears between the wall of the tower and

* In the early Welsh period the parish of Gumfreston may have formed part of a Welsh chieftain's patrimony, whose power was centred at Narberth. On the foundation of strong Norse settlements in Castlemartin and Roose the district probably followed the fortunes of Tenby, from which it is distant a little more than a mile, and become the patrimony of a Scandinavian viking named Gumfrid. The *Taxatio* of 1291 gives the name of the parish as Villa Gunfrid. To a deed of the year 1872 one John Wydelock the elder, "of Gumfrehyston," is a party. The Patent Roll of Ric. II (p. 2, m. 5) enrols the presentation of Maurice Vachan, parson of Gumfreiston in the diocese of St. Davids, to the church of Nerbar. In 1533 the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* has the spelling Gommfreiston. The Lay Subsidy of the year 1543 (*P.R.O.*, 223/417) for the hundreds of Narberth and Castlemartin gives Gumfroyston; while in a list of Pembrokeshire churches of the year 1594, printed in Owen's *Pembrokeshire* (i, 309) it appears as Gumfreiston. The Welsh list of parishes in Peniarth MS. 147 (Evans, *Catalogue*, i, 917, Hist. MSS. Commission) has the form Gwmfreystown—a spelling which makes it clear that the parish possessed no Welsh name. Gumfreston, though included by George Owen in his list of manors of the county (Owen's *Pem.*, i, 398), is not referred to as a manor in any medieval document which we have seen. New Inn Hall, Oxford, possessed three acres of land, "adjoining to the parsonage there," set, lying, and being in the parish of Comeffreystone (suit of Robert Lowgher, doctor of civil law, and principal of the Hall, against Lewis son of Sir James Williams (*P.R.O.*; *Chancery Proceedings, Series II*, 117/46).

that of the nave, until at the roof line, the space is sufficient to call for a small extension of the nave roof by which it is bridged, and the space between the walls was filled with rough masonry. The tower is crowned with a deep battlement carried up vertically from a bold corbel table; there are four embrasures on the wider and three on the narrower face. A stair turret, entered from the interior by a low square-headed doorway, projects at the north-east angle. The ground floor of the tower formed a chantry or mortuary chapel; a recess in the east wall, having a slab which projects beyond the face of the wall, probably marks the site of the altar; a larger recess in the west wall may have been intended for a tomb. The chamber is vaulted, the vaulting being characteristic of the period 1250–1300. Above the ground floor of the tower is the ringing chamber; the second and third storeys have narrow, square-headed slits; the fourth storey is fitted up as a dove-cote, and is said to have been used as such until a comparatively recent date; the fifth chamber contains the bells. Though marked by the usual simplicity of the West Wales church towers, that of Gumfreston does not possess the stern defensive air that is characteristic of the type, and there is some ground for the suggestion that it may be of slightly later date than that to which it has been assigned, and that the porch is a diversion from the original of a western tower.



Fig. 112.

The sepulchral chamber on the south side of the chancel has a groined vault with diagonal ribs springing from angles; it was probably erected concurrently with the tower; the ribs are without mouldings. It is lighted by a two-light window, having trefoiled heads, which have been in part renewed. A door has been inserted in the east wall, and the chamber is now used as a vestry. Before its restoration in 1870 it is said to have contained an altar tomb.

In the north wall of the nave, about mid-way between the west wall of the tower and the west end of the nave, is a semi-circular recess (now occupied by the font and heating apparatus) which has occasioned much comment. It has been regarded as a medieval baptistry, but the position is hardly that of a pre-Reformation baptistry. There can be little doubt that the niche was intended for a memorial figure of the 17th century.

The north side of the church is lighted only by a small single light window, probably recent; the window at the east end has been modernised. Those of the tower are slits, except two trefoil-headed lights just below the parapet.

The font possesses no marked character, and may be of any age; it is perhaps of the late 18th century. The church possessed a rood loft, the approaches to which are visible in the east nave wall on either side of the chancel arch. There was a

Parish of GUMFRESTON.

coloured representation of St. Lawrence on the north wall, but only the faintest traces now survive. The original stone altar is preserved in the tower chapel. Within the piscina recess was formerly placed a sanctus bell, 8 inches high, "of good bronze metal, though cracked, and of plain workmanship, without any ornament or design on it whatever" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1849, I, iv, 196). This now occupies a small niche within the chancel. In the tower chapel is a 15-century bell, dedicated to the Virgin; and in 1849 another bell, with the inscription "Sonus campanae nostras aures delectat," is said to have reposed in one of the tower storeys (*ib.*). The base and shaft of a cross are standing on the north side of the churchyard.—Visited, 6th April, 1915.

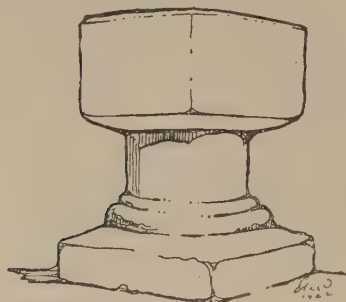


Fig. 113.

Arch. Camb., 1849, I, iv, 194; Glynne, *Notes (Ib.)*, 1886, V, iii, 59*); *Journal British Arch. Assoc.*, 1885, xli, 289; Mason, *Guide to Tenby*, n.d., pp. 71–5, ill. of church, stoup and sanctus bell; Laws, *Little England*, 1888, var. pp.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

270. *Carn Mountain* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 0''$).

A field on Carn rock farm, directly east of the dwelling house. There are at present no appearances of an antiquity, but the name is indicative of a cairn having existed in the neighbourhood (Tithe Schedule, No. 227).—Visited, 13th April, 1915.

271. *Long Stone Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 19''$).

Two adjoining fields north-east of Ivy Tower, still so-called, though any maenhir which may have stood here has vanished, and left no memories behind it. (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 216–7).—Visited, 13th April, 1915.

272. *The Palace* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 38''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 2''$).

A field in the south of the parish on the marshy bank of the Ritec, here the boundary between Gumfreston and Penally. The name is still in local use, and tradition places on the site a small stone building, all trace of which above the soil has vanished (Tithe Schedule, No. 180).—Visited, 12th April, 1915.

NOTE.—For its suggested connection with St. Teilo, see under Amroth, p. 6.

Parish of HAKIN.†

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

273. *Hubberston (Old Parish) Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.).
Ded: St. David. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

This parish belonged to the priory of Pill (No. 696). "It was an old vill, being referred to under the name of Villa Hubert in the foundation deed of Pill Priory" (Fenton, *Tour*, 178).

* Sir Stephen Glynne visited the church on the 24th October, 1845.

† In 1894 the civil parish of Hakin was created out of that part of the old civil parish of Hubberston which lay within the urban district of Milford. In the rearrangement the church of the old civil and ecclesiastical parish of Hubberston fell within the bounds of the new civil parish of Hakin.

The plan shows a nave (29 feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), chancel ($21\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 12 feet), with a recess on either side, and western tower (17 feet by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet). The east window of three lights was regarded by Professor Freeman as "a fair example of Decorated or, more commonly Perpendicular, tracery under a pointed arch" (*Arch. Camb.*, II, iii, 175). There is also a single lancet in the south wall of the chancel. In the south-east corner is a piscina, and between it and the choir recess is a sedilia. In the north wall of the chancel are two pointed niches, the easternmost being 7 feet above the floor level; both have single lights. The chancel arch is pointed and plain. The nave windows are modern. In the south wall is a pointed doorway now blocked. Facing it in the north wall is the present entrance to the building; and between it and the chancel is a projecting corbel, 8 feet from the level of the nave. Both chancel and nave are vaulted. The tower is conspicuous for its height. It is in five stages, the turret in the north-west angle



Fig. 114.

containing ninety-three stairs. The first and second storeys are vaulted. The parapet above the corbel table is not battlemented. The highest storey has two lights in each of the four sides, "rounded-headed, but to my eye they savour more of cinquecento than of Romanesque" (Freeman). The other floors have plain slits. There is no west door, its place being occupied by a much restored two-light window. The font is of the usual cushion type; its bowl measures outside 24 inches by 20 inches, inside 18 inches by 16 inches; parts of an iron hinge and staple remain. It stands on a circular shaft, 56 inches in circumference, and has a square base, the full height being 32 inches.—Visited, 27th July, 1920.

NOTE.—There is little doubt that Hubberston church became appropriated to Pill Priory at an early date, probably at the foundation of that small house; but it is also certain that it did not continue in complete subservience to the Priory throughout the entire existence of the latter. The church of Hubberston is not mentioned in the *Valor* of 1535 amongst those which paid their tithes to the prior, though a pension of 3s. 4d. from "Hubberston" is accounted for in the first Ministers' Account of Pill after its dissolution, and 11s. is entered as arising out of "various lands and tenements lying in Hubberston." The priory of Pill stood in what is now the parish of Milford (*which see*).

Parish of HAROLDSTON ST. ISSELS.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

274. *Haroldston* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 44''$).

The mansion, of which only a few ruined walls remain, was the birth-place of Sir John Perrot, reputed to be a base-born son of Henry VIII, and lord deputy of Ireland under Elizabeth. Fenton states that in his day the residence was "entirely in ruins—a most incoherent aggregate of the building of different ages, and incapable of being traced to any regular plan" (*Tour*, 226). J. H. Parker assigned the house "to the thirteenth century. The hall, lit at each end by a small window of two trefoil-headed lights, occupies the entire first floor. The rooms below are vaulted" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1865, III, xi, 13). The ruins then consisted of some walls and a tower called the steward's tower, a view of which forms the frontispiece to *Arch. Camb.* (1860, III, vi). This shows a tower of three storeys (interior $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet), with a tiled saddle-back roof, a semi-detached stair-vice and garde-robes, and terminating in a corbel table and parapet. The lowest storey is

vaulted. The upper storeys have the remains of fireplaces and garde-robes. The lights were small plain loops. The roof and chimney have since disappeared, leaving only the shell of the tower, though it was inhabited within memory. The stone stairs are much dilapidated, and the floors have gone. So far as the ruined walls permit of examination, they seem to show that the dwelling-house was square on plan; it connected with the tower by an arched doorway. The mansion was surrounded by a pleasure and walled gardens, now overgrown with nettles and brambles, so that the whole presents a very different aspect to that described by George Owen—"ornamented with groves and otherwise boasting every appendage of luxury and fashionable life, even to pheasants" (Fenton, *Tour*, 230).—Visited, 8th July, 1920.



Fig. 115.

NOTE.—Addison visited Haroldston when it was occupied by Lady Betty Rich, mother of the first Lord Kensington, and sister-in-law of Addison's wife (Owen, *Old Pembroke Families*, 60).

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

275. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 S.E.). Ded: St. Issel. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

The church has been partially rebuilt on the old foundations. It consists of nave ($28\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet), chancel ($15\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south porch, and single bell-cote crowning the west gable. There is no structural distinction of chancel. In the north wall of the nave is an early blocked door. The font is of Norman type, the bowl measuring outside 27 inches by 25 inches, and inside 20 inches square; it stands on a circular shaft 9 inches high and 50 inches round; the base is modern.—Visited, 8th July, 1920.

NOTE.—This church was appropriated to the priory of St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverfordwest. About the beginning of the reign of Edward IV a dispute arose between Sir Thomas Perrot, of Haroldston, and the prior of St. Thomas respecting the services in this church. The question was referred to the arbitration of John Cantor, bachelor of laws, David Robin and Peter Richard, rector of Burton. The award was given in 1464, and is interesting as shedding light on the spiritual ministrations in a Welsh parish in the 15th century:—"The prior and brethren should appoint a fit person to perform the services at Haroldston, which were to be matins, mass and vespers on all ordinary saints' days; and on the greater festivals to give primes and vespers, unless hindered by

Parish of HAROLDSTON ST. ISSELS.

some proper cause. Sir Thomas Perrot is described as the principal parishioner, and his successors were to have the power of fixing certain times for services. Besides this there were to be two masses a week, on the fourth and sixth days, if any parishioners were present. The priest appointed was also to visit the sick, and administer the sacraments at proper times to the parishioners; but to be supplied with wine and all other necessities" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1865, III, xi, 20).

Sir Herbert Perrot (d. 1683), of Haroldston, states in his will that he had lately rebuilt the decayed church of St. Ismel at Haroldston.

Parish of HAROLDSTON WEST.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

276. *Haroldston Maenhir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 S.W. and S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 20''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 8''$).

An erect stone standing about 50 yards south-east of Ord. b.m. 209. 4, on the west side of Haroldston Hill. It has a height above the level of 74 inches, a breadth of 23 inches, and a width of 16 inches. The stone does not appear to have been one of the supporters of a vanished cromlech; but it may have had some connection with the stone circle next described.—Visited, 18th September, 1920.

NOTE.—Fenton examined this stone minutely in search for "the remains of anything like characters, on a supposition that this column, as being near the coast, and on the farm of Haroldstone, might have been one of those stones referred to by Giraldus, who says, Harold raised them on the western coast of Wales after he had ravaged it, inscribed *Hic Haraldus victor fuit*, but . . . found nothing that the most visionary antiquary would have tortured into a character of any meaning" (*Tour*, 158).

DIVISION Ie (STONE CIRCLES).

277. *Cliff Cottage Circle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 10''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 2''$).

On the side of the road immediately opposite to Cliff Cottage, and constituting part of the garden walls of Upper Lodge, are numerous boulders which formed a well-defined stone circle. A few years ago they were moved, dressed, and used for walling. The entrance to the circle is said to have faced north-east. The southern portion was still visible about the year 1896 (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). About 100 yards to the north is the maenhir (No. 276).—Visited, 18th September, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

278. *Black Point Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 S.W. and S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 43''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 15''$).

A typical Pembrokeshire promontory or cliff castle, which on the Ordnance survey is styled Rath, about half a mile west of the parish church. A small headland juts into the sea; the cliffs are precipitous, and as viewed from the land there seems to be no means of descent from the enclosed area. A well-curved rampart cuts off the promontory from the mainland; the chord of the arc is about 430 feet in length. The bank has a height of 10 feet, with a sharp fall of nearly 20 feet to a well-preserved ditch some 5 feet deep. The entrance is placed at the south-east end of the rampart, and the path has been narrowed by natural falls of rock.—Visited, 16th September, 1920.

NOTE.—Traces of an early occupation of the site were met with by the late Rev. J. Phillips, of Little Haven, who carried out some excavations within the enclosure. He records that "in the space sheltered by the western bank were two hut circles, which I opened, and found at a depth of from 4 to 5 feet, charcoal, two stone spindle whorls, ox bones and teeth, oyster and mussel shells, a piece of badly baked pottery and burnt clay floor" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

Parish of **HAROLDSTON WEST.**

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

279. *Castle Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 52''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 50''$).

The discovery and location of this earthwork, which is not marked on the 6-in. Ordnance sheet, is due to the record of the name, *Castle Meadow*, in the Tithe Schedule (No. 28). On a field, 150 yards north-west of Haroldston West farm-house, is the ruined bank of a circular enclosure which had a diameter of about 90 feet. The bank at its best rises to a height of 4 feet, and has a fall of 7 feet to the ground outside. The site has long been under cultivation, with the result that only faint traces of a ditch remain. The entrance has disappeared ; it was possibly on the east side. This earthwork was probably not intended for defensive purposes ; it may have been a medieval cattle enclosure.—Visited, 16th September, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

280. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 S.W. and S.E.). Ded : St. Madog.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Roose.

This church has been entirely rebuilt on the old foundations. It consists of nave (32 feet by 13 feet), chancel ($20\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 13 feet), and bell-cote above the west gable. No ancient features were retained except the font, which is of the usual cushion type. The bowl (24 inches square outside, 19 inches square inside) slopes off to a circular shaft on a square base ; the whole has a height of 35 inches. The bowl shows signs of a cover. In the south wall of the nave are traces of a blocked door. Built into a stile in the south-west corner of the churchyard is the base of a cross, 25 inches by 24 inches and 8 inches deep.—Visited, 16th September, 1920.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 218).

Parish of **HASGUARD.**

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

281. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E.). Ded : St. Peter. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Roose.

This small church consists of nave (42 feet by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet), chancel (20 feet by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south porch, and bell-cote above the western gable. The church has been carefully restored, and the chancel entirely rebuilt. The original building probably dates from the last quarter of the 12th or first quarter of the 13th century. The chancel arch is round and narrow, the width being only 7 feet 2 inches. On either side project the corbels of a rood loft. During the 1906 restoration a recess was discovered in the west side of the chancel arch. Though small for the doorway to the rood loft, it being only 46 inches high, and 33 inches wide, such appears to have been its purpose, its diminutive size being due to the low chancel arch. The head is trefoiled, and the sides and curves are ornamented with circular objects which appear to be intended for ball-flowers. The west wall must at some time have shown signs of collapse, as it has been strengthened externally by a huge buttress which reaches nearly to the top of the gable, and the window, which doubtless originally occupied the gable, has been carried through the buttress ; it is now built up. The extreme rudeness of the opening has given rise to the idea that it is coeval with the earliest part of the church, but it is more probably an 18th century example of local restoration. A similar device is seen at Talbenny (No. 1121). All the windows are modern. The south porch probably dates from the 14th century ; it has a stone bench on either side. The inner doorway is pointed ; two steps descend into the church. The font bowl is octagonal on a circular shaft ; it is of the 14th century. In the churchyard is the base of a cross.—Visited, 16th September, 1920.

NOTE.—The church of Hasguard (spelt Huscard) was appropriated to the Priory of Pill. In the *Taxatio* of 1291 the name appears as Hascard.

[Illustrated, fig. 40.]

* In a fine of the year 1373 the church is described as that of St. Aidan in Villa Haroldi by the sea (*Old Pembroke Families*, 64).

HAVERFORDWEST: Parish of the HAMLET OF ST. MARTIN.**DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).**

282. *Cuckoo Grove Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 22''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 33''$).

A circular enclosure, a quarter of a mile west of Cuckoo Lane. When perfect it had a diameter of 150 feet. The northern part, in which was probably the entrance, has entirely disappeared. The southern part is represented by a bank which has a rise of 3 feet from the interior, and a fall of 4 feet. There are slight traces of a ditch. The field is known as Rath Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 50). A low, pitched lane between high banks connects this field with the high road.—Visited, 19th May, 1920.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

283. *Haverfordwest Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.E.).

The castle occupies a commanding site upon an elevated plateau overlooking the Western Cleddau and the town of Haverfordwest. Of the original structure there remain only the outer walls and angle towers. All the interior buildings were removed in the 18th century when the castle was adapted to the uses of a gaol.

Its construction has been attributed to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Pembroke (d. 1115), and it is highly probable that a strong mound castle was erected by one of the de Clares; but in its general features the present structure dates from the latter years of the 13th century, when its builder would doubtless have been earl Wm. de Valence (d. 1296). A plan in *Arch. Camb.* (1922, VII, ii, 450) shows the building to have been almost a square, the enclosed area being about 110 feet by 95 feet. A description of the present ruin accompanied by a plan and good illustrations is given by Mr. J. W. Phillips in *Arch. Camb.* for 1922 (p. 447). A Survey taken in 1577 gives the following interesting particulars of the structure:—

The said Castell and Towne of Haverfordwest are scituate within the Countie of Pembroke aforesaid adioyning unto a Creeke of Milforde wh. floweth into the lande a quarter of a myle above the said Towne and Castell being of such depth as at a spring tyde a Shippe of xl tonne maie come harde to the Towne: and within iiii myles of the said Castell and Towne viz, at Knap wood Roade* a Shippe of greatest burthen maie come: w'ch said Castell & Towne are xii myles from the mouth of Milforde aforesaid, v myles from the Towne of Pembroke, and ix myles from the Towne of Tinbye.

The Castell.—The same hath bene a verie proper pyle buylt upon a rocke and had the towne in olde tyme on the north side thereof; but the towne now flourishing is all wellneere on the south side of it. Also, the Gatehouse or entrance thereinto is on the west side having had in it a porter's Lodge, an utter gate, and ynnere gate with ii portcullices, all now utterlie decayed (as the rest of the roomes hereafter touched are). Also, within the utter gate and over the ynnere gate hath bene th'eschequier, of xiiii foote square with a prison house under it. Also, there is on the said north side a Tower sometime consisting of divers roomes, and hath adioyning to it the walls of a stable w'ch was iiii^{xxvi}; [fourscore and six] foote in length and x in breadth. Also, from the said stable forward on that side standeth a wall of xx^{li} yards in length with a watch tower in the myddest thereof, from thence towards the north-east is a like wall compaswise of xl yardes longe, with a turret in the myddest thereof. Also, from the said gatehouse southwarde, a short wall of x yardes in length with a turret in the myddest; without this wall, a fenced banke borne up with another wall, & within that circuit a greene walk. Also, the castell greene containes half an aker.

Also, concernyng the late inhabited p'te of the castell being utterlie decayed as before: the gatehouse or entrie thereinto hath in either side a lodge; under that gate is a vawte w'ch seemes to have bene made for some privy waye into the towne but none dare search the ende of it. Upon the east side of the said gate a round tower, and from that a thicke wall of xxxiiii foote longe. At the ende of that another rounde tower, under which is a stronge prison house called Brehinock.† The roomes within this mayne building in brief be these: a hall of xlv foote brode with a chymney in it, having under it a lardge roome (with a chymney) called the coyning house, out of w'ch goeth a stayer into a walke called The Queen's Arbour, in the east corner where is a rounde turret, and at ech ende of the hall a tower; also, a chapple of xxiiii foote longe, and xvi foote brode; a great chamber (with a chymney) of xxxiiii foote longe, and xiiii foote brode; one other chamber (with a chymney) of xx foote square; one other roome for offices of xii foote longe & vii foote brode, with other small roomes, and a kitchen with iii chymneys. Also, within the circuit of these buildings, an ynnere warde or greene of lxx foote square having a well in it (*Pub. Record Office: Land Revenue Misc. Books*, vol. 288; taken from *Arch. Camb.*, 1903, VI, iii, 89–41).

The blocked east window of the chapel, which was placed in the south-east angle tower, was opened out in 1912 by the Assoc. for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments in the County of Pembroke. It appears to have been a fine four-light window of the Decorated period of which portions of the jambs and mouldings still remain; the tracery has disappeared. A small two-light window, with relics of later stone dressings, was also uncovered.

* Above Langum; it is mentioned by George Owen among the thirteen "roads" of Milford Haven.

† Brehinock: ? brenhinog, the king's tower.

HAVERFORDWEST: Parish of the HAMLET OF ST. MARTIN.

The castle was unsuccessfully besieged by Owen Glyndwr in 1405. During the Parliamentary troubles it was held for the king, but fell in 1645, and in 1648 Cromwell ordered its demolition.—Visited, 6th August, 1920.

Arch. Camb., 1876, IV, vii, 55; 1903, VI, iii, 39; 1922, VII, ii, 447.

[Illustrated (*Buck's view*), fig. 27.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

284. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.E.) Ded: St. Martin. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

The building consists of nave (75 feet by 27 feet), chancel (45 feet by 18 feet), south aisle (48 feet by 15 feet), north tower (17½ feet square), and south porch. It was originally a one-aisled church, a south aisle or chapel having been added in the 14th century. On the south side of the chancel are a 14th century triple sedilia and a piscina. On either side of the east window of the south aisle are the remains of niches; in the north-east angle is an aumbrey. The porch with its parvise is apparently of 14th century date. There is a hagioscope at the south-east corner of the lady chapel. The tower has a parapet above a corbel table, and is surmounted by a stone spire. The font is modern. On the north side of the chancel is a stone coffin lid bearing in relief a floriated cross.—Visited, 6th August, 1920.

Arch. Camb., 1922, VII, ii, 456.

NOTE.—The church of St. Martin is frequently termed “the castle church,” and it doubtless was used by the garrison and servitors after the suppression of services in the castle chapel. At some unknown period it became appropriate to the priory of St. Thomas (No. 296), to which it paid the sum of £10 per annum.

There existed a chantry altar within the church, probably in the south chapel, which may have been constructed expressly for the service. Nothing, however, is recorded of this foundation, except at the moment of its disappearance when the following certificate was drawn up:—

The parish of St. Martin in Haverford. There is within the said parish one chantry whereunto appertaineth and belongeth certain lands and tenements val. by a rental exhibited p.a. £1 8 6
Whereof in rent resolute to the King's majesty, as by the same rental 1 0
In the perpetuity of the incumbent, p.a. £1 7 6
Et valet ultra, p. ann. nil.

(*Pub. Record Office: Chantry Certificates.*)

In the year 1590 these chantry lands formed the subject of a suit in Chancery between Sir John Perrot and Thomas Folland of Haverfordwest, the former's petition alleging ownership of the lands, and ouster by the defendant. The defendant's answer denies the charges, and imputes vexatious proceedings by Sir John, who has caused him, being a poor man, to be in danger of having lain long in prison.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

285. *A House of Black Friars* formerly existed in the town of Haverfordwest, the site being specifically fixed by Fenton (*Tour*, p. 207) as “in the Bridge Street,” in the parish of St. Martins. Leland's note runs:—“In Haverford town thre paroch chirches [St. Martins, St. Marys, St. Thomas], one of them without the toune in the suburb, Blak Freres within the toune” (*Itinerary*, ed. 1906, p. 63). Of this establishment not a vestige can now be traced.

There can be little doubt that this house of Black Friars is the same as that referred to in an *Inq. quod damnum* of the 1st Richard II (A.D. 1377), when evidence was given of a grant of a rent of £4 5s. 6d. in Haverford by Richard Laghan to a chaplain to read divine service daily in the chapel of the Holy Trinity on Haverford Bridge (*in capella S'te Trinitatis super pontem de Haverford*). Seventeen years later (1394) the same king granted a licence to the Friars Preachers of Haverford in Wales to alienate certain lands in mortmain. The properties specified are half a burgage in Haverford lying between the half burgage of Thomas Textour, on the one side, and the burgage of Philip Clerk on the other, granted by Robert Niger; all his land, etc., in Haverford lying between the house of John Clerk towards the south and extending along the King's way (*via regia*) to the water called Gledy [Cled dau], granted by Adam Lomb; half a burgage in Haverford lately held by John Clerk lying between the land of the friars and that of Adam Scedelok, granted by Richard de Excestre. The friars may hold the lands for the enlargement of their house and close (*British Museum, Campbell Charters*, xxiv, 5. See *Catalogue of MSS. relating to Wales in the British Museum* (Owen), p. 627).

The house was surrendered to the crown on the 2nd September, 30 Hen. VIII (1538), the deed of surrender being signed by Lewys Johns prior, Morris Johns, and by friars Hugh Says, Ric. Wade, Roger Rogers, John Baker and David Perkyn.

In a return of dissolved houses of friars “which have no substance of lead, save only some of them have small gutters,” is included the Black Friars of Hereford [recte Haverford]; and, finally, amongst the Land Revenue Records is the following entry of the bells which formed part of the spoil at the closing of the house: “The late friar house of Hav'fordwest. Also rec[eived] there one Bell and delivered to Hugh Harris to be con[veyed] to Brystoll . . .”

Lewis (*Top. Dict. Wales*) says: “The house of the Friars Preachers originally occupied the site on which the Black Horse Inn in Bridge St. was subsequently built: its founder and the exact time of its erection are unknown, but it was in existence prior to the time of Richard II, in whose reign

HAVERFORDWEST: Parish of the HAMLET OF ST. MARTIN.

the grant of a burgage for the enlargement of the house was confirmed. To this establishment bishop Hoton [or Haughton] left £10, and his successor bishop John Gilbert bequeathed £100, with vestments, desiring also to be interred within its walls." And again, "Richard II honoured the town with his presence, and conferred upon it many valuable privileges. During his stay he confirmed a grant made by Robert Niger of a burgage in Haverfordwest to the Friars Preachers, which was the last public act of his reign." * Further, "By the last charter of James I [7 James I] it was enacted amongst other important things that the sites of the priory, the house of the Friars Preachers, the hall called Prior's Hall, the Prior's Marshes and the Friars' garden, situated within the limits and town, should for the future be esteemed part of the said town and county of the town of Haverford."

Skomer Island.†

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

286. *Harold Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 31 N.E. and S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 17''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 0''$).

An erect stone "about 8 feet high," 100 yards south-west of North Castle cliff in the north-east corner of the island (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

DIVISION I (HUT CIRCLES).

287. "The largest collection of hut circles I ever saw is grouped on Skomer Island, where they may be counted by hundreds, and many of them are surrounded by an enclosure marked out with single stones, containing about a quarter of an acre. In this yard or garden there is generally a small cairn. The number of these circles is so great, that if they had been inhabited at one and the same time, it would certainly have been necessary to import food from the mainland. I was informed by the boatmen that on the rock known as Midland in Jack Sound, there are one or two" (Laws, *Little England*, 1888, p. 15).

After a later visit Mr. Laws wrote that there had been digging in some of the huts, which had disclosed calcined clay flooring. "Among the *débris* I found an egg-shaped stone, artificially worked, and I think an amulet, but it had been knocked about with a hammer; it almost looked like a pounder" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, 71). The egg-shaped stone is now in the Tenby Museum.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

288. *The Neck Camp* (lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 56''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 45''$).

In the south-west corner of the island is a peninsula called The Neck, and at its furthest point is South Castle, an enclosure defended on three sides by steep cliffs, on the fourth by an artificial work of "a single line consisting of bank and ditch" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

289. *Rocking Stone*.

"A very imposing stone . . . still in full working order on Skomer Island; though not very large it stands high, somewhat pulpit fashion, in a sort of natural amphitheatre" (Laws, *Little England*, 33). "When the writer last visited Skomer, in 1886, he observed a small rocking-stone in the neighbourhood, which, however, he failed to find in 1898" (Laws, *Pem. Arch. Survey*).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

290. *Cairns*.

"Here are several small cairns" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*), not marked on the 6-inch Ordnance sheets.

291. *Stone Circle on The Neck*, (lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 5''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 20''$).

This is marked on the 6-inch sheet, but no reference is made to it by the late Edward Laws, F.S.A., who thoroughly examined the antiquities of the island in 1886 and 1898.

292. *North Castle*.

A cliff in the north-east corner of the island. "No fortification visible; the place probably named from the castellated appearance of the rocks" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

293. "Flint flakes found" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

* This is hardly correct, as the licence quoted above shows that Robert Niger's grant had been made prior to the year 1394, and Richard's reign did not terminate until 1399. There may have been a confirmation of the grant in the latter year, but it is not recorded on the patent rolls.

† On each of the few occasions when the Assistant Inspecting Officer attempted to visit Skomer Island he was driven back by bad weather. The accounts of the antiquities on the island are taken from printed sources.

HAVERFORDWEST : Parish of ST. MARY.

NOTE.—The parish of St. Mary contains some of the oldest domestic structures of Haverfordwest, and it is probable that its streets and courts are built upon the foundations, and occasionally incorporate some remains of the buildings of the medieval town. The house at the corner of High Street and Market Street stands upon an undercroft which may date from the 13th century. In the premises in High Street at present occupied by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, are the remains of an Early English window, and also a couple of carved stone mantelpieces bearing heraldic devices, both dating from the end of the 16th or commencement of the 17th century, of one of which we give an illustration from a sketch in

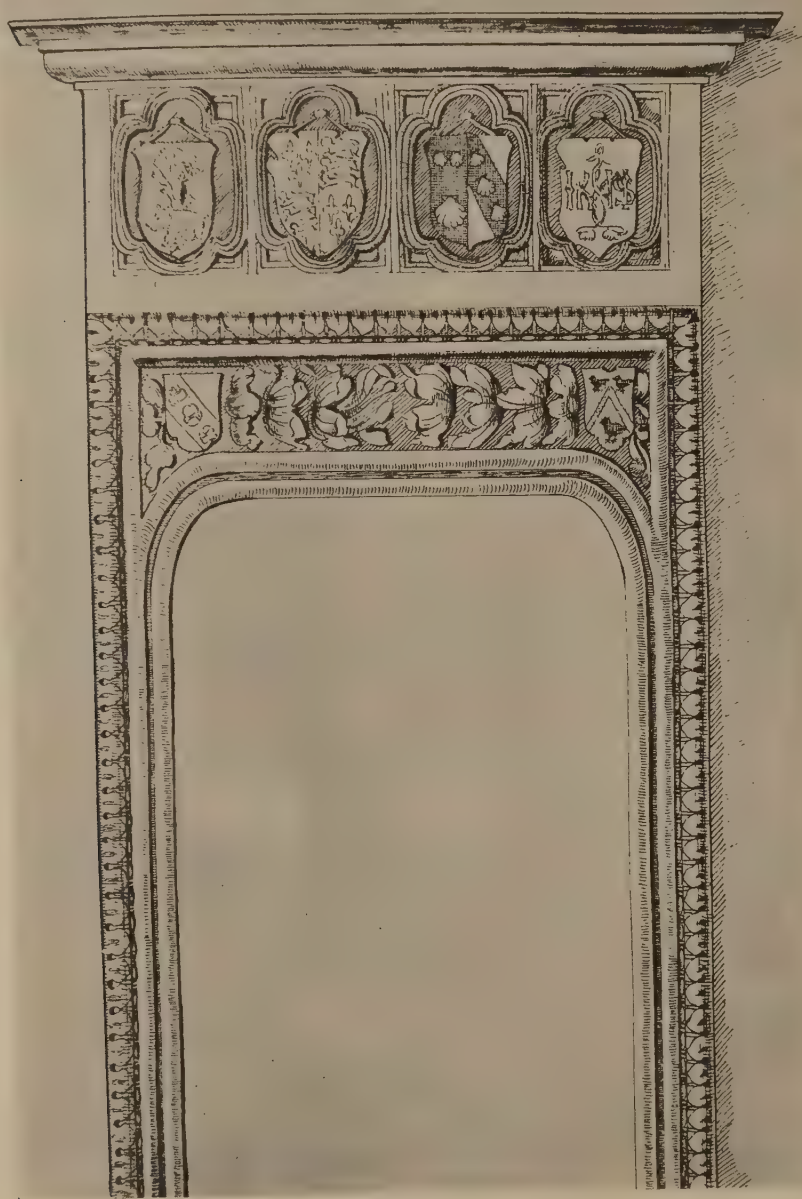


Fig. 116.

the National Library of Wales. To the west of St. Mary's church is a detached building known as the Record Office, at one time believed to have been the borough recorder's court; the basement chamber is rudely vaulted. The Old Town Hall was removed in 1891. It was a building of two stories with a basement, and stood above the north gateway into the churchyard. It is alluded to in a will of 1587 as containing three rooms, "the uppermost for keeping the sheire armor, the second for cleaning the same, and the vaulte or lower parte in my owne hande for a woode house."

Much interesting information respecting the medieval town is pleasantly recorded in Phillips and Warren's *History of Haverfordwest*, 1914.

HAVERFORDWEST: Parish of ST. MARY.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

294. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.E.). Ded: St. Mary the Virgin. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

The church, which for the greater part dates from the first half of the 13th century, is essentially an English structure containing no features that can in any way represent Welsh culture at that period. Its principal ecclesiastical attractions are an



Fig. 117.

antiquities of St. Mary's Haverfordwest by Mr. F. J. Warren (1914).

[Illustration of bench-end, fig. 118.]

Early English arcade and a late Perpendicular clerestory and roof. Though it stands next to the cathedral church as unquestionably the noblest ecclesiastical edifice in the county, it appears to have exercised hardly any influence upon the religious and social life of the district. Its history is well told in a volume entitled *The History and An-*

HAVERFORDWEST: Parish of the HAMLET OF ST. THOMAS.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

295. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.E.). Ded: St. Thomas the Martyr. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

This church, with the exception of the tower, is modern. The tower (21 feet by 19 feet), of 13th-century date, consists of three storeys, the lowest is plain vaulted. There are the usual corbel table and battlements. On the west front of the second storey is a stone displaying a crucifix with two attendant figures, much weathered. At the north-east angle is a polygonal turret. The tower openings have been modernised.

Against the interior west wall is a broken monumental slab found under the pavement of the east end of the church in 1853-4 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1856, III, ii, 282, *ill.*). It bears a floriated cross, above which is a much-defaced monkish head in relief. The inscription reads: + : RICARD : LE PAVMER : GIT : ICI : DEV : DE SAALME EIT MERCI : +. Of 14th century date; it bears signs of interference.—Visited, 5th July, 1920.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 209).

[Illustration of inscribed slab, fig. 51.]

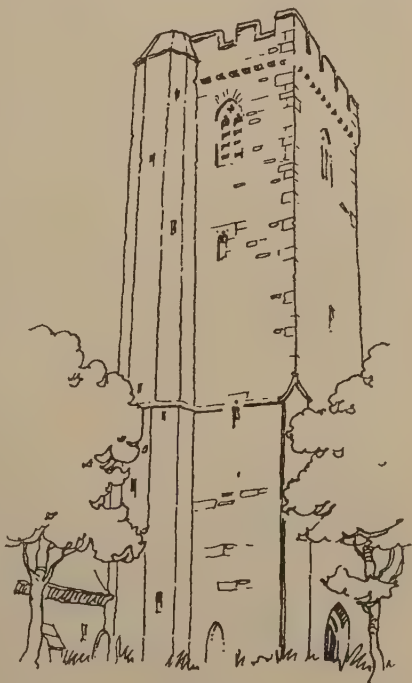


Fig. 119.

HAVERFORDWEST: Parish of the HAMLET OF ST. THOMAS.

296. *The Augustinian Priory of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.E.).

The ruins of a small house of Austin canons occupy a pleasant spot on the banks of the Cleddau, about half a mile below the town of Haverford. A conventual establishment was founded here about the year 1200 by Robert de Haverford, a knight in the train of William Marshall, the great earl of Pembroke (d. 1219). The priory

HAVERFORDWEST PRIORY

PEMBROKESHIRE.

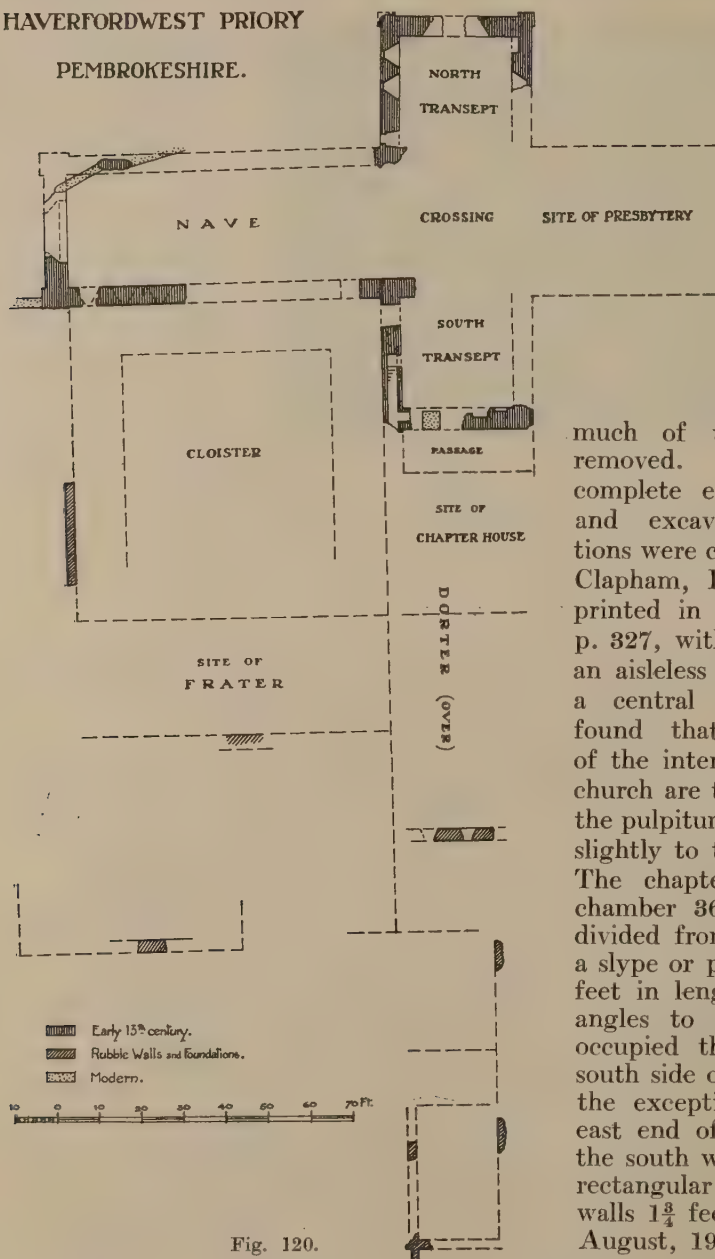


Fig. 120.

appears to have been of the ordinary type of Augustinian houses, with the different buildings arranged around a small garth, the church being placed on the north side. All the buildings have disappeared, but much of the church was standing in 1744 when Buck made a sketch of the ruins, which we reproduce. Since that date

much of the material has been removed. In 1922 careful but incomplete exploration of the ruins and excavation of the foundations were carried out by Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., whose report is printed in *Arch. Camb.* for 1921, p. 327, with plan. The church was an aisleless cruciform building, with a central tower. Mr. Clapham found that the "only remains of the internal arrangements of the church are those of the north end of the pulpitum" which were uncovered slightly to the west of the crossing. The chapter house, a rectangular chamber 36 feet by 18½ feet, was divided from the south transept by a slype or passage. The frater, 61½ feet in length, was placed at right angles to the chapter house, and occupied the entire length of the south side of the cloister garth, with the exception of a passage at the east end of it. "Projecting from the south wall was the frater pulpit, rectangular in form and enclosed by walls 1¾ feet thick."—Visited, 17th August, 1922.

NOTE.—The temporalities of the Priory were granted at the dissolution to Roger Barlow, whose son John Barlow, about the year 1565, mortgaged the property to Sir John Perrott, "as also the manor of Hubberston, and divers other lands and tenements in the county of Pembroke." Barlow, however, refused to hand over the deeds of the property, as alleged in a petition by Sir John Perrott to the then Lord Chancellor (Sir Nicholas Bacon). The defendant answered that the original grant was to Roger and Thomas Barlow, the latter at a later date releasing all his right and title to his brother Roger, from whom the property in question descended to the defendant. He, "to the intent to have the good will of the complainant did by deed indented exchange the said site and demesnes, being near to the house of the said complainant" for other lands. (*Pub. Record Office: Chancery Proceedings, Series II, Bundle 140, No. 80*). The issue of the proceedings has not been followed.

About the same period another suit respecting the site of the manor and mansion house of the dissolved priory "and one dubinge mill" is recorded (*ib.*, *Bundle 138, No. 79*).

[Illustrated (Buck's view), fig. 31.]

HAVERFORDWEST: Parish of the HAMLET OF ST. THOMAS.

297. *The Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen* (27 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 32''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 35''$).

These ruins, consisting only of part of the north wall of a small building that was lighted with three lancet openings, stand in the grounds of a modern house named Bryn Merlin. They form part of an outhouse. The history of this little chapel is altogether unknown.—Visited, 27th May, 1920.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

298. *Lady Well* (27 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 21''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 57''$).

This well probably belonged to the Augustinian priory. It is in a sad state of neglect.—Visited, 24th May, 1920.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

299. *Castle Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 S.E.).

Two adjoining fields, doubtless originally one, immediately south of Bethany farm-house. The construction of the Great Western Railway, which runs through them, has destroyed any earthwork standing therein. (Tithe Survey, Nos. 145, 148.) In the adjoining field to the north-east is a standing stone which may be a survival.—Visited, 27th August, 1920.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

300. *Coins: Medieval*. A “brass coin from the churchyard of St. Thomas” was exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1864. Its present location is unknown (*Arch. Camb.*, 1864, III, x, 363).

Many coins, ranging in date from Henry III to William III, have been found from time to time in the burial ground of St. Thomas's. A list is given in *Little England* (pp. 390–1).

Parish of HAYSCASTLE.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

301. *Barnard's Hill Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 16''$; long. $5^{\circ} 1' 26''$).

A tumulus, lying about 600 yards south of Barnard's Hill. It presents no appearance of having been disturbed, so far as the bramble and gorse-grown surface permits of examination. It has a height of 10 feet, and base circumference of about 180 feet. Both this mound and that of Rhyndaston Fawr (No. 302) are within 100 yards of an early road or trackway, which passes through the parish from east to west, a continuation of ‘the Causeway’ of Camrose parish (see No. 111), whilst Hayscastle Tump (No. 303) stands close to it.—Visited, 20th September, 1920.

302. *Rhyndaston Fawr Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 34''$; long. $5^{\circ} 3' 36''$).

About 300 yards north-west of the farm-house of Rhyndaston Fawr, in a field known as ‘Tump,’ are the remains of a rifled tumulus. Its original height may have been from 10 to 12 feet ; its circumference at base 120 feet. “Some very fine bronze age urns were discovered when it was destroyed” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, c. 1900).—Visited, 29th September, 1920.

303. *Hayscastle Tump* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 17''$; long. $5^{\circ} 2' 53''$).

This tumulus, which, when perfect, must have been a fine example of its class, stands at the crossing of four roads, the one running due west being marked on the 6 inch Ord. sheet as a “Roman Road.” Although the tumulus has been much disturbed it still has a height of 12 feet with a base circumference of 150 feet. An opening has been cut into its eastern slope, which has exposed, at a depth of about 6 feet, the massive covering stone of a probable cist, but does not seem to have disturbed it. A not very likely suggestion has been made that “this fine tump, at the head of a so-called Roman road, was apparently originally constructed for military purposes and then converted into a burial ground” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). The adjoining field to the east is known as Parc y Twmpath (Tithe Schedule, No. 828).—Visited, 29th September, 1920.

Parish of HAYSCASTLE.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

304. *West Ford Ring* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 26''$; long. $4^{\circ} 59' 0''$).

This well-preserved circular enclosure is placed 200 yards north of Nant y Coy brook, at this point the boundary between the parishes of Haycastle and Trefgarn. The enclosure occupies a level plateau from which on the south the ground falls sharply to the brook. The surrounding bank measures 180 yards. This bank increases in height towards the north-west to about 4 feet, it then falls about 7 feet to a ditch, 5 feet wide, having a bank in front as high as the inner bank, with an exterior fall of 3 feet to the natural level. To the north-east the bank is inconsiderable. The entrance, about 10 feet in width, is to the east. The bank on either side of the entrance is incurved for a length of 10 feet.—Visited, 5th May, 1921.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (RECTANGULAR CAMPS).

305. *Ford Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 54''$; long. $4^{\circ} 58' 59''$).

About half a mile north-west of the hamlet of Ford is a small earthwork, 80 feet by 60 feet, having slightly rounded angles. This rectangular enclosure the 6 inch Ordnance sheet marks as a "Roman Camp." The thicket of thorns about 100 yards to the east is styled "Site of a Roman Villa."

The earthwork occupies rising ground above the southern bank of the Western Cleddau (here the boundary between the parishes of Haycastle and St. Dogwells) with a north-westerly slope. The banks are composed of loose stones and soil, and, where fairly perfect, have a summit width of 3 feet. On the south side the bank rises to a height of from 4 feet to 5 feet, and falls 7 feet to an exterior ditch, now much filled up all round the enclosure. The remainder of the rampart averages 4 feet in height, with a fall of some 5 feet to 6 feet to the ditch. Apparently there were two entrances, certainly one to the south-east, and possibly one to the west. The width may have been 10 feet.—Visited, 5th May, 1921.

NOTE.—Fenton describes this site as "the remains of a small earthwork . . . having an entrance into it from two opposite sides, as if it had been intersected by a road." Its inner surface showed great inequalities, which led him to suppose that buildings of some kind had stood there formerly. It certainly could not be regarded as a strong post from its inconsiderable size and situation, lying rather low, which inclined him to think it rather of Roman than British construction (*Tour*, 333).

So far as is known, no excavation has been made, nor is the discovery of any kind of remains within the enclosure recorded. The author of *Little England beyond Wales* observes of the site: "The small earthwork discovered by Fenton might, in my opinion, be of any age from neolithic to medieval" (p. 39).

- 305A. "*Roman Villa*." 100 yards east of the camp just noticed, is what is termed on the 6 inch Ord. sheet, "Site of a Roman Villa." The designation has doubtless been taken from Fenton's account, which is as follows:—"In the month of December, 1806, a labourer employed in casting down an old hedge found a great number of bricks, proved afterwards, from their peculiar form and ornament, to be Roman; and stones which, on examination, seemed to have been in contact with fire. This induced him to dig deeper, when he came to a pit of an oblong square, lined on each side with stone and mortar, about 8 feet long, and near 6 feet high; from each of the side walls there were two flues springing up to the surface of the ground, elevated to about forty-five degrees. The mouth of the flues . . . were worked round with fluted Roman brick of about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. There was a great quantity of ashes turned up, appearing to be of culm and wood." After a personal visit to the spot, he adds, "I need not hesitate a moment to pronounce it a bath, part of a Roman villa." In 1886, Mr. Laws, F.S.A., of Tenby, visited the site, accompanied by the tenant, who, "without any hesitation took me to the spot where the pit, or bath, had been discovered. There was not much to see except certain marked inequalities in the ground, but the farmer told me that in summer some of these were always bright green in the driest weather, others looked brown and burnt even in wet years. I picked up a few fragments of brick, too small to show whether they were Roman or recent, and I saw a great deal of stone lying about which had been exposed to the action of fire" (*Little England*, p. 39).

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Fenton was familiar with Roman remains, and his evidence may be accepted. Without further excavation it is impossible to say whether the building was a hypocausted dwelling-house or a military bath-house. If the latter, the fort to which it belonged may have lain in the higher ground to the south and been obliterated by the plough.*

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

306. *Castell Haidd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 20''$; long. $5^{\circ} 3' 30''$).

Closely adjoining the parish church is a somewhat ruined mound, with its surrounding ditch now much choked up. The mound, which has a height of some 20 feet, is heavily clothed with vegetation. There are no present appearances of a bailey, though it may be occupied by the buildings of a neighbouring farm.—Visited, 29th September, 1920.

NOTE.—The Welsh name *Castell Haidd*, Barley Castle, would seem to have been evolved out of the English Hay or Hays castle, from a confused notion that the place owed its name to some kind of agricultural produce. Hay or Hey is probably a personal name, and the whole may mean no more than the castle of Hay or Hey. George Owen, referring to it about 1594, spells it as Haycastell. Halliwell (*Dict. Archaic Words*) under *haw* (a variant of *hay*) gives that word the meaning of yard or enclosure, adding that Chaucer uses it for a churchyard; in connection with which the proximity of the mound to the church at Haycastle may possess some significance. The meaning usually given to *hay* or *haia*, a hedge, hardly seems to be distinctive enough to account for Haycastle, and the same may be said of the secondary meaning of *hay* as an enclosure.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

307. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.W.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dewisland.

This building, a much restored structure, consists of nave (37 feet by 18 feet), chancel (16 feet by 11 feet 6 in.) and bell-cote above western gable. The chancel arch is rounded; it has a width of only 5 feet, with every appearance of having been constructed at a later period when the east wall (which is 3 feet thick) was cut through, and the chancel added. The windows are square with wooden frames. The font is of the cushion type; it has been refaced and spoilt. The bowl is now $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches square externally; the entire height is 29 inches. One of the modern roof beams is dated 1811.—Visited, 29th September, 1920.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORICAL OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

308. *Parc carreg*.

- (i) (16 S.W.) a field near Haycastle. Tithe Schedule, No. 551.
 (ii) (") " on Pant gignog. " " No. 581A.
 (iii) (") " near Stoopier Mill. " " No. 655.

These names are derived, the last almost certainly, from natural outcrops of rock.

309. *Castle Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 29''$; long. $5^{\circ} 4' 25''$).

This is a field close to Taskarston. There are now no indications of a defensive position, but the name renders it probable that one has existed here, or in the immediate neighbourhood. Tithe schedule, No. 551.

* In the course of a further examination of this site on the 14th March, 1924, when the surface of the ground was clear of vegetation and the soil in the adjoining field had been turned over by the plough, several pieces of slate roofing tiles of distinctly Roman appearance were picked up, of which we append an illustration. There can be no doubt that a Roman building of some description has occupied the site.

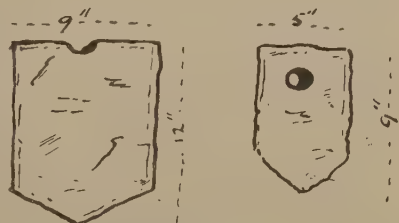


Fig. 120A.

Parish of HAYSCASTLE.

310. *Holy Lake* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.W.).

The two fields next east to Barnard's Hill tumulus (No. 301) are so named in the Tithe Schedule (Nos. 33, 140), but for what reason is unknown. Both fields are boggy.—Visited, 5th May, 1921.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

311. *Flint Axe-head*. In the Tenby Museum is a polished flint axe-head found in Newhouse park. The stone has a length of 9 inches and a breadth of 3 inches; the cutting edge is perfect, the butt-end slightly damaged.—Seen, 12th October, 1921.312. *Urns*. Enquiries have failed to discover "some very fine bronze age urns" which are said (*Pem. Arch. Survey*) to have been found in Rhyndaston Fawr tumulus (No. 302).

Parish of HENRY'S MOAT.*

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

313. *Dyffryn Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 9''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 26''$).

This "Circle," so styled on the Ord. sheet, stands on the farm of Dyffryn, on the right bank of the Syfynwy stream, within a mile of Rosebush railway station. It is locally known as "Garn Ochr."† So far as the overgrowth permits of examination, the monument appears to be the circumference of a ruined tumulus. It now displays a circle of thirteen low stones, the diameter of which is 65 feet. With three exceptions the stones are of the size usually forming the base of tumuli. Three are taller; one is 5 feet above the level, another 4 feet above it, a third (which is prostrate) is 4 feet long. Beginning at the south and working eastward the distances between the stones are—1 to 2, 7.5 feet; 2 to 3, 9 feet; 3 to 4 (the east stone, 4 feet high), 9 feet; 4 to 5, 24 feet; 5 to 6, 10.5 feet; 6 to 7 (the north stone, 5 feet high), 12 feet; 7 to 8, 6 feet; 8 to 9 (the prostrate stone) 12 feet; 9 to 10, 12 feet; 10 to 11, 15 feet; 11 to 12 (slightly inside the circle, and evidently not *in situ*), 4 feet; 12 to 13, 16 feet; 13 to 1, 15 feet. Within the circle is a heap of smaller stones and soil, having a present height of about 2 feet. Twelve yards to the north-east are three *meini hirion*, one erect (4 feet) and two fallen, which appear to be the supporters of the buried cromlech; the latter were upstanding within living memory. At a distance of some 700 yards, in a field called *Parc maen hir* in the Tithe Schedule (Nos. 434–5), is another standing stone—the Budloy stone, and at a distance of some 30 yards to the south-east is another prostrate monolith. The Budloy stone is 7 feet above ground, and is said to be worked "with a tool on the western side, which is towards the Dyffryn circle" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1911, VI, xi, 298). The markings, however, are somewhat indefinite. The name *Parc y Pist*, 'field of the posts,' was used to designate the site by one aged inhabitant. The site should receive careful exploration.—Visited, 25th September, 1914.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

314. *Holmus Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 53''$).

About 300 yards to the south-east of Holmus farm-house are three prostrate and partially buried stones. These were erect within living memory, and are reported to have been the supporting stones of a cromlech, the capstone of which was "fired"

* *Henry* is locally pronounced *Hendry*. It has been suggested that the English name is a mistranslation of the Welsh one, and that the *hendref* of the Welsh name was meant to distinguish the place from *New Moat* (Owen's *Pem.*, 404, n. 16).

† The name *Garn Ochr* is, doubtless, also a distortion. The second word is probably a personal name—the cairn of so-and-so—and it may be suggested that if the cairn is erected over a Celt, the name is *Uther* (as in *Uther Pendragon*); if a Norseman it might be *Other*.

to furnish building material. To the east of the stones, and 200 yards distant, is a stone in the hedge on the side of a lane, which may have been connected with the cromlech. Two stones, probably taken from the cromlech, have been placed as rubbing posts for cattle in fields on either side of the same lane.—Visited, 25th September, 1923.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

315. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 37''$).

An oval enclosure, 180 feet by 150, surrounded by an earthen bank, now 2 to 3 feet high, and by an outer ditch, which in places is 4 feet deep, and in others has almost disappeared. On the west side the earthwork has been obliterated by the high-road.—Visited, 19th September, 1914.

316. *Tufton Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 52''$).

A small circular enclosure about 100 feet in diameter, 300 yards north-east of Tufton village. It has almost disappeared under cultivation, the bank being now practically level with the surrounding surface. It is seen at its best on the south-west, where the bank may be about 1 foot high. The ditch is practically filled up. The entrance was probably at the point where the present high-road impinges upon the enclosure. A long narrow field, called *Llain y Castell* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 151), divided by many lateral fences, stretches northward from the earthwork.—Visited, 15th September, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

317. *Henry's Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 43''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 35''$).

Immediately north of the parish church is a fine mound, which is marked on the Ord. sheet as 'Tumulus.' It rises to a height of some 15 feet, and has a summit diameter of 35 feet; it has a slight depression in the centre. The ditch is best seen towards the west; on the east side it has almost disappeared (if it ever existed) in the steep slope of the hill. The bailey may have originally taken in the camp (No. 315 above), in which case the castle enclosure was of unusual extent; the two earthworks are now quite separate.—Visited, 29th September, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

318. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.). Ded: St. Brynach. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

The church consists of a small nave, chancel, south transept, north porch, and western bell-cote. A few ancient features were retained in the restoration of 1884. On either side of the low pointed chancel arch are two projecting corbels which supported the rood beam. In the chancel is a plain piscina with circular bowl and drain; also a portion of a slab upon which is carved a plain incised cross within a circle. The font is of the cushion type; the basin (21 inches square externally and 16 inches internally, 13 inches deep), slopes off to a circular shaft on a square base, the total height being 32 inches. In the churchyard are the base of a cross, and a boulder which is locally said to have been a fragment of a cromlech.—Visited, 24th September, 1914.

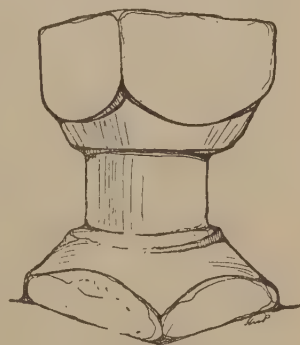


Fig. 121.

319. *St. Brynach's Chapel and Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 35''$).

About three-quarters of a mile north-east of the parish church are the ruins of a small well-chapel dedicated to St. Brynach—a name which was anglicised as Bernard. The chapel has long since fallen into ruin, and is now

Parish of HENRY'S MOAT.

hardly traceable. Fenton thus refers to the well—"Cross over a small brook to Brynach's Well, a redundant spring close to the ruins of an old chapel, having an upright rude stone pitched on end near it, rudely marked with a cross"* (*Tour*, p. 355). The spring still flows strongly, protected by a modern masonry hood. Adjoining are traces of the well-chamber; a hedge now separates the well from the site of the chapel. The site itself is a wilderness of undergrowth in which vestiges of foundations can be dimly traced. The little chapel may have had a length of about 30 feet.—Visited, 25th September, 1914.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

320. *St. Mary's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 55''$).

This well stands at the side of an early roadway (marked on the Ord. sheet as a 'Roman Road'), in the south corner of the parish, where it adjoins that of Maenclochog. The strong spring is protected by a few mountain boulders. The well still goes by the name of St. Mary's Well, and the adjoining cottage to the south-west is known as "Ffynnon Fair."—Visited, 29th September, 1914.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

- 320A. *Circle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 11''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 26''$).

Of this circle, which is marked on the Ordnance sheet as lying immediately north-east of B.M. 669, no stones appear above ground, but a small patch of green-sward stands out on the fern-covered common. Visited, 25th September, 1914.

321. *Garreg Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 26''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 40''$).

This is a striking natural outcrop of white quartz stone which gives its name to a cottage built near it.—Visited, 29th September, 1914.

322. *Pen y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 0''$).

The name of a farmhouse possessing no features of interest other than the name.—Visited, 25th September, 1914.

Parish of HERBRANDSTON.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

323. *Hill Park Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 34''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 0''$).

A boulder standing on a field styled Hill Park in the Tithe Schedule (No. 85), about 500 yards due south of Herbrandston parish church. The stone is about 56 inches above the soil, 20 inches wide, and faces south-west. At its base, and largely covered with soil, is a prostrate stone of apparently similar dimensions, suggesting that both are parts of a cromlech that has been dismantled.—Visited, 28th July, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

324. *Cliff Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 24''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 48''$).

On a field belonging to South Hook farm, called Castle field in the Tithe Schedule (No. 53), the old 1 in. Ordnance map marks a camp which has been practically obliterated by recent military operations. It appears to have been one of the many promontory castles, with a bank some 150 feet in length, slight remains of which it is possible to trace. More cannot be said with certainty.—Visited, 28th July, 1920.

* It is not improbable that the rude slab bearing a cross now preserved in the parish church (No. 318) is the stone referred to by Fenton.

325. *The Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 53''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 28''$).

The discovery of this fine cliff castle is primarily due to the Tithe Survey Schedule where the name of the field in which it is placed, Rath Park, is preserved (Tithe Schedule, No. 60). The position is the usual—a small headland jutting out into the sea is defended by a strong curved rampart and ditch. The chord of the arc measures 150 feet. From the level of the enclosure the bank rises 10 feet and drops 20 feet to the 10 feet wide ditch, the latter has a counterscarp of 10 feet, largely excavated out of the rock. The entrance is at the north-west end of the bank; it has evidently been much narrowed by falls of the cliffs; its present width averages 6 feet. An interesting feature of this camp is the clear trace of a path to the sea level. As viewed from the lighthouse of Great Castle Head, the track shows undoubted signs of scarping, and, though broken in places, its course is practically continuous; it is not visible from certain parts of the camp.—Visited, 28th July, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

326. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.E.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

This church, which was held by the priory of St. Thomas at Haverfordwest, consists of nave (36 feet by 17 feet), chancel (23 feet by 15 feet) with recesses on north and south sides, north and south porches ($9\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet respectively), and western tower (19 feet by 17 feet). The roof and



Fig. 122A.

windows are modern with the exceptions noted. In the south wall of the chancel are a blocked priest's door, a single light trefoil-headed window, and a plain piscina; in the north wall an aumbry, and a similar single light. The choir recesses are lit by single trifoliated lights; in the south recess is an effigy noted below. The chancel arch is pointed, and without capitals. Above the south door, immediately beneath the hammer beams, is a corbel with a mitred head, and in a similar position above the north door is a crowned female head. The north porch has been converted into a vestry, and a single light inserted in the blocked entrance. The roof is a plain vault. The south door has a pointed arch. Between the north door and the chancel is a low recess which, previous to the restoration of 1904, contained the effigy now placed in the chancel. Between the north porch and the tower a shallow modern bay has been thrown out.

Parish of HERBRANDSTON.

The nave windows were renewed at the restoration. The tower is now of two storeys; between the years 1740 and 1770, its third stage, with battlements and corbel table, were removed. A sketch plan in the register of 1740 shows the tower as then intact, while the bell frame bears the date 1770. A turret of 35 stairs in the south-west angle ends abruptly, and the roof is now tiled. The ground storey, which has a pointed vault, has no exterior door; it is lit by a modern two-light window to the west. A pointed arch connects it with the nave. It is lighted by plain slits. On the east gable of the nave is an empty sanctus bell-cote; the sketch of 1740 shows the bell in position. The font basin is a modern copy of that in Rudbaxton church (No. 918); it is mounted on a circular shaft, 48 inches in circumference and 17 inches high, with a square base. The effigy now in the south choir recess is much worn. Fenton refers to it as "a plain stone in the chancel, bearing an embossed head of a priest, without date or inscription" (*Tour*, p. 178). It shows a face in relief on a cushion, and beneath it apparently a sword. The effigy, which may be assigned to the 14th century, is probably that of a knight.—Visited, 28th July, 1920.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

327. *Chapel Field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 45''$; long. $5^{\circ} 4' 38''$).

On this field, which belongs to South Hook Farm, one mile south-east of the parish church, and is approached by a narrow lane that in places retains some cobble stones, are traces of grass-covered foundations, which point to some small structure having stood here. Tithe Schedule, No. 51.—Visited, 28th July, 1920.

328. *Mun's Mouth* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 31''$; long. $5^{\circ} 5' 30''$).

At this place, according to Fenton (*Tour*, p. 178), "in a small creek at the bottom of the little dingle, whose edges this straggling village occupies, it is said the Flemings first landed, and it is remarked that there are more foreign hereditary customs kept up here than in any other part of Roos. There can hardly be a doubt of Herbrandt, who, in the scrambling partition of the country, seized this part and gave it its name, being a Fleming."

Parish of HODGESTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

329. *Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 31''$; long. $4^{\circ} 50' 59''$).

This is a square enclosure (60 feet by 60), a few yards west of the parish church. The moat which surrounds it still contains water on three sides, the fourth is much overgrown. A small building stood within the moat until about the year 1870 when it was removed.—Visited, 18th May, 1922.

NOTE.—A small, probably mesne, manor of Hodgeston certainly existed in the medieval period, but its history is practically a blank. There is no appearance of a baronial mound in the parish, but this feature may be represented by the moated mansion noticed above. In 1408 Henry Malenfant and Thomas Sturmyn are described as "lords of Hodgeston" and true patrons of the free chapel of the same (Episcopal Registers).

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

330. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.E.). Ded: unknown. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

The church consists of chancel ($30\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet), nave (31 feet by 14 feet), west tower (13 feet square), and north porch. Its earliest parts are the nave and tower. The chancel was rebuilt in the first half of the 14th century, possibly under the direct impulse of bishop Henry Gower (1328–1347), as has been suggested by Dr. E. A. Freeman. It has a triple sedilia and double piscina of decorated work; these are flanked on either side by stone benches. The windows are modern restorations. In the south-west angle are the rood stairs, whilst two corbels which supported the rood beam are *in situ* on the west side of the plain pointed chancel arch.

The nave is plainly vaulted; at the east end of the vault are the remains of a vanished bell-cote. In the north wall is a blocked pointed doorway; to the right of the south doorway is a stoup recess. The tower is of four storeys, the two lowest being vaulted; the ground chamber is entered only from the church. Instead of a battlement a plain corbelled parapet. On the north side of the tower is the turret stair, rising clear of the parapet. The ground storey is lighted by a modern window which has been inserted above the still remaining original loop. The second and third storeys are lighted by slits; the bell-chamber has to the east a double window with circular heads, and to the west a double light with square hood.



Fig. 123.



Fig. 124.

The font bowl (27 inches square externally, and 20 inches internally, with a depth of $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches) is of cushion type; the east and west faces each bear a cross of quasi-early form. The bowl stands upon a circular shaft and square chamfered base; marks of a cover are visible.

In 1851 the entire building was in "a state of extreme dilapidation, the windows being blocked and partially destroyed, and the roof in a condition of complete decay." It has been well restored. The bell, still in use, bears the legend + SANCTA + MARIA + ORA + PRO + NOBIS +. It dates from the mid-15th century. — Visited, 18th May, 1922.

Arch. Camb., 1852, II, iii, 185; 1880, IV, xi, 341; 1881, IV, xii, 240, *ill.*; Glynne, *Notes*; *ib.*, 1886, V, iii, 60; Laws, *Little England*, p. 385–6, *ill.*

[Illustration of font, fig. 48, vi.]

Parish of **HODGESTON.**

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

331. *Hodgeston Hill Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 16''$; long. $4^{\circ} 50' 1''$).

About 20 yards south-west of Carew Beacon (No. 117), and on the south side of the Ridgeway, is the site of a vanished tumulus, respecting which the following remarks appear in *Arch. Camb.* (1851, II, ii, 293):—

“One [tumulus] . . . had been opened about thirty years ago [1826], . . . and a skeleton found; and it appeared to have been so, as there was a depression in the middle, from which stones were said to have been removed away.”

Parish of **HUBBERSTON.**

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

332. *Long Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 20''$; long. $5^{\circ} 3' 8''$).

On a field known as Long Stone (Tithe Schedule, No. 5), half a mile due north of the parish church of Hubberston (now in the civil parish of Hakin), is a standing stone, 72 inches above ground. Prostrate at its base, and largely hidden in the soil, are vestiges of two similar stones; one of these was standing when the monument was visited for the survey of the county (c. 1890). A cromlech would seem to have stood on this spot, of which the stones were doubtless part.—Visited, 27th July, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

333. *The Parish Church.*

See under the Parish of Hakin, No. 273 *ante*.

Parish of **HUNDLETON.**

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

334. *Dry Barrows Tumuli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 30''$; long. $4^{\circ} 58' 0''$).

A group of at least six circular mounds, known as the Orielson Barrows (Burrows on the 6 in. Ord. sheet), about half a mile north-west of Orielson mansion. Five are in one field, and one in the next field north of the high road. The largest has a base circumference of some 350 feet and a height of 10 feet; the remainder are slightly smaller. Five are grass-grown, and the sixth has been ploughed over, revealing a small quantity of white quartz stones.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

NOTE.—Fenton's account of this group is interesting. He says:—“Dry Burrows, a furzy moor covered with tumuli, the largest group I ever recollect to have seen in this county, as the spot never seems to have undergone cultivation since those sepulchral mounds were raised over the ashes of the heroes they cover. In a few of the fields near, which for ages have felt the influence of the plough, and are intersected by fences in different directions, several others, originally part of the same cluster before the land was enclosed and reclaimed, though now considerably lowered and softened down, are discoverable, as if it had been the principal mausoleum of the early inhabitants of this country, it being very unusual in any other part of it to see so many together” (*Tour*, p. 392).

A few months after the publication of Fenton's *Tour* containing the above extract the historian's son John wrote to his father an account of his excavation of the Orielson tumuli, of which the following is an extract:—“30th September, 1811. Opened one of the tumuli on Dry Barrows near Orielson . . . discovered large and well-formed kist: cover stone 4 feet long, 3 feet wide and 6 inches thick, depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet . . . human bones, partly burnt . . . charcoal . . . bits of coal. . . no weapon, urn, or any ornament found in this barrow. Field called ‘Hangman's Field.’—1st October: In another barrow no kist, but interment had been made in most irregular manner. Bones had been first burnt on surface of natural soil, and afterwards collected in four different heaps . . . immense quantities of charcoal, mixed with a much greater proportion of new and hard coal.—5th October: Opened centre tumulus . . . urn reversed filled with bones and ashes deposited in a kist of clay not much larger than the urn.—7th October: Opened another tumulus . . . another reversed urn a little larger and more ornamental than former . . . contained burnt bones with some earth and charcoal. Urn was $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 4 in. diameter at base, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the top” (*Tour*, Brecon edition).

Parish of HUNDLETON.

335. *Corston Beacon* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 32''$; long. $4^{\circ} 59' 20''$).

A prominent tumulus standing on a field called Beacon Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 408), about half a mile north-east of Corston House. It has a circumference of 90 feet, and a height of 6 feet. Its recent disturbance for road metal disclosed a construction of earth and stones. It is locally reported that when the disturbers came within sight of what appeared to be a cist operations were dropped.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

336. *Bowett Wood or Quoit's (?Coit's) Mill Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 7''$; long. $4^{\circ} 56' 5''$).

An earthwork situate in Bowett Wood immediately above Bowett Bridge, on the boundary between this parish and that of Monkton ; not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. The defence on three sides consists of precipitous descents to a stream which empties itself into Quoits Pill, and to a dingle through which runs the high road from Monkton to Hundleton village. To the south an earthen bank cuts off approach, thus marking off an area measuring 200 feet east to west and 180 feet north to south, now nearly covered with trees. This bank is fairly perfect ; it rises 6 feet and falls 10 feet to a ditch 15 feet wide. The entrance was at the west end.—Visited, 17th May, 1922.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

337. *Orielton* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E.).

A modern house, built on a site apparently occupied by successive residences from 1188, when Giraldus Cambrensis found Stephen Wiriet in possession, and the house “haunted by unclean spirits.” In 1583 the property passed by marriage to Sir Hugh Owen of Bodowen, Anglesey. His descendants remained at Orielton until 1809. The new proprietor built the present house.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

338. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E.).

The church is a modern building.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

339. *Penny Bridge** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 43''$; long. $4^{\circ} 57' 35''$).

In the west corner of a triangular field, about 500 yards west of Penny Bridge farm-house, stood until quite recently, a circle of stones not shown on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. The circle had been grubbed up when land-cleaning, before our Assist. Inspecting Officer heard of its existence. Upon his arrival at the site he found the twelve stones of which it was composed placed in a row against the hedge of the field. The tallest was 7 feet long by 2 feet square ; the rest were smaller. The circle had a diameter of some 30 feet, and occupied a slightly elevated position. So far as could be gathered no finds had been met with.—Visited, 12th May, 1922.

340. *Chapel Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E.).

A small hamlet in the south of the parish which in its name preserves the existence of the chapel of Crug Marren, a building in ruins in Fenton's time (*Tour*, p. 375). In 1259 it was appropriated to Monkton Priory church by Richard Carew, bishop of St. Davids.—Visited, 24th May, 1922.

341. *Cross Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 59''$; long. $4^{\circ} 59' 20''$).

A field belonging to Moreston Farm (Tithe Schedule, No. 265). The reason for the name is not apparent, but a closely adjacent field (lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 45''$; long. $4^{\circ} 59' 10''$; Tithe Schedule, No. 302) is also called Cross Park ; both names suggest the former presence of a cross in the neighbourhood.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

* Probably a folk transliteration into English of the Welsh *pen y bont*, bridge-head.

Parish of JEFFRESTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

342. *Beacon Hill Enclosure* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 19''$; long. $4^{\circ} 47' 20''$).

On the field known as Rath Park, near Beacon Hill House (Tithe Schedule, No. 348) is the faint outline of a circular enclosure. The rampart has a present height of only one foot above the surrounding level. The diameter of the enclosure is about 130 feet ; the entrance was to the west. The surrounding ditch has been filled up. To the north of the enclosure, and separated from it by a hedge, are the vestiges of a possible mound which local tradition asserts to have been the site of a beacon.—Visited, 25th May, 1915.

343. *Rath Hill Enclosure* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 14''$; long. $4^{\circ} 48' 14''$).

At the western corner of a field, known locally as ' Hill ' or ' Rath Hill,' (Tithe Schedule, No. 583) on which stands Cresselly school-house, is a circular earthwork which is not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. Although reduced in size by cultivation, the enclosing rampart is plainly visible about one foot above the surrounding surface. The area within it has a diameter of about 150 feet. Slight indications of the ditch remain. The entrance was to the south-west. A perfectly formed spindle whorl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, was discovered here in the year 1912.—Visited, 25th May, 1915.

344. *Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 22''$; long. $4^{\circ} 47' 36''$ and $46''$).

In the fields adjacent to Whitehouse Farm, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Jeffreston village, are traces of a circular earthwork, known as the ' Rath ' (Tithe Schedule, No. 606). The enclosing rampart is intact, but the ditch has practically disappeared. The entrance was apparently towards the east. The enclosed area is in diameter about 100 feet ; it is perfectly flat. A small circular enclosure within the bank is of modern construction.—Visited, 25th May, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

345. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 S.W.). Ded : SS. Oswald and Jeffrey.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Narberth.

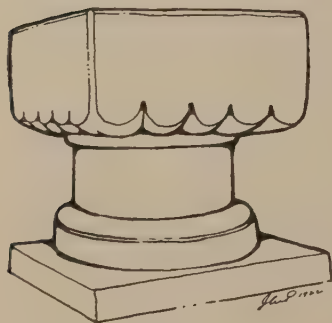


Fig. 125.

The *Taxatio* of 1291 describes this church as " Ecclesia de villa Galfri," when it was assessed at £5 for tenths to the king. The Elizabethan communion cup is inscribed : *POCVLVM . ECCLESIE . DE . GEFRESTON.*

The building consists of nave ($25\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet), north aisle, chancel (24 feet by 12 feet) with small south chapel, south transept ($9\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 9 feet), tower (13 feet square), and south porch. The north transept, which, at a restoration in 1867, was incorporated into a new nave aisle, connects with the chancel by a squint $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The south transept is vaulted. All

* " Jeffreston (St. Oswald or Ismael?). Browne Willis ascribes this church to SS. Jeffry and Oswald, Rice Rees to St. Oswald only. This last name may cover Ismael, the older form of which was Osmail, which name was also borne by a son of the great Cunedda (*Y Cymmrodor*, ix, p. 183). St. Ismael was brother to St. Tyfei of Lamphey (see *Book of Llan Dav*, p. 130)" Evans, *Church Plate of Pem.*, 1905, p. 32.

the windows are modern; the north side of the unrestored church was windowless. The tower tapers slightly to a corbel table, surmounted by high battlements; there is no string course. It has three storeys, the lowest being roughly vaulted. The bell chamber is lighted by slits; there is no apparent opening into the church. The ground floor chamber has a west window, but no door; it opens to the nave by a pointed arch. The porch is vaulted, has stone seats, and a small stoup. The font is of the usual cushion type; the bowl (24 inches square, exterior, interior 19 inches) is placed on a short circular shaft and base. In the churchyard is a cross 8 feet high, standing on a shaft and base of three steps; the cross-head is modern.—Visited, 25th May, 1915.

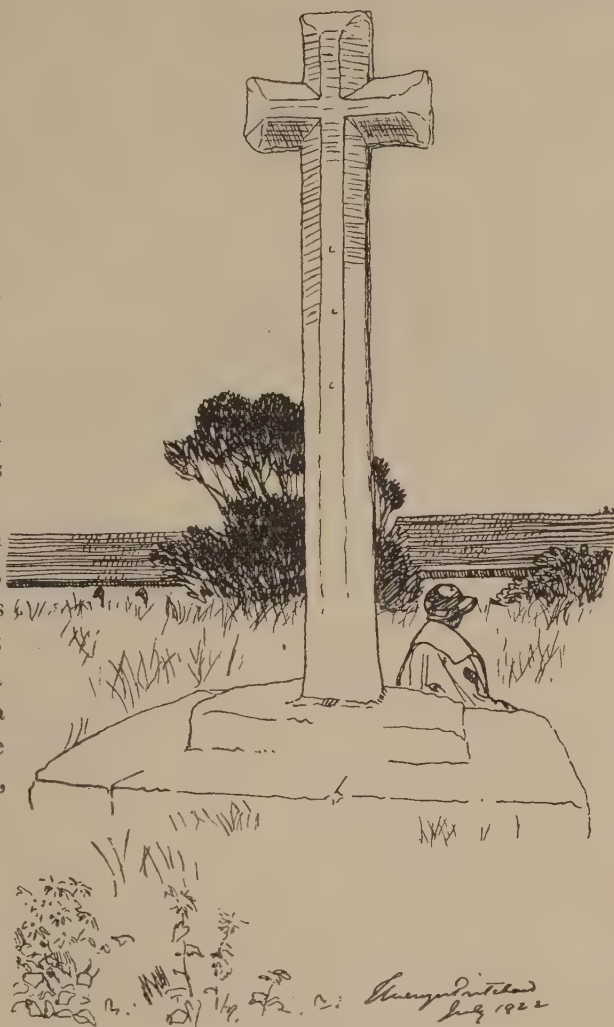


Fig. 126.

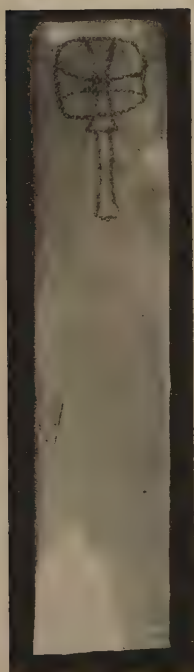


Fig. 127.

Cross-Incised Stones.

(i) During some recent reparations to the porch a much-worn stone bearing an incised cross was found doing duty at the threshold. It has been removed and fixed against the inner wall of the porch. The cross, of the form common to the 8th or 9th century where the cross is placed within a circle, is 6 inches in diameter; the vertical arm is extended down the pillar to the extent of $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The ends of the cross-arms are slightly widened. It bears no inscription.

opposite there is another blocked-up doorway; both doors are of the Early English period. The chancel windows are Perpendicular. In the south wall is a piscina under a pointed niche, and to the west of it a sedilia of two pointed chamfered arches supported on a plain central shaft. The seat of the sedilia is formed of a stone slab bearing a plain and rude cross. The outer wall behind the sedilia shows traces of a priest's door which was blocked when the sedilia were inserted. On either side of the altar are rude shelves or credence tables which project 9 inches from the wall and have a thickness of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

That to the north is perfect; its companion has been mutilated. The chancel arch is plain pointed with chamfered angles; above it are three projecting corbels which carried the rood. On either side of the chancel arch is a squint, giving a full view of the altar from both transepts. Both squints are rounded above and lighted by windows of similar character to the east window of the chancel. A restoration in 1908 revealed a piscina beneath the windows of the south transept, indicating a chantry altar. The north transept is now screened off for use as a vestry. The nave is three steps below the outside level. The font stands on a low stone platform at the end of the nave. It is of the usual cushion type (24 inches by 23 inches external, and 19 inches by 18 inches internal), and is supported on a low circular shaft (52 inches in circumference) with square base. The tower tapers slightly to the corbel table; the plain parapet seen by Sir Stephen Glynne in 1852 has

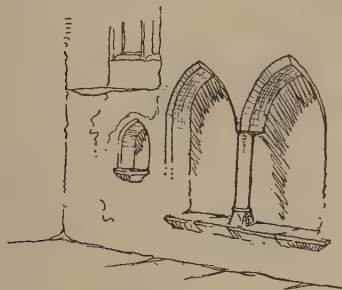


Fig. 131.

been battlemented. The turret in the south-west angle carries 66 stairs. There are three storeys; the lowest, which opens to the nave, is vaulted, and has a west window of two square-headed lights. There is no west door. The belfrey

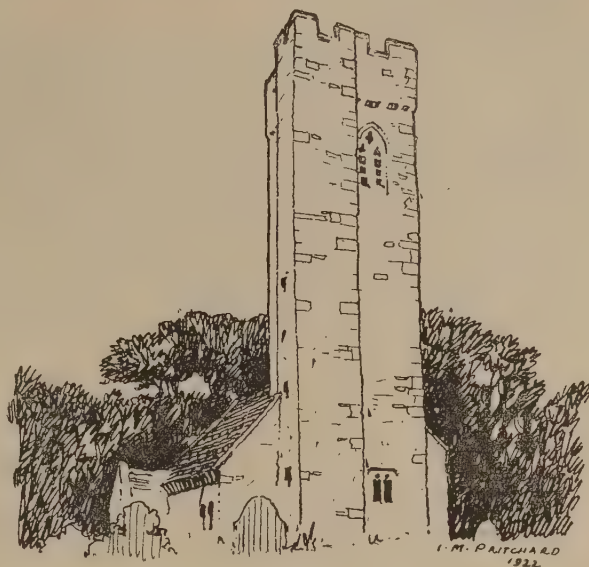


Fig. 130.



Fig. 132.

Parish of JOHNSTON.

chamber is lighted on the north, south and west sides by Perpendicular windows, well executed in Bath stone and louvred with tiles; the east side has an oblong slit.

This church contains a singularly fine cross slab, now forming part of the chancel step, which has apparently escaped previous notice. It is hidden from view by a movable kneeling board. The stone (68 inches by 20 inches) has an incised cross with floriated arms, rising from a calvary of four steps, the entire length being 53 inches. It dates from the period 1550–1600. It should be removed to a more suitable position. The oak communion rails are a good example of mid 17th century work; they were restored in 1909.—Visited, 22nd July, 1920.

Arch. Camb., 1878, IV, ix, 194–9, with plan (Romilly Allen); Glynne, “Notes,” *ib.*, 1885, V, ii, 211.

Parish of JORDANSTON.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

349. *Jordanston Hill Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 27''$; long. $5^{\circ} 1' 31''$).

This mound does not seem to have been disturbed, otherwise than by repeated ploughings. It has a circumference of about 150 feet and a height of 2 feet. Its surface is strewn with white quartz stones which are not perceptible on the surrounding ground. The field on which it stands, and that to the east, are known as ‘Castles’ (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 66–7).—Visited, 29th April, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

350. *Castell Hendre wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 28''$; long. $5^{\circ} 1' 35''$).

A large circular enclosure on the summit of a hill, a short mile to the north of the parish church. The area of about one acre is flat, and protected by a single rampart and ditch. The bank rises on the inner side to a height of 5 feet, and on the outer has a fall of about 9 feet to the fosse, which on the south and east has a width of 5 feet; to the north and west the ditch has been much obliterated by cultivation. The entrance, 15 feet wide, is to the west. The enclosure on which the earthwork stands is called ‘Castell’ (Tithe Schedule, No. 162). A short distance to the north-west is a field called *Parc maen llwyd*, doubtless from a destroyed maenhir (*ib.* No. 166).—Visited, 29th April, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

351. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.W.) Ded: St. Mary.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

The present edifice was rebuilt in 1797; restored, and the tower built, in 1863. The font of the earlier church was preserved; it has a circular bowl of 24 inches diameter, that of the basin 19 inches, and is chamfered to a circular shaft and square base; its total height is 27 inches. It is probably of Norman date.—Visited, 29th April, 1920.

Inscribed Stone. In 1896 an inscribed stone was discovered doing duty as a gate post on the Llangwarren estate in this parish; it has since been removed into the parish church. It bears in Roman letters the inscription TIGERNACI DOBAGNI, and in Ogam DOVAGNI.

Arch. Camb. 1897, V, xiv, 324, *ill.*

[Illustrated, fig. 182A.]

* Browne Willis ascribes this church to St. Cwrda (*cf.* Llanwrda in Carmarthenshire), but there appears to be no other reason for this ascription than the fact that the Welsh name for the village is Trefwrda, which is merely Welsh for Jordanston. The church appears in the *Taxacio* of 1291 as “Ecclesia de Villa Jordahi,” a manifest misreading for “Jordani”. The form is “Jurdanestoun” in the Inq. post mortem of Aymer de Valence (A.D. 1324).

Parish of JORDANSTON.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

352. *Y Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 26''$; long. $5^{\circ} 1' 54''$).

A field on the farm of Clegyrn which owes its name to a natural outcrop of rock. Tithe Schedule, No. 238.—Visited, 29th April, 1920.

353. *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 0''$; long. $5^{\circ} 0' 58''$).

A field on the farm of Hendre ganol now showing no trace of a monolith. Tithe Schedule, No. 153.—Visited, 29th April, 1920.

354. *Llain yr esgob* (6 in Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 47''$; long. $5^{\circ} 0' 53''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 136. The history of this place is unknown.

NOTE.—In the Survey of the bishopric taken in 1326 (*Hon. Soc. Cymmrodorion Record Series*), Ieuan ap Meyler is entered under Villa Grandi (Granston) as holding in capite of the bishop one ffeoffment in Iordanynston, of which the above may have formed a part.

Parish of LAMBSTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

355. *Walesland Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 46''$; long. $5^{\circ} 1' 45''$).

On a slight elevation above the left bank of Pelcombe brook is a small and somewhat oval enclosure, 195 feet by 145 feet. There is a low bank and outer ditch, both of which have doubtless lost much of their original size and shape; but the earthwork could not at any time have been of military importance. The field in which it is placed is called Rath Park in the Tithe Schedule, No. 141. Visited, 20th May, 1920.

356. *East Hook Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 54''$; long. $5^{\circ} 1' 28''$).

On the opposite bank of the Pelcombe brook to the work just noticed, is a similar but slightly smaller earthwork, having an interior diameter of about 120 feet. The two positions seem to have been connected, for a much obliterated trackway appears to lead from one to the other.—Visited, 20th May, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

357. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.W.). Ded: St. Ismael. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

The church was much restored in the last decade of the 19th century. It consists of chancel (18 feet by 17 feet), nave (36 feet by 18 feet), and single bell-cote above the west gable. All the windows are modern save one trefoiled light on the north side of the nave; this has a height of only 32 inches and a width of 13 inches, but splay out to 46 inches by 36. The chancel arch is plain pointed; above it are the two projecting corbels which supported the rood beam. In the north-west angle are traces of a squint to the nave (10 in. by 7 in.), now blocked. The font is of the cushion type, the basin, 26 inches by 24 inches externally, and 19 inches by 18 inches internally, slopes off to a circular shaft and base; the total height is 36 inches; it has had a cover. The church was appropriated to the priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest. The burial ground is practically circular, and some 2 or 3 feet above the level of the road which surrounds it. The site may be that of an early earthwork.—Visited, 20th May, 1920.

Parish of LAMBSTON.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

358. *Friends' Burial Ground* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 29''$; long. $5^{\circ} 1' 20''$).

This is situated about two-thirds of a mile east of the parish church. It is the burial ground of the Friends' meeting-house at Haverfordwest: an interment took place as recently as 1889. In form it is a square of 20 yards, standing in the centre of a large field which, with other adjacent fields, is known as the Mound (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 181-4); it is enclosed by a stone wall. The approach is through a straight avenue of aged trees 80 yards in length, which is continued round the burial ground. A recently placed iron plate at the entrance bears the date 1661, doubtless the year when it was set apart for interments.

NOTE.—George Fox in his *Journal* records having visited Haverfordwest in the year 1657, and in 1685, Thomas Ellis, who “settled amongst the Welsh Friends west of the river Schuykill” (*The Friend*, Philadelphia, 1854, vol. 27, p. 168), was in Pembrokeshire, and desired that “if any letter com for me I may have it directed to Peregrine Musgrave, clothier in Haverford west” (*Journal*, Friends' Hist. Soc., 1909, vol. VI, p. 175).—Visited, 20th May, 1920.

359. *Old Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 43''$; long. $5^{\circ} 2' 27''$).

About 300 yards west of the parish church, and on the north side of the highway are traces of an old road which seems to have run for 150 yards in a northerly direction, and to end suddenly in a field; its course is easily followed. The Tithe Schedule (No. 81) has it marked ‘an old road.’—Visited, 20th May, 1920.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

360. *Church Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 4''$; long. $5^{\circ} 1' 46''$).

The second field north-east of Sutton Hill is known by this name (Tithe Schedule, No. 289). It probably formed part of the original glebe.—Visited, 20th May, 1920.

Parish of LAMPHEY.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

361. *Freshwater East Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 49''$; long. $4^{\circ} 51' 26''$).

This camp is placed at the end of a broad promontory overlooking Freshwater Bay. The landward approach from the north is defended by two lines of slightly curved ramparts. The inner bank has a length of 70 feet, rising from the interior level to a height of 10 feet and falling 20 feet to a ditch having a width of 10 feet, and for the greater part trenched out of rocky ground. The outer bank, which has been much disturbed, is about 20 yards beyond the inner defence. It has a length of 45 feet, is lower than the main bank, and its ditch is practically obliterated. The entrance faced east; that through the main rampart is 10 feet wide.—Visited, 14th March, 1923.



Fig. 134. LAMPHEY. The Bishop's Palace (No. 362). General view (compare with Buck's view, Fig. 30).

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

362. *The Bishop's Palace* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.E.).

It is probable that a residence of the bishops of St. Davids existed at Lamphey from a very early period.

The structure as it at present strikes the beholder consists of two parts, an eastern and a western wing, connected by a gateway that stands about midway between them. The western wing is the earlier, and may date from the time of Richard de Carew, during whose episcopate the earliest surviving document that emanated from the palace of Lamphey was issued in the year 1259. A considerable length of outer walling is unbroken by a window fronting the exterior, whilst the top of the wall is battlemented and loopholed. Against this wall, and looking across the courtyard, was the hall measuring about 80 feet by 20 feet; above the hall seems to have been a series of dormitories. The other living rooms were doubtless arranged round the courtyard, but all traces of them have vanished above ground.



Fig. 133.

Whatever kind of eastern wing may then have existed, it was completely removed about A.D. 1830, and a noble pile of building was erected on this portion of the site, probably by bishop Henry Gower soon after his appointment to the see. The frontage of the mansion was thus considerably extended, both wings being connected with an archway, the lower parts of which show it to have been constructed prior to bishop Gower's time, and to have been merely altered and beautified by him. The outer wall of this wing is surmounted by a strikingly effective parapet of arched openings, similar to what is known to be Gower's work in the ruined bishop's palace at St. Davids, and in the upper walls of the episcopal castle of Swansea. Professor Freeman considered the work at Lamphey to be "a mere bungling imitation of his [Gower's] work [at St. Davids] from a later hand," but it is more likely to represent Gower's prentice hand. A number of chambers are named in the survey of Lamphey taken after the dissolution of the monasteries, but these with their undercrofts have so far disappeared as to leave no sufficient indications of their respective purposes. There must, of course, always have been a chapel within the precincts of the palace; at any rate the ruins of one stands within the quadrangle parallel with Gower's wing; it may be of his erection, and was probably structurally connected with the residence. The exterior walls of this chapel still remain; the eastern gable holds a beautifully-proportioned Perpendicular window. The chapel was dedicated to St. Mary.—Visited, 14th April, 1915.

[Illustrated, figs. 30 and 134-5.]

Parish of LAMPHEY.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

363. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.W.). Ded: unknown.*
Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Pembroke.

Even before 1851 this church had been "fearfully modernized" (*Arch. Camb.*, II, ii, 321), and it was further "restored" in 1870. It has now little of antiquarian interest except its west tower and its font. On plan the building is cruciform, the chancel being 19 feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, nave 36 feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, north transept $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 16 feet, south transept 9 feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The modern reconstruction followed the original lines. The windows have been renewed, but two lancets on either side of the chancel preserve portions of the work described by Freeman as "two remarkable trefoil lancets . . . with deep Early English jamb mouldings" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1852, II, iii, 174). In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina with a pointed arch. A squint-passage connects the chancel with the north transept. When Sir Stephen Glynne visited the church in 1845 the south transept was "a small chapel, made into a pew, opening by a very rude and low obtuse arch." The font basin is square, $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches outside, 20 inches inside measurement; it is of the regular Norman type; its sides are ornamented with a band of six-pointed stars. It stands on a circular shaft, with cable mouldings around the top of the pillar, and is one of the best preserved fonts in the county. The tower is of three storeys, the lowest having a plain vault; it is unbuttressed, slightly tapered, and finished with a corbel table and battlements. The stair turret is at the north-east angle. The belfry lights are double; the rest single slits. It opens to the nave by a plain pointed arch. The exterior doorway in the west wall and the window above are modern insertions.—Visited, 18th May, 1922.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1886, V, iii, 56).

[Illustration of font, fig. 48, ix.]



Fig. 136.

Cross. Built into the wall of a garden immediately opposite the churchyard gate is a slab of limestone on which is carved a cross with rounded projections midway on either side of the cross arms.

Churchyard Cross. According to the *Pem. Arch. Survey* the shaft of the churchyard cross (destroyed about 1830), which formerly stood on the north side of the church, on a site in the school-house garden marked by an oak tree, was removed to North Hill Farm, Lamphey, and made part of a cattle-rubbing stone.

364. *Porth Clew Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 2''$; long. $4^{\circ} 51' 50''$).

The ruins of Porth Clew Chapel stands on the cliffs above Freshwater East Bay, on a field known as Chapel Field (Tithe Schedule, No. 121). Of its history nothing is known. The plan shows a rectangular chamber, 28 feet by 14 feet, with a north doorway, 4 feet wide, that still retains the flag-stone in which the pin of the door revolved. The east wall is entire to the gable, that to the south has a height of 10 feet; of those to the north and south only their foundations are left. One splayed light opens to the east, one to the north, and probably two to the south. The masonry base of the altar is *in situ*, and to its right is a stone bracket, 5 feet from the present level. In the south-east angle is an aumbry, 4 feet above the floor. Adjoining the chapel is a weak spring of water which was probably venerated and may have given occasion for the erection of the building.—Visited, 14th March, 1923.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

365. A silver coin of Decius (A.D. 251) was found "in making the railway between Pembroke and Lamphey. Mr. Jones, station-master at Lamphey, has or had it" (*Laws, Little England*, 45).

* The original form of the name that resulted in Lamphey is difficult, if not impossible, to recover, the numerous spellings affording no sound conclusions. The more common medieval form was Lantphey, and from this has been evolved the utterly mythical founder and patron of St. Teifi. The name is probably Norse.



Fig. 135. LAMPHEY. The Bishop's Palace (No. 362).



Fig. 137. LANGUM.
The Parish Church (No. 367);
pillar piscina.



Fig. 118. HAVERFORDWEST
St. Mary's Church (No. 294);
bench end.

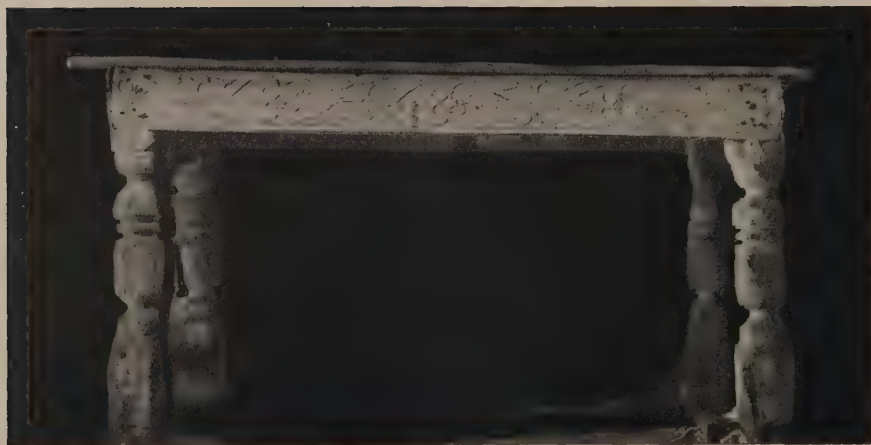


Fig. 226. NEWPORT. The Parish Church (No. 821); post-Reformation communion table.

Parish of LANGUM.*

DIVISION Id (MEINI HIRION).

366. *Long Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 8''$; long. $4^{\circ} 55' 10''$).

This upright and somewhat pointed stone, having a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground, stands in Long Stone Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 499), a field belonging to Kilns Farm. It may not be an antiquity.—Visited, 21st July, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

367. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 N.W.). Ded: St. Hierom. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

In 1856 this church was described as “so entirely modernised externally as almost to discourage any examination of the interior; which, however, is by no means devoid of interest” (Glynne, ‘Notes,’ *Arch. Cam.*, V, ii, 212). Since that date the building has again undergone restoration. It consists of nave ($44\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet), chancel (25 feet by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet), north transeptal chapel known as the Roch chapel (21 feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south transept ($7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 9 feet), and a modern south porch. All the windows, with the exception of the east window of the Roch chapel, are modern. A squint passage lighted by a small loop runs between the chancel and the north transept. The chancel arch is plain and pointed. Above it are two projecting corbels which supported the rood. In the south-west corner of the chancel is a low window with trefoil head, now blocked; shows slight trace of the shutter rabbet. The Roch chapel, which dates from the latter half of the 14th century, opens into the nave by an arcade of two bays, the arches springing from an octagonal pier on which is a shield bearing three bars for Barri; above are two smaller shields, each charged with a bend sinister. In the east wall of the chapel is a pillared piscina beneath a canopied niche; the pillar is ornamented with a number of plain shields. The head of the niche is pinnacled, crocketed, and surmounted by a finial. It is figured in Fenton (*Tour*, p. 240) from a sketch by John Carter. The east window of this chapel is of two lights with trefoil heads. On the north side is an elaborate canopied tomb. The south transept is vaulted. It opens to the nave by a low pointed arch; in its east wall is a projecting corbel. In this transept, resting upon an 18th century table, is a black marble altar slab, 52 inches by 26 inches. The font is $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, with basin 18 inches by 17 inches, mounted on a circular shaft; the base is modern.

Of the two effigies in the Roch chapel, the male figure is apparently *in situ*; in Fenton’s time the female effigy occupied “the north side of the Communion rails, on the pavement” (*Tour*, 240). The canopied tomb is well described and illustrated in *Arch. Camb.* (1911), VI, xi, 217.

[Illustrated, fig. 50.]

Incised Slabs. Three early incised slabs are preserved within the church. Two have their heads complete; of the third only a portion of the shaft of a calvary remains.

* “The headquarters of the oyster fishery of Milford Haven has for generations been at Langum, where there is a fishing community similar to those formerly at Dale and Angle; and still to be found on the Cornish coast. The Langum folk still retain peculiarities of dress, language and custom. They are probably a Norse remnant left in the midst of the surrounding Flemish population. The name also may be Norse—*lang heimr*, the long village” (Owen’s *Pembrokeshire*, i, 546).

Parish of LANGUM.

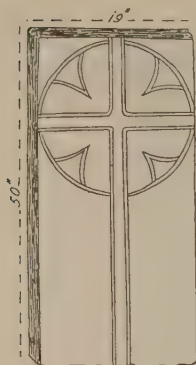


Fig. 138.

(i) A stone (50 ins. by 19 ins.) on which is the upper portion of a cross; the shaft and arms are cut in double lines, the cross is placed within a circle having cusplings between the arms. The left-hand top corner has been broken off. This stone now leans against the east side of the arch leading to the south transept.

(ii) A stone (31 ins. by 20 ins.) bearing a similar incised cross head, and a short portion of the long limb. In this last the ornamental cusplings have clubbed ends.* This fragment now leans against the side of the same arch.

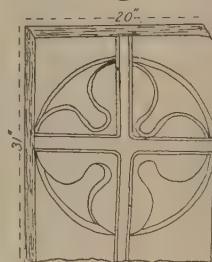


Fig. 139.

(iii) A stone (32 ins. by 24 ins.), which bears in incised double lines the lower portion of a plain cross shaft that springs from a two-stepped calvary. This leans against the east wall of the Roch chapel. The three are in all probability of 14th century date. It is much to be desired that these fragments should be secured against further damage.—Visited, 21st July, 1920.

[Illustration of piscina, fig. 137.]

NOTE.—Langum church was the burial place of the important Pembrokeshire family of Roche or de la Rupe. Of this family Fenton states (*Tour*, p. 241) that “in the time of Richard II the male line became extinct by the death of Thomas de la Roche,” and he adds in a note that Thomas “died a minor in the ninth year of Richard II.” It is possible that the main line of the Roche family became extinct in 1386, but it is not correct to say that the *male* line was extinguished at that date. Edward Lhuyd visited the church of Langum, probably in the year 1698,† and noted an inscription, which does not at present exist, commemorating a Thomas Roche, d’ns de Roche, qui obiit in castro de Hardelagh anno d’ni m^cccc^{mo}ix.

In y North Isle at Langum
 hic iacet Thomas Roche * s. dñs de Roche qui obiit
 in Castro de Hardelagh anno dñi m^{mo} cccc^{mo} ix

Fig. 140.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

368. *Great Nash Dovecote* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 10''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 58''$).

About one mile west by north of the parish church is the modern house of Great Nash. In the courtyard is a 16th century dovecote, the last relic of the former mansion of the Corbets and its adjuncts. The building is about 20 feet high. The original door was to the east; this is now blocked, and another has been made to the south. The pigeon holes number about 200. The roof is domed, and preserves intact the circular opening for the ingress and egress of the birds. Of the earlier mansion a few fragments, including a vaulted cellar, are to be traced behind the present house.—Visited, 21st July, 1920.

* An almost precisely similar cross-marked stone in the ruined church of Raholph, co. Down, is figured in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (1916), vol. 46, p. 128. The account there given of it is as follows:—“A small well-cut slab of Scrabo sandstone of the 12th century pattern was found loose amongst the fallen masonry. Upon it, in a sunk circle, is a fine *fleur-de-lis* cross with shaft and a sword.”

† He was at Scotsborough, in Feb., 1697–8, and at Pembroke and Haverfordwest in May, 1698; at Narberth in June, at Cardigan and Lampeter in July, 1698.

Parish of LAWHADEN.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

369. *Dingstopple Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 54''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 50''$).

This mound is situated on low ground in the north corner of a field belonging to Dingstopple Farm. It has a base circumference of 120 feet, height of 8 feet, and summit diameter of 35 feet. It has been dug into from the summit, where there is a cavity of some 3 feet in depth. A few aged trees grow upon it.—Visited, 20th April, 1920.

370. *St. Kenox Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 52''$).

At a distance of some 350 yards south-west of St. Kenox farmhouse stood what was probably a very fine tumulus. Except for some fragments of its base it has been entirely removed, and its site dug into as a quarry. Its circumference was about 135 feet.—Visited, 15th May, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

371. *Drum Wood Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 30''$).

On the western side of Drum Wood, on ground which slopes to the south, is an oval enclosure, 140 feet by 120 feet. The bank on the western side, where it forms the hedge, has a height of some 5 feet. The remaining portion has almost disappeared under cultivation. There may have been an outer bank on the northern side. The entrance was in the part of the bank that has been cleared away.—Visited, 17th May, 1920.

372. *Drum Wood Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 50''$).

An earthwork about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the former enclosure. It has been formed by cutting off the end of a small spur, and is defended by a steep slope to the south, and to a lesser degree to the north-east. On the rising ground to the north-west is a massive and well-preserved rampart, 8 feet high, with a fall of 9 feet to a ditch which is 10 feet wide. A second rampart, 4 feet higher than the first, falls 9 feet to a ditch 7 feet deep. The ground immediately in front of the camp is 10 feet higher than the interior. The length of the enclosed area is about 300 feet, and its greatest width 200 feet. The entrance, which has been disturbed, is at the south-western end of the ramparts. The earthwork is much overgrown.—Visited, 21st April, 1920.

373. *Pilcornswell Camps* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 2''$).

(i) Of this earthwork on Pilcornswell Farm but faint traces remain of a bank and ditch, both much bowed out to the east across a tongue of land. The whole work is practically destroyed; but it may be conjectured that the entrance faced north.—Visited, 21st April, 1920.

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(ii) In the field next north to that on which the preceding camp is placed are faint traces of a circular enclosure to which attention has been drawn by the Pembroke-shire Archaeological Survey. It was at that time much reduced by agricultural operations, and has since been still further obliterated. It has a diameter of 300 feet, and is now bisected by a hedge. The entrance was probably to the east.—Visited, 21st April, 1920.

374. *Gelli Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 32''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 28''$).

This is a circular work, situated on the hillside on the south bank of the river Syfynwy, and commanded by higher ground to the south and west. The diameter from north to south is 130 feet, and from east to west 120 feet. The ground rises to the west, where the bank is 2 feet high, with a fall of 4 feet to a shallow ditch. The entrance was to the south. This work could have served no military purpose; it may have been a cattle enclosure.—Visited, 19th April, 1920.

375. *Vaynor Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 11''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 0''$).

A large ovoid enclosure with a length of 280 feet and a maximum width of 165 feet. The defence consists of a double bank and ditch, both much altered. The bank has an average height of 2 feet, with a 6 to 7 feet fall to the ditch. The entrance, which was at the north-east end of the oval, has been destroyed. When examined about the year 1870, it was noticed that at the north-east corner “the outer bank diverges from the line of the main enclosure and projects outward about 30 feet, the ditch between the two lines being replaced by a terrace.” Although the earthwork is on a slope, it is well above the steep side of the hill. The field close to the south-west end of the earthwork, on which a quarry is being worked, is known as Y Gaer (Tithe Schedule, No. 741).—Visited, 14th April, 1920.

376. *Drum Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 25''$).

The remains of a small circular enclosure on Broadway Farm. When perfect it may have had a diameter of 80 feet, but at least two-thirds of the bank has been levelled. The remaining portion has a height of 6 feet, with a fall of 8 feet to the surrounding level. Any ditch which may have existed has been filled in.—Visited, 23rd April, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

377. *Drum Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 28''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 40''$).

This earthwork stands immediately north of Drum homestead, around which are remains of old buildings, intermixed with modern cottages and barns approached by ancient sunk trackways and narrow lanes. It consists of a circular mount, 150 feet in diameter, surrounded by a 5 feet bank and a ditch. The ditch is 60 feet from the crest of the rampart to the edge of the counterscarp. The entrance, which is to the north, was approached by an earthen causeway 20 feet wide.—Visited, 23rd April, 1920.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

378. *The Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 32''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 40''$).

This interesting baronial residence of the bishops of St. Davids was built in the period 1250–1300, probably during the episcopate of Thomas Beck (1280–93). The site was well chosen for the erection of a small Welsh marcher castle, it being the highest point of the wild and diversified district which lies between the upper reaches of Milford Haven and the line of the Prescelly hills. The castle dominated the lower heights of the district, and its walls commanded a wide prospect over the broken country around, whilst the rapid and dangerous waters of the Eastern Cleddau, flowing at the foot of the hill upon which the castle is placed, effectively protected the stronghold from sudden attack from the east and south. The country to the north and west, though affording abundant shelter to an enemy approaching from those directions, at the same time confronted him with almost insuperable difficulties in working his way through the labyrinth of valleys.



Fig. 141. Buck's View.

The strongholds of the Welsh marcher lords usually consisted of a square, slightly oblong, or irregular-sided structure, according to the requirements of the situation. Strong towers, generally round, but occasionally right-angled or pentagonal in shape, were placed at the corners, and other subordinate towers occupied intermediate points on the line of the walls, if the curtains called for further defences. The entrance into the castle courtyard was usually between two towers placed in one of the sides, its exact position in the curtain being governed by the general convenience of ingress and egress.

The castle of Carew is possibly of slightly earlier date than that of Lawhaden, and those of Kidwelly and Carmarthen may be a few years earlier still; but in its main outlines Lawhaden is similar in plan to each of those structures, and each may have served as a pattern for one detail or another in the type of defensive stronghold which had been found to be most effective in the constantly disturbed districts of South Wales.

At Lawhaden the only portions of the 13th-century castle still remaining are the two gateway towers, the south curtain with its west and east towers, and the short length of curtain between the westernmost of the two south curtain towers and the inward projection of the east gateway tower. The last-mentioned short length of walling was not aligned with the south curtain, but swerved to meet the east gateway tower at a direct right angle; it therefore made the entire structure one of five instead of four sides. Of the west gateway tower only the exterior curved projection remains; but as the whole of the western side of the castle has completely disappeared, it is impossible without excavation to decide how the west curtain was connected with

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the west gateway tower. The line of the moat, however, comes so closely up to the tower that it would appear the west curtain must have started directly from the gateway tower, and that the latter constituted, not only part of the entrance defences, but also formed the south-western angle tower of the castle. The arrangement is similar to that of the entrance towers at Carew, but there the curtain is continued for a few yards beyond the lower gateway tower before it takes the right-angled turn that carries it along the west front, whilst at Lawhaden the exterior wall of the gateway tower appears to have been continued as part of the entire west front.

The north front also has entirely disappeared, and the numerous mounds of earth give only general indications of the direction taken by the curtain on this side. A tower was doubtless placed at the north-east angle, but of its character nothing can be said. The east curtain wall was carried to meet the south-eastern tower, this tower being a hexagon, whilst its companion tower at the south-western angle was five-sided. There are no traces of a barbican.

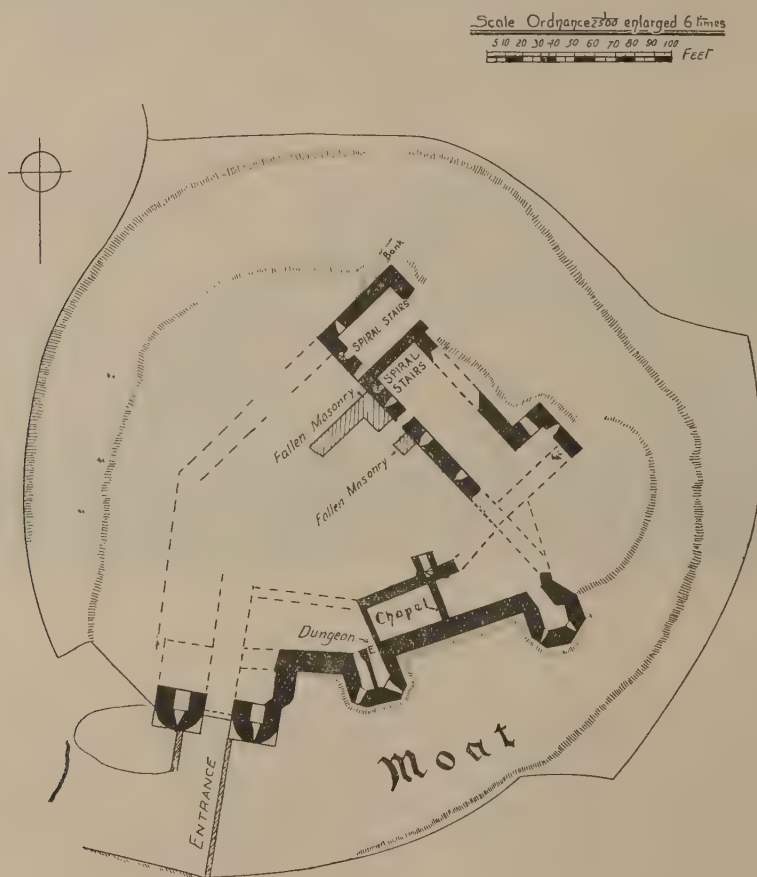


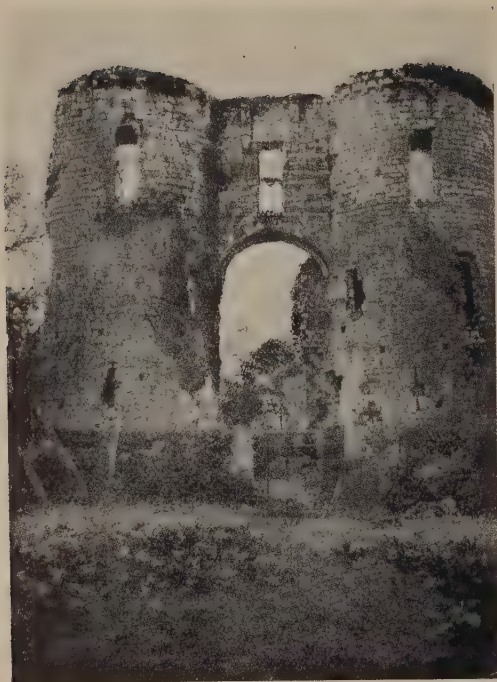
Fig. 142,

The principal interior buildings of the 13th-century castle appear to have been placed against the south wall, between the east gateway tower and the south-east angle tower, and, as Carew shows a similar plan, we may safely conclude that the rooms communicated directly with the east gateway chambers. The hall was placed between the gateway tower and the south-west curtain tower; and beyond, occupying the greater part of the south curtain wall was the chapel. The line of the interior (or north) wall of the chapel can be traced, but the east wall, as well as the roof and floors of the different storeys, have fallen. In the south-eastern tower can be seen certain chambers and staircase openings which were probably devoted to the clergy serving the chapel, all exhibiting beautiful work of the late Early English period. The range of three pointed windows seen in figure 143 shows the position of the chapel.

About three-quarters of a century later, probably during the episcopate of bishop Houghton (1361-89)—the period between the Black Death and the rising of



Fig. 143. LAWHADEN. The Castle (No. 378), south curtain and dungeon tower.



i



ii



iii

Fig. 143A. LAWHADEN. The Castle.

- i. The entrance gateway.
- ii. Castle chapel (c. 1510).
- iii. Later doorway to chapel.

Owen Glyndwr, when Wales was at rest from political troubles, great alterations were carried out at Lawhaden. Bishop Gower (d. 1347) had erected a magnificent palace at St. Davids, and a smaller, but probably more comfortable, residence at Lamphey, the latter not more than ten miles distant from Lawhaden. The last was difficult of access, and inconvenient as a dwelling-place; amongst the buildings there only the chapel demanded consideration, and it is possible that the whole place had fallen into disrepair if not disrepute. Times had altered; the military castle had become unnecessary, almost obsolete, and the registers of the see show that much of the business of the diocese was being transacted at Lamphey. Changes were determined upon. We do not know whether it was resolved to throw open the small and cramped courtyard to fresh air and sun by destroying the north and west walls, but the completeness of their removal seems to warrant the conjecture. At all events whatever buildings may have stood against the east wall were taken down, a fresh range was erected outside the earlier limits, the original curtain became the interior wall of a long line of buildings that extended from the north-east tower to about two-thirds of the length of the curtain, and the exterior wall was carried out to the margin of the moat. This part of the castle is so densely covered with shrubs and brambles that, though much of the principal walls are standing in fair preservation, it is impossible to appreciate the purpose of the details which are visible. The new buildings were placed between the projections of two square or oblong towers which may have belonged to the original castle, though there are slight evidences of work of a later date. These comprised a fine chamber which measured about 60 feet long by 18 feet deep. There was a staircase in each of the corner towers, denoting that the entire range was floored, but the upper structure has been destroyed. There were two doors from the principal chamber to rooms at either end, and a row of windows on the ground floor looked into the courtyard.

At a still later period a graceful square tower, giving direct access to the chapel (which, as has been said, was placed at the eastern end of the south curtain) was built, probably during the episcopate of bishop Vaughan (1509–22), the builder of the chapel at St. Davids which goes by his name. The Lawhaden tower is a charming example of late Perpendicular and worthy of careful restoration. The access to the chapel had possibly been, as at Carew, through the hall, and the only entrance to the hall (also as at Carew) may have been through the west gateway tower. Whatever the arrangement was, it was clearly inconvenient, but at a period when the castle was occupied by a military retinue it had doubtless been considered undesirable to encroach upon the small courtyard by a separate staircase to the chapel.

A deep moat which surrounded the entire structure, is still in much of its pristine condition, except in front of the gateway, where it has been slightly altered. There are no present indications of any outer defences.

It remains only to say that the current belief that the castle was dismantled by bishop Barlow (1536–1547), is probably correct.—Visited, 29th September, 1923.

[Illustrated, figs. 143–8A.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

379. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.). Ded: St. Aidan (? Aeddon). Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

This church on plan comprises the following: chancel (33½ feet by 18½ feet), south aisle to chancel (22 feet by 15 feet), nave (58½ feet by 24 feet), porch to west gable (modern), tower on south side. There was, however, an earlier church which, prior to its complete removal, lay partly within and partly without the south wall of the later building. This earlier church (like the later) had a tower on its south side, which was permitted to remain when the nave was removed. The chancel of the earlier church was also retained. The site of the new church is a few yards to the north of the older building, so that when the nave and walls of the latter were taken down, probably in the late 14th century, a space intervened between the north wall of the earlier tower and the south wall of the new nave, into which

Parish of **LAWHADEN.**

the new tower was fitted. Thus the north wall of the old tower became the south wall of the new. A rough archway was opened between the two towers, and the earlier stairway continued to do duty to its full height, beyond which an

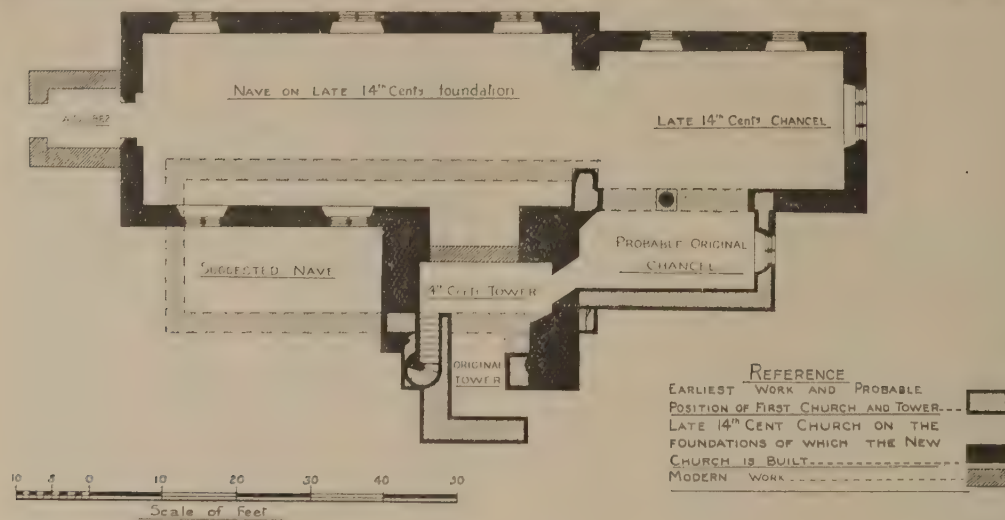


Fig. 144.

ingeniously effected turn carried it through a narrow opening into the new tower, where it continued its course to the battlements. The earlier chancel became an aisle or chapel to the new chancel; the intervening wall between the new chancel

and the old was cut through, and two depressed arches, springing from a circular masonry pier, transformed the earlier chancel into an aisle to the later.

The plan by which the earlier chancel and tower were incorporated into the new structure is highly ingenious, and the church affords an interesting example of the manner in which the problems of enlargement and reconstruction were met at a time when medieval architecture was at its zenith.

In a recess in the chancel aisle is the much-abraded figure of a priest, probably of the late 13th century. The font is of square Norman type.

An early cross stone, perhaps a dedication stone, has been built into the exterior east wall.—Visited, 23rd September, 1923.

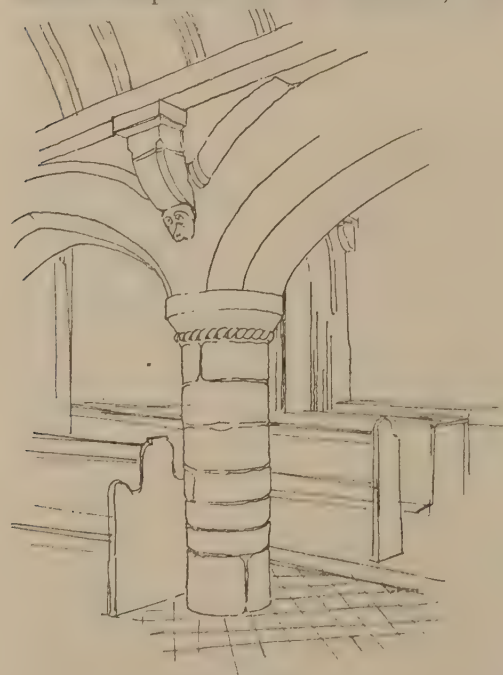


Fig. 145.

NOTE.—The Chantry Certificates of the 1st Edward VI (co. Pembroke, No. 27), in the Public Record Office, contains the following entry:—

The parishes of Lauhawden and Llanekervan [Llanycefn].

There be within the said parishes 4 free chapels called Llanekervan, Egremounte, Lauhawden and Mouncton, the incumbent whereof is one Thomas Long, aged 70 years, having £8 in other spiritual promotion, 20 ac. glebe, and certain tithes and oblations, now let to John Vaughan, gent., by lease, at p. ann. — — — — — £8

Goods and Ornaments.

8 chalices of silver, valued at	—	—	—	—	60s.
2 pairs vestments	—	—	—	—	15s.
					75s.

Parish of LAWHADEN.

The Public Record Office also contains amongst the class of *Ancient Deeds* (B. 5603, calendar unprinted) the lease granted by Thomas Longe, clerk, vicar of Castlemarton, and parson and keeper of the free chapels of Lauhawden, Llanykevyn, Egremont and St. Michaels otherwise Monckton, to John Vaughan of Nerberd, gentleman, of all his free chapels aforesaid, and all lands, tithes, oblations, fruits, emoluments, with all other profits, comodities and advantages to the said free chapels or to any of them in any wise belonging or appertaining, from the feast of saynet David the busshopp; for one whole year, and so from year to year for eleven years; rent £8 per annum. 19 January, 36 Henry VIII (1544).

A difficulty arises concerning the identification of the free chapel of St. Michael otherwise Monckton. It is altogether improbable that the priory church of Monkton, near Pembroke, is the church granted by the lease. A chapelry of Mounton, which has become the civil parish of Mounton (see below), is situated to the south and west of the large and important early parish of Narberth (now divided into the civil parishes of Narberth, Narberth North and Narberth South, for all of which see below); and the similarity of the names at once attracts attention. It is, however, not certain that the early spellings of Mounton are distortions of Monk-ton, or some such form: it may equally well stand for Mount-ton, though several instances approach it closely. Moreover, Mounton was then, and apparently always had been, a part of the sub-manor of Moleston, one of the members of the lordship of Narberth; and the name appears to denote the waste or upland of the lordship, rather than a small monastic property.

It may be suggested that the church sought after is that of Mynachlog ddu. This parish was unquestionably a monk-ton, being appropriate to the monastery of St. Dogmael. It is, however, a considerable distance from Lawhaden, and is separated from Llanycefn (one of the chapels of Lawhaden) by the parish of Llangolman. There is also the fact that the dedication of Mynachlog ddu church is given as St. Dogmael, while the lease of 1544 clearly mentions the church therein conveyed as "St. Michaels otherwise Monckton." These are difficulties, but on the whole the balance would seem to be in favour of the identity of the chapel of Monkton with Mynachlog ddu.

[Illustration of church, fig. 43.]

380. *Late 13th-century Hospital* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 30''$; long. $4^{\circ} 48' 22''$).

All that remains of bishop Beek's foundation of 1287 is a stone-vaulted chamber 27 feet in length by 18 feet in breadth internal measurement, which was doubtless the chapel to a medieval hospice. It is entered by a door in the north wall, and lighted by two single-light windows in the east and west sides respectively. In the north-east corner was an aumbry. The building is used as a stable. The field on which it stands is still known as Chapel Field, and the next one south as Priory Field (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 288, 285).—Visited, 29th September, 1923.

NOTE.—This interesting building was dedicated to the Virgin, St. Thomas the Martyr and St. Edmund the King. It is termed in the episcopal register for 1403 the priory or hospital of Lawhaden, and the single custodian is called a prior. The foundation charter of the hospital will be found in British Museum, *Harley MSS.* 6280, fo. 53, and 1249, fo. 63.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

381. *St. Kenox* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 40''$; long. $4^{\circ} 47' 32''$).

A farm-house set amidst ancient trees on the west bank of the Eastern Cleddau. The present building, though of no antiquarian interest, stands on the site of one formerly known as the Chancellor's House, where lived the Rev. Rhys Prichard, author of "*Canwyll y Cymry*," when chancellor of St. Davids (1620), the house being annexed to that dignity. It is said (*Eminent Welshmen*, p. 425) that Vicar Prichard was in the habit of preaching from "the rocky eminence near the house to an audience which no church could contain."—Visited, 15th May, 1920.

382. *Little Quakers' Field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 47''$; long. $4^{\circ} 48' 20''$).

The field next north of bishop Beek's hospice is so called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 266). The name has been forgotten, and nothing is known which connects the spot with the Society of Friends, who had no meeting-house in this village.—Visited, 20th April, 1920.

Parish of LAWRENNY.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

383. *Bean Close Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 48''$; long. $4^{\circ} 49' 35''$).

A previously unnoticed earthwork, not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet, stands on a field known as the "Bean Close," distant about 500 yards north of Cresswell ruins (next art.). It is roughly circular, about 350 feet in circumference. The enclosing rampart, which is much decayed, is at its best on the south, where it rises 3 feet and falls 6 feet to a ditch now considerably silted up. The entrance was to the east, and had probably a width of 10 feet to 15 feet. The work is overlooked, and the enclosure may have been of agricultural rather than of military purpose.—Visited, 6th March, 1923.

DIVISIONS III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC), AND IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

384. *Cresswell Castle and Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 50''$).

The ruins of a domestic residence, known locally as 'The Palace,' probably because it might have been occupied by Barlow, bishop of St. Davids (1536–48); a little later it was purchased from the crown by Barlow's descendants.

So far as the dense vegetation in which the ruins lie buried permits of its examination, the house appears to have formed a rectangle (30 feet by 40 feet) with a round turret at each angle. Two (and possibly three) of these turrets are rudely vaulted in the style common to the towers of the Pembrokeshire 13th-century churches, making it probable that the later domestic residence had been an earlier castellated building. The fourth tower is a dove cot, and seems to have always been so. The courtyard is about 15 feet by 20 feet. The towers are standing to the height of 16 feet, and the walls are occasionally visible through the thick undergrowth, while the sites of different buildings around the quadrangle are discernible, but no detailed examination is possible under existing conditions. There are traces of a fine porch and doorway midway in the eastern front, and of a short broad walk to the banks of the Cresswell river, a tributary of the Cleddau, which runs past the house and is tideable to this point.

Beyond the north wall stretched the garden, an almost square enclosure with a pleasant river frontage. In the corner outside the north-west tower of the residence is a spring which first rose into a well, and by its overflow supplied a fish-pond in the centre of the enclosure. The stables and out-buildings appear to have been placed against the east wall of the house.

The Chapel. About 300 yards west of the mansion just described stand the ruins of a small domestic chapel. The building forms a rectangle 20 feet by 10 feet. The doorway is in the north wall, and a few feet to the south is the only remaining window, a single light under a plain straight-pointed arch. The south wall seems to have had no window spaces. Across the church beneath the western wall runs a stone bench. The east wall collapsed in 1921; the others stand to the height of about 10 feet. In the north-east corner is a small cupboard or aumbry.—Visited, 6th March, 1923.

NOTE.—In the 17th century the then representative of the Barlow family forsook Cresswell for the neighbouring mansion of Lawrenny, the former being left to go to ruin, while the latter was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century.

The chapel is called Christ's Well in the crown conveyance to Thomas and Roger Barlow, and it is probable that the edifice was first erected upon the site as the chapel of the well already mentioned. There would doubtless also be provided a house for the attendant priest; this probably gave way to a Tudor mansion which may have aped some of the features of an earlier architectural style. In the same neighbourhood, but in the adjoining parish of Jeffreston, are several places containing the name Crescelly.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

385. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.W.). Ded: St. Caradoc. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

The church consists of chancel ($27\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet), nave ($39\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet), north transept (17 feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south transept ($12\frac{1}{2}$ feet square), and

western tower (21 feet by 20 feet); though now of cruciform appearance, it probably was not planned as such. The south transept, known as the Lawrenny chapel, is an addition, doubtless intended to receive the tomb of the 14th or early 15th century lord of the manor, of which the sculptured figure has been removed to another part of the church. The north transept communicates with the chancel by a passage built across the angle, as in so many of the churches of this county. The south transept has a small plain squint. In the chancel are a double sedilia with Early English trefoiled heads, a piscina similarly arched, and a plain aumbry. The chancel arch is low and round-headed. The roofs and windows are modern. The font basin has been redressed, but may be of the Norman period. The tower of four storeys, the lowest being rudely vaulted, is a good example of the local style.—Visited, 6th March, 1923.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 137.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

386. *Longstone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 0''$).

On a field of Newton Farm formerly stood an erect stone which, having fallen, was destroyed within living memory by blasting. (Tithe Schedule, No. 361).—Visited, 6th March, 1923.

387. *Little Castle Ton; Big Castle Ton* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 39''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 40''$, $50''$).

Two fields on Tedium mountain. The names are still current but their origin is unknown (Tithe Schedule Nos. 197, 204).—Visited, 6th March, 1923.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

388. *Coin*.

A silver shilling of the year 1644 was found in the garden of Cresswell Castle in 1920. It is now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

Parish of LETTERSTON.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

389. *The Pendre Tumuli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 38''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 10''$).

Fenton, alluding to these tumuli, says:—

On an open common, skirting the road exactly opposite to this village, there are two tumuli, and another, the largest, just within an enclosure, on the edge of it to the right; on the left side of the common there were, till within these few years, in an enclosed field, three upright stones (*meini hirion*), placed triangularly, and bedded in a pavement, perhaps with reference to the three neighbouring tumuli, as if here the heroes interred in them might have fallen. One of the stones has been removed for a gate-post, and the other two overturned, the largest about 10 feet long (*Tour*, p. 340).

The tumuli stand in an almost exact north and south line, with about 100 yards between each; they are bisected by the high road. The second mound is rather larger than its fellows. It has been slightly dug into from the summit, but with no apparent result. Of the upright stones mentioned by Fenton, there are no indications, nor any tradition of their removal. They appear to have stood about 600 yards direct east of the mounds. The field immediately to the north of the tumuli is called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 574), '*Parc cerrig hirion*,' doubtless with reference to the monoliths. The district contains many place-names that are derived from or commemorate a "stone" or "stones," as *Parc y garreg* near Skybir Farm (lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 45''$), and many others just within the borders of the adjoining parishes of Little Newcastle and St. Dogwells.—Visited, 20th October, 1914.

Parish of LETTERSTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

390. *Parc Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 0''$).

A mound marked on the 6 in. Ordnance sheet, as 'Camp,' standing at the south-east corner of the village green in a field known as *Parc Moat* (Tithe Schedule No. 158). Its base circumference is about 300 feet, and its present height 4 feet. The mound has been much disturbed within living memory, especially on its southern slope, and its substance used for land levelling. Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, F.S.A., suggests that this work may have been "an intermediate stage between the motte and a ringed entrenchment." It is close to the church.

There can be little doubt that it represents an earthen motte-castle in the last stages of decay.—Visited, 16th June, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

391. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.). Ded: St. Giles. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

The present church was erected in 1881, taking the place of one "not remarkable for any striking architectural features" (Lewis, *Top. Dict.*) which had been built about the year 1844. It consists of nave, chancel, and north porch; a bell-cote over the western gable. In the south wall of the porch is fixed the piscina figured in *Arch. Camb.* (1884, V, i, 32). Above the bowl is a cross (22 inches long, 12 inches across), the stem and arms of which are treated heraldically in the manner known as *ragulé*. It may date from the 15th century. It is said to have been placed in the south wall of the earlier chancel.

The font bowl is hexagonal, the basin being circular ($15\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter). It has been much damaged and restored, and has had a cover. The lower part of the bowl is scalloped, giving the idea of a 15th-century copy of earlier ornament. Close to the font is a much-worn effigy of a female which in Fenton's day was inserted "in the chancel wall of the humble edifice." It is probably of late 14th or early 15th-century date.—Visited, 16th June, 1915.

NOTE.—The church of the vill of Letard was granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem of Slebech, by Ivo, the son of Letard. In 1332 Griffith de Cantington, archdeacon of Carmarthen and later of Cardigan, held enquiry whether it would be to the damage of the king or any other person, if the manor of Lettardiston and other tenements were granted to bishop Gower, to enable him to pay £10 yearly to his chaplains to perform divine service in his hospital of St. David at Swansea (*Old Pem. Families*, 1902, p. 21). The church thus referred to was probably situated about three quarters of a mile to the west of the present parish church, on a site now occupied by the farmhouse of Hen Eglwys, where certain surface indications suggest a vanished structure. In the *Pem. Arch. Survey* it is stated that Mr. Moses Mathias, of Letterston, "remembers seeing here some stones, bearing what he took to be inscriptions, but the stones cannot now be traced." Mr. Mathias, when interviewed by our Assistant Inspecting Officer, remarked that this statement was not accurate: he had never seen any such stones on the farm. The present house was built in the year 1847.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

392. *Cwynch Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 0''$; long. $5^{\circ} 0' 50''$).

A field 300 yards east of Heathfield Lodge is so styled in the Tithe Schedule (No. 85). The idea of a castle was doubtless derived from the outcrop of rock in the north-west corner which is now being quarried.—Visited, 16th June, 1915.

393. *Garn dwyrain* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 26''$; long. $4^{\circ} 59' 33''$).

A small farmstead where at present there are no indications of an antiquity, but the name may have arisen from a cairn that has disappeared, as the field directly west of the house, through which passes the Great Western Railway, is styled *Parc y garn* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 496).

Parish of LETTERSTON.

394. *Dinas* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 14''$; long. $4^{\circ} 59' 33''$).

Four enclosures from the rough land south of the village of Letterston are so called (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 184-7); there are no appearances to explain the name.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

395. *Stone Celt*.

About half a century ago, when peat was being cut on the moor, 200 yards east of Great Letterston Farm, a stone celt having a well-preserved cutting edge was discovered. It is said to have been given to the late Mr. Lloyd Phillips of Pentyparc.

Parish of LITTLE NEWCASTLE.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

396. *Colston Cromlechau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 52''$; long. $4^{\circ} 56' 0''$).

About half a mile south-east of Little Newcastle village, on the farm of Ffynnonau is a small but perfect cromlech, and on its south side the ruined remains of a second. The first cromlech is separated from the road to Beulah bridge by a fence which is carried over the mound on which the stones are placed. The capstone, measuring 82 inches by 75 inches, with a thickness of 37 inches, is supported on three short stone pillars. The structure stands east and west. The stones of the second cromlech were broken up about the year 1815. This is said to have had "a room under it." Endeavours were made to remove the ring of stones around the cromlechs; a sufficient number yet remain to show that the mound had a base circumference of some 350 feet. About 50 yards due south of the cromlechs is a pointed stone standing 40 inches above ground, which may have been connected with them. The existing cromlech is usually spoken of as 'the Altar.'—Visited, 28th October, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

397. *Castell Pentre* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 47''$; long. $4^{\circ} 56' 28''$).

A semi-circular enclosure 500 yards south-east of Pentre farmhouse, and half a mile north-west of Little Newcastle village; the high-road forms the chord of the arc. The rampart, 400 feet in length, is best preserved on the north side, where its height is 6 feet, with a fall of 10 feet to a 10 feet ditch. The interior is level. To the south of the existing rampart, and closely adjoining it, is a strong spring, with a slightly sunken trackway leading from the enclosure. On the further side of the road are traces which suggest the possibility of this having been a circular work.—Visited, 30th October, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

398. *Summerton Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 0''$; long. $4^{\circ} 55' 27''$).

The following account is by Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., an ex-Commissioner.

This work is one of the most difficult to classify, as either it has been much destroyed, or else the defences when at their best must have been of the most feeble description. It consists of an oval enclosure and circular keep, situated on the mountain side, with the ground sloping upwards to the north, and protected to some extent by a steep slope to the south. The outer enclosure is 310 feet by 250 feet, and the rampart to the north against the hill is 7 feet high with a 10 feet fall to a ditch 5 feet deep. To the south it is 2 feet high, with 7 feet fall to a ditch 2 feet deep. The inner enclosure or keep is 120 feet in diameter; the rampart is 3 feet with 6 feet fall to a ditch 4 feet deep; the inner rampart to the north is thus 4 feet lower than the outer. An entrance for both is to the east, and the outer enclosure has a further entrance to the west, leaving a terrace between the two enclosures.

Parish of **LITTLE NEWCASTLE**.

Although possessing many of the features of a Romano-British earthwork, this camp is probably of Norman origin, and its wooden defences having decayed, the earthen foundations of the keep are all that now remain of a once formidable work.

Visited, 30th October, 1914.

399. *New Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 19''$; long. $4^{\circ} 56' 15''$).

In the centre of the village adjoining the parish church is a mound which has been much tampered with. It is grass-grown, and its surface is somewhat irregular. The summit diameter varies from about 150 feet from east to west to about 100 feet from north to south. The height is about 10 feet. The ditch is obliterated. The dry summer of 1914 revealed signs of stone foundations beneath the soil. To the west of the mound are indications of the bailey, too faint to permit of further description. In close proximity to the work is a strong spring. This is doubtless the site of the New Castle, built in the 12th century by Adam de Rupe.—Visited, 28th October, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

400. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.). Ded: St. David.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

This church was entirely rebuilt in 1870. The original font has been redressed. It is octagonal in shape; the diameter 22 inches, that of the circular basin 17 inches. It has been covered, marks of the hinge being visible.—Visited, 28th October, 1914.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

401. *Ffynnon Olden* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 17''$; long. $4^{\circ} 56' 48''$).

A never-failing spring about 500 yards north-west of the village; the water was formerly in repute for certain infantile ailments, but no traditions exist which exhibit it as a sacred well. The name by which it is known is probably that of a former owner or occupier of the site.—Visited, 30th October, 1914.

NOTE.—Lewis (*Top. Dict.*) calls the spring “Golden Well, which ebbs and flows regularly with the tide in St. George’s Channel from which it is nine miles distant; the water is said to be efficacious in coughs and in diseases of the eye.”

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

402. *Parc Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 14''$; long. $4^{\circ} 56' 27''$).

Two fields about one-third of a mile north of Castell Pentre (No. 397). The reason for the name is not apparent, there being nothing in the nature of an earthwork. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 492–3.—Visited, 30th October, 1914.

Parish of **LLANBEDR (LAMPETER) VELFREY**.

NOTE.—*Velfrey*, in the name Llanbedr Velfrey, and in that of the adjoining parish, Llanddewi Velfrey, represents an earlier *Evelfre*, which was the name borne by a small autonomous princedom that seems to have been ruled by an independent line of chiefs at a very remote period. It comprised the area of the present parishes of Llanbedr (usually written and pronounced Lampeter) Velfrey, Llanddewi Velfrey, Crinow, and perhaps parts of Ludchurch and Cronware.

The word *Evelfre* (as *Heuefre*, or *Hevelfrey*) is first found in the list of Welsh territorial districts in British Museum *Hargrave MS.* 313, and in the same list as copied into the *Red Book of the Exchequer* (Rolls ed. p. 761–2). It also appears in the *Book of Llan Dav* as *Euefre* (ed. Rhys and Evans, pp. 124, 255). All these sources ascend to the 12th century at latest, and each unquestionably represents a form that had come into use at a much earlier date. The division of the larger part of its area into the patrimony or parochia of St. David (Llan Ddewi Evelfre), and the patrimony of St. Peter (Llan Bedr Evelfre)—the latter representing the patrimony of Llandaff, the diocese of St. Peter and St. Teilo—was doubtless due to the district having become the scene of the labours of rival evangelists.

* In the grant of the church to Pill Priory it is termed ecclesia S. David de Newcastle (Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.*, iv, 502).

The *llys* or "court" of the chieftain was at Arberth, which later became Narberth, and there can be no doubt that the region over which he ruled comprised a large portion, perhaps even the whole, of the district south of Milford Haven subsequently known as the deanery and cantref of Castlemartin, in addition to the district of Evelfre which lay to the north and north-east of Narberth. Under the title of the Parish of Narberth it has been shown that in the 10th century the territory of which Narberth was the administrative centre, passed for the most part into the hands of Norse invaders. Over the Castlemartin area the thoroughness of the Northmen's conquest is seen in the practical disappearance of the Welsh place-names; but in the Evelfre division of the Narberth chiefdom it is clear from the decisive predominance of Welsh names that the natives managed to hold their own. Possibly the furthest point of Evelfre reached by the Norsemen is indicated by the great camp called Castell Meherin (which see, under the Parish of Ludchurch), almost certainly a Norse earthwork, and it is interesting to observe how this is counter-balanced by the equally great British camp called Y Gaer in Llanddewi.

The name Evelfre appears to have dropped out of usage with the rapid Normanisation of the country, and the establishment of a strong Norman lordship at Pembroke. It is indeed found in the early lists of Welsh territorial divisions as that of a commote in the cantref of Daugleddau, but it is doubtful whether it was actually recognised as a separately styled entity by the new race of English manorial officers; and it seems to have been retained in active use mainly, if not solely, to mark out the two religious patrimonies of David and Teilo between which the greater portion of the original Evelfre was shared. The district of Evelfre is of great importance in the history of early Cymric legendary literature, and it is probably also the cradle of Arthurian romance.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

403. *Crug y Swllt* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 44''$; long. $4^{\circ} 39' 32''$).

This is a burial mound situated about 500 yards south-west of Tafarn Spite, and within a few yards of the county boundary. It was examined by Fenton, whose account is as follows:—

A large tumulus, an excrescence but rarely seen in this vicinity, which I alight to explore. Having mustered what labourers I could, a proportionate opening was made in the centre. . . . By way of encouragement I laid hold of a pickaxe, and at the first blow striking near the outer edge of the section, I was so unfortunate as to fall on the urn and break it in two, a thing most unexpected and quite contrary to what is usual; it lay within a few inches of the outer sward and with its mouth up. It was not of a large size, very rude, totally unornamented, and of rather an uncommon form, being bell-shaped. It contained ashes and some fragments of ill-calcined bones. . . . After going down for about 5 feet, we came to an immense bed of charcoal, that ended in a large irregular cist branching out in various directions, full of ashes and burnt bones, as if it had been a family mausoleum. . . . I was under the necessity of abandoning the pursuit, satisfied that we had not come in contact with the primary interment. The tumulus is called by the country people *Crug y swllt*, literally the heap of the shilling; but I presume *swllt* may be a corruption of *Essyllt*, or some such word (*Tour*, 475).

The mound is now grass-grown, and still exhibits marks of its disturbance by Fenton. It has a base circumference of 270 feet, is 5 feet high and somewhat bowl-shaped in form. It is locally stated that not very long ago, what is described as "an old sword," was found in it; enquiry as to the present whereabouts of this object has led to no result. The mound was used in the early 18th century as the site of a gibbet.

In an adjacent field to *Crug y swllt*, called *Parc y garreg lwyd*, stood a *maenhir* until a few years ago, when it was broken up; some of the *débris* is scattered around. This may probably be identified with the site of which Fenton, continuing his account of *Crug y swllt*, says:—

A little to the south-east of the tumulus, in the centre of an oval enclosure, formed by a faint earthen agger, similar to those surrounding what on the Wiltshire downs is termed a Druid's barrow, lay a large stone flat on the ground, about 18 feet long, 4 feet broad, and about 2 feet in average thickness, in a place quite destitute of stones, towards which led a pitched avenue like an old Roman road, still to be traced as far as the turnpike the whole length of the field, notwithstanding the cultivation the field seems to have undergone for ages.

Of the pitched avenue no trace remains above ground.—Visited, 20th May, 1915.

404. *Newhouse Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 16''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 2''$).

This is the more easterly of two mounds, the second, 50 yards to the south-west, being in the parish of Ludchurch (No. 621). In circumference it measures about 300 feet, and in height 4 feet. It is bowl-shaped like its companion, but has been reduced by ploughing.—Visited, 20th May, 1915.

Parish of LLANBEDR (LAMPETER) VELFREY.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

405. *Llan Cromlechs* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 40''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 18''$).

On the field known as *Parc y garreg*, about 100 yards due south of a school-house, and 500 yards east of Llan mill, are the remains of at least three cromlechs. A writer in *Pem. Arch. Survey* states that he remembered this place some thirty years previously when there were "several complete cromlechs." What is now visible are the remains of a group of certainly three structures. That to the north consists of four stones, one, 6 feet in length, prostrate, and recently broken at one end; a second stone, about 2 feet above the ground, and two stones of similar height in close proximity to each other. About 180 feet to the south-west are portions of another cromlech comprising one erect stone 3 feet high, 5 feet in length, and 1 foot thick; one other erect stone 3 feet above ground and 18 inches thick, and by their side, a prostrate boulder, probably a capstone, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. Distant 25 feet from the last cromlech is a third consisting of four stones all prostrate, and partially buried in the soil.—Visited, 21st May, 1923.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

406. *Blaen Gwyddno Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 43''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 43''$).

A well-preserved promontory camp, situated on a tongue of land at the junction of two valleys. The camp is defended on the east and west by steep banks which fall to the streams that flow on either side of the earthwork and unite at the foot of the promontory. The defence on the south consists of a double line of ramparts and ditches. Each bank has a length of about 180 feet. The inner rampart rises some 5 feet from the level of the enclosed area, and falls 7 feet to a ditch 5 feet deep and 10 feet broad. The outer bank rises to 10 feet and drops some 12 feet to a ditch now partially filled in. The enclosed area has a length from north to south of 150 feet, and from east to west of 130 feet. The slopes, which are clothed with dense wood, have been scarped at the point. The ramparts have been disturbed, but the entrance can be made out at the west end. The interior of the camp has a slight slope to the north. The field to the west is known as *Park Castle* (Tithe Schedule, No. 1177).—Visited, 28th April, 1915.

NOTE.—The original and current Ordnance maps give the name of the farm upon which the above-described camp stands as *Blaengwaithnoah*. The distortion of the final syllable into the biblical name *Noah*, has produced a crop of legends about the ark and the flood, all of which may be dismissed without further notice. The little stream at the foot of the rising ground upon which the camp is placed has always borne the name of *Gwyddneu* or *Gwyddnoy*, and *Blaen Gwyddneu* means the source or head water of the *Gwyddneu*. The surrounding district was amongst the benefactions to *Whitland Abbey* (*Monasticon*, ed. Ellis, v. 591), being mentioned in a confirmation of king John as *Blanwytheno*. A grange of the monastery was placed here, and appears as such among the properties of the house in the *Valor* of 1537 (iv, 407). The first ministerial account of its possessions, taken after the dissolution of the monastery (Pub. Record Office: *Ministers' Accounts*, Hen. VIII, 4903) affords some further particulars of the extent of the small estate. In the year 1531 Thomas, the then abbot, and the convent of *Whitland*, leased to *Phillip Rowe* of *Begelly*, yeoman, "the grange of *Blayngwothnoy*, and a mill belonging unto the same, with all the appurtenances whose *laushers** lies as hereafter shall follow:—First from the brook called *Gweithnoy* by north the place [*sic*] amongst a little lake that goeth southward by the mansion [i.e. the grange], and from thence southward as the hedge from the house goeth into the highway that cometh from *Tenby*, northward as the hedge goeth about the both parks called *Parke Ysayson* and *Parke y rog* [? *Park y grog*, the field of the cross] into the corner of the same, and from the same corner northward unto the tenement called *Y forn goch*, and as the *laushers* of the same goeth unto *Thomas ap Ph'* ap *Meredydd ap Owen's* tenement, and as the little brook between our lands and the said *Thomas's* goeth unto *Gwethnoy* along the same *Gweithnoy* eastward unto *Robyn Lloyd's* tenement." The area of the grange appears to have lain within a rough parallelogram, of which the east side was formed by the river *Gwyddneu* with a southward extension as far as *Red Post*, doubtless an early delimiting mark, to the old road called *Tanner's Lane*, beyond which ran the highway to *Tenby* via *Begelly*; on the south along *Tanner's Lane* for a little over a mile to the point where it crosses the road from *Ludchurch*; on the west by the continuation of the *Ludchurch* road in the direction of *Narberth*, passing *Park y Saeson*, and continuing as far as the place shown on the original 1 inch map as *Red Ford*, the *Forn* [? *ffordd*] *goch* of the lease;† on the north just beyond *Red Ford*

* *Laushers*, *lauchuids* (co. Devon); terraces, natural or artificial on the sides of hills (*Halliwell, Dict.*); hence "boundary banks."

† *Y forn goch*. The word *forn* may be intended for *ffwrn*, a furnace, a name frequently met with in the topography of Welsh mineral districts. The monks of *Whitland Abbey* are known to have worked iron bloomeries at a very early period.

Parish of LLANBEDR (LAMPETER) VELFREY.

“ as the laushers of the same ” extended to Thomas ap Philip’s tenement, following the source of a tiny stream that runs in an almost east and west course for nearly a mile, and finally falls into the Gwyddno at the point called Cil Cwm, where the eastern boundary starts as above.

Thus the two camps of Blaen Gwyddneu and Castell Meherin (No. 624) lay within the manor of Blaen Gwyddneu, the limits of the manor being nowhere coincident with those of the adjacent parishes.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

407. *Old Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 35''$).

This mound castle is situated about 180 yards north of the parish church; it shows no sign of a bailey. The mound rises to a height of 12 feet. The summit is 120 feet in diameter, and has a depression in the centre. The surrounding ditch is now considerably filled in; it is seen at its best on the west, where the counter-scarp has a height of 6 feet. The whole structure is densely covered with vegetation. Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., an ex-Commissioner, suggests that this motte has probably been cut down, and the squat appearance, as well as the unusual summit-breadth, makes the suggestion probable. The farm is locally called Castell Cynen or Cynon.—Visited, 21st May, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

408. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.). Ded: St. Peter. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Carmarthen; rural deanery of Narberth.

This church was restored in the year 1867. It consists of two parallel chambers (61 feet by $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet), a north tomb-recess, a south porch and a single bell-cote above the west gable of the north aisle. There is no constructive division between nave and chancel. The nave and aisle are connected by five Early English arches springing from circular masonry piers; the easternmost and westernmost arches are not so wide as three middle ones. The north chamber, now occupied by an organ, is separated from the aisle by a plain pointed arch. The windows, south porch, and bell-cote are modern. At the east end of the south wall is a 17th century altar-tomb of the family of Phillips of Lampeter. The font is of the usual square type (23 inches by 22 inches) with a circular basin (19 inches in diameter), and traces of a cover. It slopes off to a square pillar. In the churchyard is the base of a cross, with modern shaft and head; also a portion of a cross-head, 23 inches by 19 inches, having the upper vertical arm broken off, probably part of the original churchyard cross.—Visited, 21st May, 1918.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

409. *Rhos maen, Parc maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 37''$ and $45''$, long. $4^{\circ} 38' 11''$).

Two fields on the farm of Gors where a maenhir may once have stood. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 64 and 67.

410. *Parc y maen llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 54''$, long. $4^{\circ} 37' 15''$).

A field on the farm of Allt y baily which may have been part of the demesne of Whitland Abbey; it doubtless at one time contained a maen llwyd. Tithe Schedule, No. 8.

411. *Parc y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 55''$ long. $4^{\circ} 39' 11''$).

There is now no trace of a cairn on this field, which is part of the farm of Llantydwel [Llan Tydvael*]. Tithe Schedule, No. 1102.—Visited, 21st May, 1915.

* Note the recently discovered stone TOTAVAL= FILIUS DOTHO RANTI, now preserved in the church of Llansadrynn (co. Carmarthen). The inscription is of the 6th or 7th century.

Parish of LLANBEDR (LAMPETER) VELFREY.

412. *Trefgarn* (6 in Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 38''$).

This is an ancient name mentioned in the donation charter of Blaen gwyddno to Whitland Abbey. There was probably a notable cairn in this neighbourhood which gave its name to the tref within which it stood.—Visited, 21st May, 1915.

413. *Parc y sarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 38' 10''$).

A field exhibiting no present appearance of a causeway. Tithe Schedule, No. 36.

414. *Pen gawsai* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 N.W.).

A small holding on the road to Whitland, in all probability on the route adopted by the chronicler of the romance of Pwyll prince of Dyved for the journey of Pwyll from Narberth to Glyn Cuch.

415. *Carreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 55''$).

Two fields on the farm of Cil rhew [? Cil rhiw], where are no indications of a standing stone. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 632 and 635.

416. *King's Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E.).

A field on Gilfach farm. Doubtless a portion of the crown lands in this parish. Tithe Schedule, No. 913.

417. *Church Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 4''$, long. $4^{\circ} 39' 55''$).

Once part of the parochial glebe. There is a tradition that it was intended to place the church in this field, but that the design was always frustrated by supernatural agency. Tithe Schedule, No. 870.

418. *Parc yr eglwys* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 38''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 30''$).

The name cannot be explained. Tithe Schedule, No. 491.

419. *Tafarn spite* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 S.W.).

This is the name of a hamlet close on the county boundary, where probably a place of public entertainment for man and beast has stood from early medieval times.*—Visited, 20th May, 1915.

Parish of LLANDDEWI VELFREY.

NOTE.—On several occasions in the public records of the 14th century a name is found in close connection with the Pembrokeshire Llanddewi which has not previously been met with in association with it. This name is given as Trefeandegh in the Patent Rolls for the years 1385 and 1389, the form probably representing the best that an English scribe could make of a difficult Welsh name. There can be little doubt that the Llanddewi with which it is associated is the Evelfre Llanddewi. The *Taxatio* of 1533–34 has the entry ‘*Ecclesia de Landewy et Tresendeg*’ [*rectè* Trefendeg], by which it would appear either that the parish had at one time consisted of two semi-independent parishes, or that there had existed two separate churches, possibly a church and its subordinate chapel. The absence of the conjunctive *et* from the style found in the Patent Rolls entries, renders it fairly certain however that, while the names may represent two distinct places, one of them, Trefendeg, expressed a division, such as a township (which, indeed, its first element *tref* implies), of the larger area of Llanddewi parish.†

* The Welsh *yspytty* is not, as is often wrongly supposed, derived bodily from the Latin *hospitium*, but from *hospes*, *hospitis*, combined with *ty*, ‘a house,’ *yspyd* + *ty* making *yspytty* (Owen’s *Pem.*, i, 291, n. 5).

† The Episcopal Register of 1517 (*Cymmrodorion Record Series*) has Llanddewi Trefdiauke, a misreading for Trefdianke.

Parish of LLANDEWEI VELFREY.

In the S.P.C.K. *History of the Diocese of St. Davids* the author observes that "the name Tresendek defies all identification." Mr. Egerton Phillimore, while traversing the statement, suggests the identification of Trefcendek with Tregindeg [or, rather, Trefgendeg]. The latter, however, is in the parish of Bletherston, and at least 14 miles from Llanddewi Velfrey. It may be pointed out that close to the residence called Henllan—itsself a suggestive name, and the site of a ruined chapel (see No. 423)—is a small cottage, the name of which is given upon the original 1 inch Ord. map as Trefeangor, a few yards from the meeting place of several ancient roads where the chapel may have stood. This may be the place required.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

420. *Y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 44''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 27''$).

A fine promontory camp placed 200 yards north of the parish church. It is naturally protected on the east and south by steep slopes to a narrow dingle below it. The promontory faces west, and across it is drawn a triple line of strong ramparts and well-formed ditches. These banks, well shown on the 6 in. Ord. sheet, are best seen on the northward side of the camp; they gradually die away as they reach the increasingly steep slope of the east side. The banks are about 100 yards long and 90 feet apart; the ramparts, which are well preserved, rise about 20 feet above the ditches. The hillside to the south has been scarped for a distance of about 100 yards; along it on a very steep incline, and cutting through an outcrop of rock on its way, passes a road or trackway. The original entrance to the enclosure was at the north-east end of the banks, and had apparently a width of 20 feet. The enclosed space, west to east, measures 280 feet, with a breadth from north to south of 350 feet. In 1910 an iron cannon ball, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, was found on this site.—Visited, 1st July, 1915.

421. *Caerau Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 44''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 55''$).

This is an irregular circular enclosure on the farm of Caerau 500 yards directly west of *Y Gaer* (No. 420), from the highest point of which it is everywhere overlooked. The diameter of the enclosed area is about 300 feet, the surface being fairly level, with a slight slope to the east at the end of a low spur. The rampart, composed of earth intermixed with much small stone, is seen at its best to the north and east, where it has a height of 10 feet, with a 12 feet fall to the ditch, which is throughout slight and shallow. The chief entrance was probably on the east, in full view from the other camp. A break in the western bank may be of modern construction. It may be inferred from the arrangements in the great Carmarthenshire camp of Carn Goch (Inventory, No. 427) that Caerau Gaer was probably an annex to the adjacent strong camp of *Y Gaer*, and may have been devoted (as at the Merionethshire camp of *Caer Drewyn*—see Inventory, No. 31) to the herding of the tribal cattle. A neolithic axe-head with a sharp cutting edge, was found here in 1816; it is now in the Tenby Museum (*see under FINDS*).—Visited, 1st July, 1915.

422. *Castell Gwyndy* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 22''$).

This enclosure is situated about 500 yards to the south-east of Castell farmhouse, and the same distance north-west of Gwyndy fach, the local name of the site being Castell Gwyndy. It is placed on a spur of land, the defence to the north, south, and east being the steep descents to a valley, through which runs a small stream. In places the slopes show clear signs of scarping, but there are no traces of a marginal bank. Across the root of the tongue of land is thrown a well-preserved rampart, which extends westward for about 250 feet. The bank rises to a height of 6 feet and falls 10 feet to a ditch having a width of 6 feet and a counterscarp of 4 feet. The entrance, which has been widened, was at the northern end of the bank. The enclosed area, 360 feet from east to west, and 150 feet north to south, is fairly level. Cultivation has removed all signs of hut circles, which are said to have existed here. This earthwork is not marked on the Ord. sheets.—Visited, 25th May, 1915.

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DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

423. *Henllan* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 6''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 30''$).

Browne Willis mentions a chapel at Henllan, dedicated to St. Teilo, as being subordinate to Llanddewi Velfrey. The hamlet of Henllan was formerly a detached portion of the hundred of Dungleddy, and appears also to have been known as Trefeandeg (see *Note ante*). The present house of Henllan is modern.—Visited, 1st July, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

424. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.). Ded: St. David. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Carmarthen; rural deanery of St. Clears.

The church has been practically rebuilt on the earlier foundations. It comprises chancel ($26\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 16 feet), nave (35 feet by 18 feet), chapel (23 feet by 11 feet) on the north side of the chancel, with the east wall of which it aligns, south porch, and double bell-cote above the west gable. Between the chancel and its chapel is an arcade of two bays, the intermediate pier bearing a plain cable moulding. On the south wall of the chapel is a projecting corbel with two grotesque masks. The plain font is 22 inches by 20 inches, and the basin $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 16 inches; the base has been restored. It bears no feature to mark its date, but its massive size and square shape proclaim it Norman.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

425. *Ffynnon Clâf* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 9''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 50''$).

A well on Dyffryn farm, almost completely hidden beneath the permanent way of the Pembroke and Tenby railway. It gives its name to Ffynnon Clâf Bridge and adjoining cottages. "Sick folk used to drink at this well. The patron has been forgotten" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited, 1st July, 1915.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

426. *Ffynnon Dewi* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 26''$).

The name of a field, half a mile west of the parish church. The spring has ceased to flow, and no traditions could be gleaned in connection with the spot.—Visited, 1st July, 1915.

427. *Parc yr eglwys* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 35''$).

A field that probably once formed part of the parochial glebe. The name is still in vogue (Tithe Schedule, No. 178).—Visited, 1st July, 1915.

428. *Parc groes wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 25''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 50''$).

This is a field on the farm of Llandybie (*al.* Llain y bie), about half a mile south-west of the parish church. It is possibly the site of a medieval wayside cross (Tithe Schedule, No. 552).—Visited, 1st July, 1915.

429. *Friends' Burial Ground, Trewern* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 25 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 39' 20''$).

Situated in the north-east of the parish, about 300 yards west of Trewern House. It was formerly the property of John Lewis, a Friend, who resided at Trewern. In the year 1876 the last survivor of this family presented the burial

Parish of LLANDEWI VELFREY.

ground and an adjoining cottage, known as Machpelah, to the Society of Friends. The Friends' Meeting-house of Redstone was in the adjoining parish of Narberth. The enclosure (34 feet by 39 feet) is surrounded by a wall which divides it from Machpelah garden. An iron gate carries a modern plate inscribed FRIENDS' BURIAL GROUND, 1663. Interments have been made within living memory (*Transactions, Friends' Hist. Soc.*, II, 45).—Visited, 29th May, 1915.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

430. *Neolithic Celt.*

A stone celt found on the Henllan demesne is now in the Tenby Museum. It has a length of 8 inches, a width at its cutting edge of 4 inches, and is highly polished.—Seen, 7th May, 1914.

430A. *Roman Coins.*

In a letter of the year 1693, addressed to Edward Lhuyd (*Bodl., Ashmole*, 1815, f. 307), mention is made of the discovery in this parish of two pots of coins of "Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Vespasian, and some others."

Parish of LLANDEILO.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

431. *The Prescelly Group* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 44''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 23''$).

On the highest point of the Prescelly range, 1,760 feet above o.d., is a small group of tumuli. Mounds occur over the entire length of the range, and on both sides of it, some appearing to stand singly, others so close together in groups of two or three that their proximity must be intentional.

(i) What seems to be the principal member of the group now in question was opened by Fenton in 1806. His account, which is valuable not only for his description of what he found, but for the complacent story of his method of exploration, runs as follows:—

In the autumn of that year, having had permission from Lord Milford to explore any part of the waste within his manors, for antiquities, and wishing to examine the contents of the most conspicuous barrow in the county, a day was appointed for the undertaking, and a party made up of all the beauty and fashion of the county to attend this solemn ceremony. Though I had ten miles to travel, such was my zeal for the business, I was at my post on the mountain top by sunrise, with the pioneers. The morning was remarkably clear and mild, the view most charming, and everything auspicious to our plans. We were not long at work before we discovered that under the outer greensward there was a carnedd of pretty large stones. We removed those in the centre, and came to a large coarse stone that covered a circular cist regularly lined round the sides with flags, and with a flag at bottom, on which an urn was placed with its mouth downwards; but in consequence of the side flags of the cist having in the lapse of ages departed from their perpendicular, the incumbent stone thereby sinking, had crushed the urn that came out in various fragments, yet leaving sufficient of it together to enable the young draughtsman, my son, to form an accurate idea of its dimensions and shape, as given in Plate 1st of Antiquities, No. 1.* The pottery was very rude and ill-baked, but the model elegant, and the ornaments singular and more varied than usual. In one part there was a raised line encircling it. . . . the urn contained a large quantity of charcoal ashes, and small pieces of bone, not perfectly calcined.

I then proceeded to make sections in two smaller tumuli, but as they were composed of spongy turf and heavy whitish clay, the work was tedious and could not go on with spirit. . . . (*Tour*, 349).

The rifled monument is again grass-grown, but the marks of the operations of 1806 are still perceptible. The cairn is built of local stones, and has a base circumference of 300 feet, with a height of 5 feet. On its summit has been a modern construction for bonfires. Examination of the disturbed places shows much white quartz stone on the surface.

* This illustration is reproduced as Fig. 5, ii opposite page xxx of the introduction to the present volume.

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(ii) The two other mounds explored by Fenton which complete the group on the summit of Prescelly, are in close proximity to the one just described. The larger of the two has a height of 4 feet and a base circumference of 180 feet; several of its foundation stones are just perceptible above the surface. The smaller mound is 2 feet in height, with a base circumference of 120 feet.

(iii) About 300 yards north by east of this group is a fourth tumulus. It is more flat-topped than its neighbours, and does not appear to have been disturbed. It has a base circumference of 200 feet, the height being from 4 feet to 5 feet.—Visited, 19th June, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

432. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 S.W.). Ded: St. Teilo. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

This church has been deserted for nearly a century. It shows the ruins of a small building, comprising nave (18 feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet), chancel (14 feet by 11 feet), and south door. The round-headed chancel arch still stands, but ruin is fast overcoming it. It is 8 feet high to the crown, 6 feet wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. Round the nave there ran a low stone bench.

The ecclesiastical parish, with that of Llangolman, was united to Maenclochog by Order in Council of 11th July, 1877.

Inscribed stones. Two inscribed stones, which formerly stood in the churchyard, have recently been erected on either side of the primitive wicket gate.

(i) The taller stone stands 68 inches above the soil. It bears in Roman letters the inscription ANDAGELL— IACIT FILI CAVETI, and in Ogam ANDAGELLI MACU CAVI.

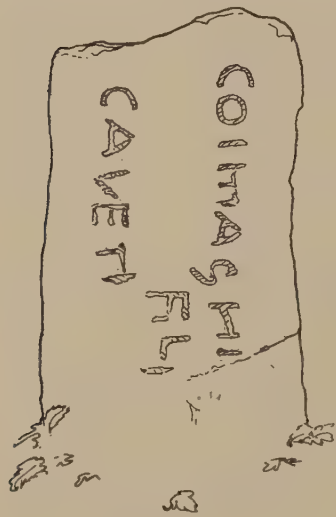


Fig. 147.

The head of the stone, above the inscription, carries a Latin cross, the ends being forked.

(ii) The second stone stands 40 inches above the soil. It has the simple inscription in Roman letters— COIMAGNI FILI CAVETI.

Unfortunately both stones have been so fixed as to be exposed to the full force of the prevailing winds and rain, and in consequence are weathering badly. It is much to be desired that they should be removed to a place of shelter and safety.—Visited, 9th October, 1914.

(*Arch. Camb.*, 1889, V, vi, 177 and 307; 1893, V, x, 286.)

[Illustrations, figs. 54 ii, 55 iii.]

433. *Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 47''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 58''$).

At a distance of half a mile north of the deserted parish church, is the ruined chapel known as *Hendy cwrdd*, 'the Old Meeting-house,' standing in a disused but well-kept burial ground, the property of the Congregational body. The foundations of the chapel are from 1 foot to 3 feet above the soil; they show a building 40 feet by 15 feet, with a door to the south. The headstones cover the years 1752 to 1840, some of those of the 19th century marking burials within the foundation walls of the chapel.—Visited, 9th October, 1914.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

434. *St. Teilo's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 32''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 34''$).

This is a strong and never-failing spring which rises about 100 yards north-east of St. Teilo's church, on the farm owned and occupied for many generations by a family named Melchior. The well is a plain roughly-constructed stone-girt enclosure which, it is clear, was never intended for the total immersion of adults. The overflow passes into a pond. There are no remains of early masonry at the well-head. The water has a wide-spread reputation for the healing of pulmonary complaints, and still attracts pilgrims from far and near. The

receptacle from which the water is drunk is a human skull—the reputed skull of St. Teilo, in Welsh called 'Penglog Teilo'—of which the representative of the Melchior family residing at the farm is the hereditary keeper. To ensure the full benefit of the water the skull must be completely filled and the vessel offered to the pilgrim only by the senior living member of that family. The cranium is evidently old, and is polished from constant handling. A part of one superciliary ridge remains, and

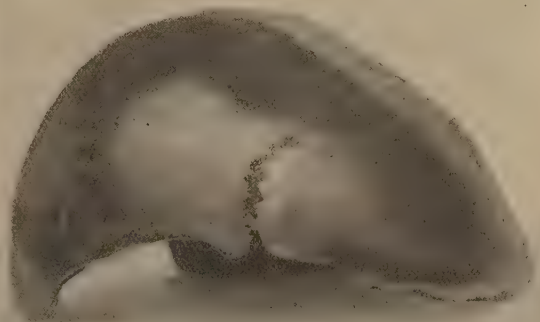


Fig. 148.

this is of such slight elevation as to make it almost certain that the skull is that of a female, while the open sutures point to the same conclusion.

Until well within recent years the skull was in constant requisition. Most of the votaries were sufferers from tuberculosis; but many visitors came to register pious vows, and in the early days of the recent war pilgrims visited the well to drink from the relic to a speedy termination of hostilities. The late Mrs. Melchior, who died at a great age, remembered persons coming from Haverfordwest and more distant places. When as a child she herself suffered from whooping cough, she was taken to the well and made to drink out of the skull. There appears to be no doubt that the skull is a genuine pre-Reformation relic.—Visited, 21st September, 1914.

Arch. Camb., 1898, V, xv, 276, *ill.*

Parish of LLANDELOY.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

435. *Treffynnon Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 53''$, long. $5^{\circ} 7' 17''$).

This is a partly ruined structure standing conspicuously 400 feet above sea level about 500 yards east of the hamlet of Treffynnon. It consists of a capstone $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 6 feet, now partially fallen, and three massive supporting boulders so arranged as to form the three sides of an enclosure or chamber, 6 feet by 5 feet. The supporters have an average height of 3 feet. The grave lies open to the north side, but there can be no doubt that it was originally closed up like the other sides. When perfect the exterior must have had the appearance of a low and square stone chest. The interior has been filled with field-gathered stones, which should be removed and the structure be carefully restored. Some years ago several flag-stones were met with in the course of ploughing a few yards from the cromlech. There are no traces of a mound, but the field has been under cultivation probably for centuries.—Visited, 27th April, 1921.

Parish of **LLANDELOY.**

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

436. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.). Ded : St. Teilo. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dewisland.

The original church has been in ruins for some 70 years; divine service ceased, but in 1897 an iron church was erected adjacent to the ruined church. The plan shows that the earlier structure comprised a small nave, chancel arch of 54 inches in width, small chancel, and double bell-cote above the west gable; two squints pierced the chancel wall. No architectural details or carved stones remain.



Fig. 149.

The broken font basin, a plain octagon chamfering off to a circular shaft and square base, is stored in the disused school-house at Cross Jack, some distance from the church.

In the burial ground and to the north of the building is a good but ill-kept well, which at one time was enclosed with masonry; a few stones are still scattered around.—Visited, 27th April, 1920.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

437. *Gaerwen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 46''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 14''$).

A farm, the name of which on the original 1 inch map is spelt as Carwen. No antiquity is to be seen, but the third field to the east, called *Parc y Garreg* (Tithe Schedule, No. 7), contains a standing stone 30 inches high.—Visited, 13th October, 1921.

438. *Parc maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 53''$, long. $5^{\circ} 7' 17''$).

On the farm of Trefanner. Tithe Schedule, No. 152.

439. *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 50''$ and $55''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 33''$). Tithe Schedule, Nos. 341, 343.

440. *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 7' 34''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 185.

441. *Parc y garreg wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 7' 50''$).

On the farm of Clawdd dwl (original 1 inch map, Clawdwl). Tithe Schedule, No. 175.

No sign of an antiquity appears at any of the above places.

442. *Parc Court, Parc Court issa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.).

Two fields on the farm of Ty llwyd, adjoining the ancient farmstead of Trefanner. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 259, 260.

443. *Court fach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.).

A field near Trefanner. Tithe Schedule, No. 73. This name, and that of the former entry, probably derive from the early manorial period.

444. *Parc yr eglwys ucha and issa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 6''$ and $10''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 58''$).

Two fields on the farm of Loch meyer—an ancient name (? Llwch Meilir, 'Meilir's pool'); but the meaning of the field names is not known. No tradition of an early church could be heard of. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 123-4.

Parish of LLANDELOY.

445. *Llanddynog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.).

Referring to this place, now a farm-house calling for no particular notice, the *Pem. Arch. Survey* has the following curious statement:—

Dinah Jenkins (formerly Wilkins), who died at the age of 93, about the year 1863, remembered seeing the remains of a building—traditionally stated to have been a church—in the field now known as *Wyrglodd y Fynwent* [graveyard meadow], opposite Llanddinog dwelling-house. The name of the field would imply that there was at least a burial ground here. It is stated by James Davies, joiner, Solva, that about forty years ago [c. 1860], before the present cattle-houses were built, there was a stone in one of the fold-gate jambs bearing an incised cross and an inscription.

In an interview with our Assistant Inspecting Officer, Mr. Davies could add no further particulars about the alleged incised stone, which seems to have been lost or destroyed. The place appears as Llandonoch on the original 1 inch map.

Parish of LLANDYSSILIO WEST.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

446. *Castell Gwyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 45''$).

A short mile west of the parish church is this circular work, placed on the edge of a steep descent to the Eastern Cleddau, which at this point is the parish boundary. The defences, although much destroyed, can be easily traced. They consist of three lines of circular banks, the exterior rampart and ditch extending to the edge of the declivity. This bank has a length of some 700 feet; it rises 6 feet and falls 10 feet to its ditch, which is now much filled in. The entrance facing west is of more than usual interest. The end of the rampart running up from the south is bifurcated, the two forks, each of 20 feet, expanding to a width of 10 feet, and the junction of the two being strengthened by a low mound. The entrance itself has a width of 15 feet. At a distance of about 70 feet within this outer rampart, and on its south side, is a curved bank 250 feet long and from 2 feet to 3 feet in height, and showing slight remains of an exterior ditch. The innermost bank is practically circular and distant about 80 feet from the second. It measures 120 feet by 100 feet, the bank rising 2 feet and falling 3 feet to a shallow ditch. The entrance was probably to the south, and almost in a line with the outer portal. The length of the enclosure at the verge of the descent to the river is 500 feet. The enclosed area is level. The whole work is much destroyed in places. Concerning this camp Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., an ex-Commissioner, writes:—"This is a doubtful camp, but it has more the appearance of Romano-British than Iron Age." The field on which it stands is known as *Parc y Gaer* (Tithe Schedule, No. 723). "Small cannon-balls have been turned up by the plough in its vicinity" (Lewis, *Top. Dict.*).—Visited, 8th October, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ATTACHED COURTS).

447. *Castell Pant y cadno* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 12''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 32''$).

This much-disturbed mound, which stands about three-quarters of a mile from the parish church, is difficult of classification. It has every appearance of being a simple motte with no traces of a bailey. The present height of the mound is about 16 feet, with a summit diameter of 25 feet and a base circumference of 160 feet. The ditch has been almost entirely obliterated.—Visited, 30th June, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

448. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 N.W.). Ded: St. Tyssilio. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Carmarthen; rural deanery of St. Clears.

This church was restored in 1838, and in 1898 a virtually new church was erected. "Whatever the original church may have been, it was practically revolutionized by degrees, especially late in the 15th century. What remains affords but very

Parish of LLANDYSSILIO WEST.

scanty clues" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1898, V, xv, 242). The present building consists of nave, chancel, north chapel to chancel, modern south porch, and a single bell-cote to the west gable. The chancel and its plain pointed arch are the only structural parts of the earlier church now remaining; in its south wall is a plain piscina. A single light with a square head, made up of fragments clumsily pieced together, which was formerly in the south wall of the chancel, has been inserted in the north wall of the chapel. The font is modern. The earlier font (21 inches square externally and 16 inches internally), is in the churchyard. It is of late Norman type, and almost certainly of that period. The former lych-gate has been replaced by a modern one, in which are preserved a few fragments of the older gate; also a stone dated 1699.—Visited, 30th June, 1915.

NOTE.—At Bryn Tyssul, a house about a quarter of a mile north-west of the church, built by a former vicar as his residence, "may be found remnants of the ancient stone work of Llandyssilio church" (*Arch. Camb.*, as above). This is the structure shown on the Ord. Sheets as a "cromlech."

Inscribed Stones. Built into the south wall of the chancel are three inscribed stones. Structurally they are diabase stones from the slopes of Prescelly, similar to the "blue" stones of Stonehenge.

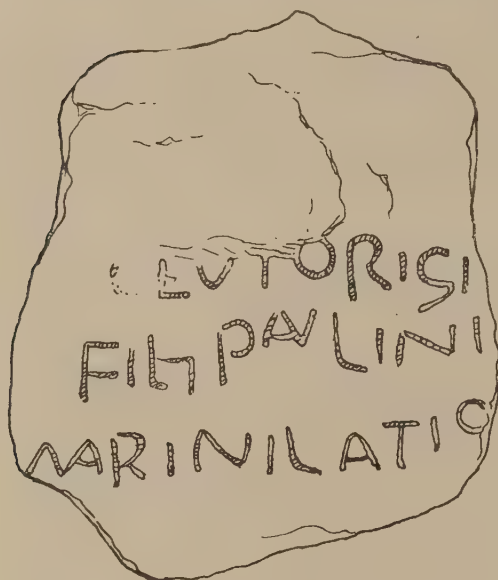


Fig. 150.

(ii) A somewhat rougher-faced stone reading EUOLENGG—FIL—LITOGEN HIC IACIT.

(iii) A fragment reading —RIAT.

(iv) A Cross-incised Stone. An oblong stone (40 inches by 16), built into the south-west angle of the church, has incised upon it a circle, enclosing five smaller circles of equal size, one forming the centre, and the four others so arranged that the outer faces form a Greek cross with dilated ends. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1860, III, vi, 53, ill.)

(i) This is mentioned by Lewis Morris in his MS. notes at the end of a copy of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Gesta Regum Britanniae*, now in the British Museum. The reading there given is erroneous (*Arch. Camb.*, 1896, V, xiii, 135). Lewis's *Top. Dict.* supplies the further information:—"In 1833, it was loose against the south wall of the church; having been dug up from under a heap of rubbish, in 1827, by the vicar, a tradition of its existence had been preserved in the parish, which led to its discovery."

The inscription in debased Latin capitals reads CLUTORIGI FILI PAVLINI MARINILATIO (*Y Cymmrodor*, 1905, xviii, 38).

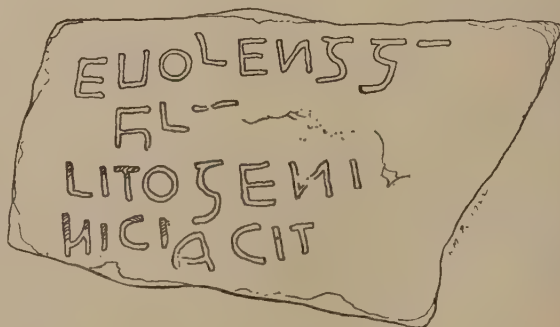


Fig. 151.

[Illustration of inscr. stones i and ii, fig. 54 iii.]

NOTE.—A gravestone bearing essentially the same ornament, but with the centre circle larger than the others, and having a small trefoil within the circle as well as a trefoil in each of the upper spandrels, is preserved at Valle Crucis Abbey near Llangollen. Both examples are probably medieval.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

449. *Carnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 3''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 58''$).

The name of this farm is said to be "Caerenydd," not "Carnedd" as printed on the Ord. maps. The reason of the name is not apparent; there are no indications of a caer, and the correct form may be "carenydd," kindred.—Visited, 30th June, 1915.

Parish of LLANFAIR NANT Y GÔF.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

450. *Llygad y Cleddau Maenhir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 30''$).

An erect and somewhat pointed stone, about 500 yards south-east of Llygad y Cleddau farmhouse. It faces north-east, and stands 75 inches above ground. The adjoining field to the south-west is styled 'Parc Carreg' in the Tithe Schedule (No. 30).—Visited, 18th June, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

451. *Castell Bucket* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 45''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 58''$).

This is a circular earthwork about 250 yards west by south of Bucket farmhouse, and close to the southern boundary of the parish. It stands 300 feet above sea level, on a field known as Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 383). Southward the position has a natural defence in the slope above the small stream which divides this parish from that of Letterston. No advantage, however, has been taken of it, and a space has been left between the enclosing bank and the sloping ground. The level gradually rises to the north-east. The enclosed area has a diameter of 195 feet from north to south, and 240 feet from east to west. The bank, though broken in places, and everywhere covered with heavy undergrowth, is fairly continuous on the north-west, where it rises to a height of 4 feet and falls 10 feet to the natural level; on the south-west it has a height of 2 feet and falls 7 feet. The entrance, 10 feet wide, is to the west; it is protected by two parallel banks, 60 feet in length, and 6 feet in height. The distance between these banks is 50 feet. They do not join up with the main work, and the ends leave an entrance, 12 feet wide, at the north-east and south-east of the banks.*—Visited, 15th June, 1915.

452. *Castell Llygad y Cleddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 47''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 50''$).

On a field known as 'Parc Castell' belonging to the farm of Llygad y Cleddau (Tithe Schedule, No. 42), are faint traces of a circular earthwork not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. The enclosure measured about 150 feet in diameter. The outline of the surrounding bank is very faint.—Visited, 15th June, 1915.

453. *Waun Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 8''$).

A well-preserved semi-circular enclosure standing in Waun Castell Wood half a mile west of Tre cwn House. The defence consists of a rampart on three sides, the west side being protected by an almost vertical slope of 80 feet to a nameless stream. The bank has a length of 450 feet, and a height of 15 feet, with a fall of 20 feet to a ditch 15 feet wide and 6 feet deep. The entrance, 15 feet wide, is to the north-east, the ends of the rampart on either side being well marked. In 1905 a stone spindle whorl, now in the possession of the headmaster of Tre cwn school, was found in the centre of the enclosure.—Visited, 18th June, 1915.

* Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., writes that he regards this feature as a counterpart of the Roman *titulus*, and that it shows the effect of Roman influence on the fortifications of the Romano-Britons.

Parish of LLANFAIR NANT Y GŦF.

454. *Castell Cwm wyntyll* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 29''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 44''$).

The remains of a circular work about 600 yards north-east of Cwm wyntyll farm-house, marked as ' Castell ' on the 6 inch sheet, and standing on a field known as ' Parc Castell ' (Tithe Schedule, No. 364). The enclosure is unusual in having an inner ditch. The length of the existing bank is 160 feet ; traces of its course are visible in the field to the east. The ditch on the east side has been destroyed. It is best seen on the west where it has a depth of 2 feet, with a bank 5 feet high falling 4 feet ; beyond the ditch is a second bank at a slightly lower level than the inner bank. On the day of inspection these ditches were heavily water-logged, and the whole work is covered with undergrowth and difficult of both access and examination.—Visited, 15th June, 1915.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

455. *Tre Cwn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 10''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 26''$).

A modern mansion on the site of one visited and eulogised by Fenton as the home of " a highly honourable family of the name of Vaughan " (*Tour*, p. 343). An inscription (dated a century later than the occurrence it commemorates) records the fact that under a fine oak tree John Wesley preached in the year 1777.—Visited, 18th June, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

456. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E.). Ded : St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Fishguard.

The present church is a modern structure dating from 1855. It consists of nave, chancel, south transept and north porch. The font is modern. Its predecessor, now disused, has a basin (exterior $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 20 inches, interior $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches square) which chamfers off to a circular stem and base. It is doubtless the original Norman font, the church having been appropriated to the preceptory of St. John of Jerusalem at Slebech under the title of the church of Landegof in Pebydiauk.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

457. *Ffynnon Fair* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 50''$).

A spring in Ffynnon Fair Wood, about half a mile north-east of the parish church. No memory survives of a local cult.—Visited, 18th June, 1915.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

458. *Parc y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 56''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 32''$).

This is a field on the farm of Carn Deifog. Though now presenting no sign of an antiquity, the name points to the former presence of a cairn on the site.—Visited, 22nd June, 1915.

459. *Parc carreg* or *Parc y garreg*

- (i) (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E.). On the farm of Tre cwn.
- (ii) (9 S.E.). Near the parish church.
- (iii) (9 S.E.). On the farm of Castell.
- (iv) (9 S.E.). On the farm of Bucket.

These sites do not at present exhibit any appearance of monuments. The last may have been named after a natural outcrop of rock, but the others probably denote vanished memorials.—Visited, 15th and 18th June, 1915.

Parish of LLANFAIR NANT GWYN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

460. *Castell Coch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 44''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 10''$).

The remains of a circular earthwork are barely perceptible on a field known as *Parc Castell Coch* (Tithe Schedule, No. 109), half a mile to the north-east of the parish church. The diameter of the enclosed area is about 200 feet. Nowhere is the bank above 2 feet in height, and in places it has disappeared. The east side is merged in a hedge which probably also conceals the entrance. Any ditch which may have surrounded the bank has disappeared. The third field west of the earthwork is known by the name *Parc y ffynnon goch* (Tithe Schedule, No. 111); it contains a good spring. The field next east is called *Parc y cerrig gwynion* (Tithe Schedule, No. 124).—Visited, 8th September, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

461. *Castell Dyffryn Mawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 3''$, long. $4^{\circ} 39' 29''$).

This is a fine Norman mound placed practically on the western boundary-line of the parish, about 50 yards to the south-east of Dyffryn Mawr farm-house. It rises to a height of over 20 feet from the bottom of the surrounding ditch. The centre of the summit, which is 60 feet in diameter, has a saucer-like depression of some 10 feet. Around this basin are the stone foundations ($5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide) of what was probably the turret of an early manor house. The ditch is 8 feet wide and 10 feet deep; the counterscarp is crowned with a thick quickset hedge. There are no signs of a bailey. The field on which the mound stands is still known as *Parc y domen* (Tithe Schedule, No. 357).

In the spring of 1920 a narrow trench was driven into the west side of the mound, revealing two-post holes, each about one foot square, in the hard soil just outside the stone foundations. At the foot of each hole was a bed of decayed timber a foot thick.—Visited, 22nd April, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

462. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.E.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.

A modern building consisting of nave, chancel, and porch. Nothing has been preserved from the former church except a few tablets now fixed against the west wall.—Visited, 8th September, 1914.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

463. *Saint Meugan's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 39' 52''$).

The well chapel of St. Meugan has entirely disappeared, but there is no doubt that its site is occupied by the farmstead of Pistill Meugan which is situated immediately on the parish boundary, rather more than half a mile east by north of the parish church. In *Llyfer Plygain* (London, 1618) it is called 'Saint Meigan yng-Hemys,' where fairs are said to have been held on Ascension Day, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and the Monday after St. Martin's Day. George Owen, in his description of the game of knappen (Owen's *Pem.*, I, 271, n. 7) says, "the fourthe and fift [contest] was wonte to be at St. Meygans in Kemes, betweene Kemes men of the on partie, and Emlyn men and the men of Cardiganshere wth them of the other partie." The fate of the small building is shown by the following extract from a commission recorded in George Owen's *Vairdre Book*:—

. . . Thes are to will and requier you being gent'men to us knowne to be well affected and forwarde in her ma'tes service, and good of the cuntrye, forthwth with all convenient spede to repaire to the place called St. Meygans where somtyme offrings & superstitious pilgrimages have bene used, and there to cause to be pulled downe and utterlie defaced all reliques and monuments of that chappell, not leaving one stone thereof upon an other, & from tyme to tyme to cause to be apprehended all such persone and persones of what sexe kinde or sorte whatsoever that shall presume hereafter contrarie to

Parish of LLANFAIR NANT GWYN.

the tenor and p'rporte of the said honorable commission, to repaire either by night or daie to the said chappell or well in superstitious maner & them to bring or sende before us or enie one of us. . . . Yo^r very loving ffreinds, George Owen, Albane Stepneth, John ap Res. Hauerforde west, this xiiijth July, 1592.

A strong spring still flows in the foldyard of Pistill Meugan Farm, but of the chapel not a trace remains above ground.—Visited, 8th September, 1914.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

464. *Carn Our, ? Aur* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 5''$).

The third field of Meugan's Well farm is so called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 121); but the name is not remembered, and no local traditions that would explain it seem to have survived.

465. *Parc Maengwyn ucha and issa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 32''$ and $30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 39' 10''$ and $15''$)

Two fields belonging to Berthlwyd Farm. In the hedge are a few white quartz stones which appear to be natural features (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 282, 284).—Visited, 8th September, 1914.

466. *Bwlch y garreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 29''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 16''$).

This is a farm at the place indicated. The name is doubtless to be associated with *Parc y maen llwyd* (Tithe Schedule, No. 42; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 28''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 40''$), the site of a removed maenhir. About 600 yards east of Bwlch y garreg lwyd farmhouse is the homestead of *Cwm Bettws*, a name betokening a small religious building of which no traces remain. The latter site is a little over a mile direct north of Pistill Meugan.

Parish of LLANFALLTEG WEST.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

467. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 S.E.). Ded: St. Mallteg. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Carmarthen; rural deanery of St. Clears.

The building is modern, but probably stands on the old foundations. It comprises nave, chancel, north transept, and bell-cote above the west gable. Nothing of antiquarian interest has been retained from the earlier building except the plain font basin (23 in. by 20 in. externally, 18 in. by 16 in. internally). The base is modern.—Visited, 29th June, 1914.

NOTE.—An early mention of this church occurs in the bishop's *Register* of 1398, when bishop Guy Mone, in *hospicio suo atte Stronde juxta London*, collated William Mone, chaplain, to the parish church of Llanveyltheg. The Cardiganshire parish of Llanarth, or an altar within it, was dedicated to St. Mallteg, as to whom (and St. Meilic) see Owen's *Catalogue of Mss. relating to Wales in the British Museum*, p. 504, note.

Parish of LLANFIHANGEL PENBEDW.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

468. *Tumuli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.E.).

On the summit of Frenni fawr, 1,297 feet above ord. datum, stands a group of five tumuli, three of the group falling within this parish, one into that of Castellau (No. 130), and the fifth into the parish of Penrhudd (No. 861).

The three in Llanfihangel Penbedw stand in line on the boundary between that parish and Penrhudd. The mound which occupies the precise summit has a height of about 6 feet, and a circumference of 250 feet. It appears to have escaped the attentions of Fenton. The other two he attacked with more zeal than discretion; and of them he writes:—"We fairly intersected one, the largest, and made an immense opening in the other, no interment was found, but the former, as went the

Parish of LLANFIHANGEL PENBEDW.

tradition and probably its companion too, about thirty years ago [c. 1770] from a supposition that it contained treasure, had been ransacked" (*Tour*, 510). These mounds are smaller than the "monarch," as Fenton terms the largest, their base circumference being about 170 feet and their present height from 3 to 4 feet. All are covered with gorse.—Visited, 10th September, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

469. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 S.W.). Ded: St. Michael. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Emlyn.*

The present structure was practically rebuilt about the mid-19th century upon the old foundations. The plan is of a nave (44 feet by 12 feet), chancel (16½ feet by 12 feet), north transept known as the Kilrhiw chapel now used as a vestry, and a squat western tower with a slated roof which barely rises above the ridge of the nave. The windows have wooden frames. In the north wall of the nave are traces of a doorway, now blocked. The entrance to the church is by a pointed doorway in the west wall of the tower. The font is modern, and nothing could be learnt of an earlier one. The churchyard is about an acre in extent.—Visited, 11th October, 1921.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

470. *Maen gwyn* and *Maen coch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 S.W.).

These are the names of two cottages about 300 yards east of the farm of Blaen ffôs, where probably once stood what may have been regarded as rival meini hirion, each with its appropriate legend.—Visited, 11th October, 1921.

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DIVISION Ib (CARNEDDAU).

471. *Arch Farm Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.; lat. 51° 56' 41", long. 4° 39' 29").

Scanty remains are left of this cairn which is situated on the farm called Arch, about 400 yards direct south of what is spelt on the Ordnance sheets as Crugiau Dwy; by which is probably meant Crugiau duyw, i.e., C. Duw, the cairns of the god. The barrow had a base circumference of some 250 feet. A prostrate stone might possibly have been the covering of a cist.—Visited, 9th June, 1915.

472. *Crug bach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.W.; lat. 51° 58' 20", long. 4° 38' 56").

This apparently sepulchral mound is marked on the original 1 inch but not on the 6 inch Ordnance Survey sheet. It stands immediately west of Crymmych Arms village, on the south side of the lane leading from Henffordd to Fronlwyd. The base circumference is 250 feet, and the height 3 feet. It is grass-grown and presents no signs of disturbance.—Visited, 9th June, 1915.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

473. *Maengwyn hir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.E.; lat. 51° 56' 30", long. 4° 38' 45").

A white quartz stone, stated by popular tradition to have been thrown from the summit of Frenny fawr by St. Samson. It now lies prostrate on the boundary line between Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, 600 yards south of Castell y Blaidd tumulus (No. 179) in the parish of Clydai. Mr. David Maurice, who resides in the adjoining house, remembers it erect on its present site. It was overturned some 48 years ago because it stood in the way of the plough. Its length above ground when erect was 50 inches and width 26 inches.—Visited, 17th September, 1914.

* One of the earliest Pembrokeshire authors, George ap Owen Harry or Henry, was rector here in 1597; he wrote *The Genealogy of James I*, and *The Well Spring of Nobility*.

Parish of LLANFYRNACH.

474. *Meini hirion.*

About half a mile west of the village of Llanfyrnach are three erect stones in close proximity.

(i) (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 55''$, long. $4^{\circ} 36' 7''$).

In the north-west corner of Parc y maen, on the farm of Nant y groes. The height from the ground to its somewhat pointed top is 72 inches, and the greatest width 28 inches.

(ii) (12 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 2''$, long. $4^{\circ} 36' 30''$).

Also on Nant y groes Farm. The stone has a height above ground of 104 inches, with a maximum width of 54 inches. It is said on the farm that another and somewhat similar monolith stood near it. It was buried to facilitate ploughing.

(iii) (12 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 36' 32''$).

About 200 yards north by west of the last stone are two adjoining erect stones. The field hedge has been brought up to the taller of the two ; this rises 134 inches above the soil. The second stone is 96 inches above ground.—Visited, 16th September, 1914.

The stones here enumerated are doubtless those described in Lewis's *Top. Dict.* as " four large stones, on the common above the church, visible at a great distance, marking out, according to tradition, the graves of two chieftains who were slain in a desperate battle which is said to have been fought near that spot."

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

475. *Caer at Glandwr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 19 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 21''$, long. $4^{\circ} 38' 23''$).

An earthwork, apparently circular, but much obliterated, stands on the third field west of Glandwr farm-house. The bank is fairly perfect around the southern part of the circle ; to the north it has been cultivated entirely away. In its length of 135 yards it only rises at its best to 3 feet, and falls 5 feet to the outside level. There is no trace of a ditch. According to the 6 inch Ord. sheet, a " sword, etc.," were found here in the year 1808, but all enquiries respecting such a find have been without result.—Visited, 24th June, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

476. *Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 2''$, long. $4^{\circ} 35' 26''$).

A motte castle with traces of a bailey court, immediately north-west of the parish church ; on the 6 inch Ord. sheet it is marked as a tumulus. The mound rises to a height of 25 feet ; its summit is 60 feet in diameter. In the centre a depression of from 8 to 10 feet is surrounded with traces of stone foundations. These have a width of 8 feet. The mound, the sides of which are heavily clothed with vegetation, is being dug into for gravel ; otherwise it is well preserved. Between it and the churchyard are faint traces of the bailey.—Visited, 16th September, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

477. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.W.). Ded : St. Brynach. Diocese of St. Davids ; archdeaconry of Cardigan ; rural deanery of Emlyn.

The present structure was erected in 1842. It consists of nave, chancel, and low western tower. The font is a plain octagonal basin of $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches exterior and 20 inches interior diameter, chamfering off to an octagonal shaft of modern masonry ; the base is concealed beneath the wooden floor. On one of the faces of the bowl the letters T.D. have been rudely cut.—Visited, 16th September, 1914.

NOTE.—The church was appropriated to the knights hospitallers of Slebech by Robert son of Stephen under the title *ecclesia Sancti Bernachi de Blaentav*.

Lost Inscribed Stone.

A sepulchral slab, bearing an inscription, appears to have been in existence in this church at the commencement of the 18th century. A hitherto unpublished letter written to Edward Lhuyd on the 26th September, 1708, by Mr. David Lewis of Pant y benne, Llanboidy, co. Carmarthen, runs as follows:—

. . . Happening to be att Lhanvyrnach Church in the County of Pembroke I took notice of a stone lying under the alter in the chancel about two foot broad each waye and 5 inches thick. It was a sort of a ragged milstone of the nature of the stone at Parke. I turned the stone, and ordered it to be washed, and there I discovered some lettrs which I have transcribed to the best of my endeavor and care thus TAVUS=FI... but it seems y^t there [are] more lettrs, but y^t they were worn out or y^t the stone laid in some other place regardless till it was carried there. The first letters gives me some apprehension or light y^t from Tavus the man whos sepulchral monument it was the river Tâfe might be denominated, for this place being within two short miles to the spring of yt river. Moreover, here is a Barrow about the bigness of y^t att Lhanboydy, hollow within and about 5 or 6 yards deep and about the bigness of a copit in the bottom, and a camp about a bow shot from it. And some farmer's house near this church called y Tre fawr yn'r dheubarth, and the old Roman way menc'oned in my description of Lhanboydy is visible here as [?] in] severall places the east side of the river (*Ashmolean Collection*, No. 1816, fo. 38, Bodleian Library).

It is probable that this important inscribed stone was utilised in the rebuilding of the church in 1842, and may lie hidden in the modern structure, or it may have been removed at that date to one of the neighbouring farmsteads. Careful search should be made for it, and in subsequent alterations to the church its possible presence in the walls should not be forgotten. The "barrow" is doubtless the mound (No. 476). Tre fawr still exists; "y dheubarth" in the above context probably means merely 'the south of the parish.'

478. *Glandwr Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 19 N.W.; lat. 51° 55' 31", long. 4° 37' 58").

The present building is the successor of the structure erected here by the Independent connexion in the year 1712. The congregation originated at Aber Elwyn, in Carmarthenshire. In 1717, and again in 1774, the first building was enlarged, and in 1836 much improved. In the burial ground is the grave of one David Williams, of Bwrrws, who died 14th December, 1788; above it is a flat unhewn boulder.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—INSCRIBED OGAM STONE).

479. *The Tre Hywel Ogam Stone.*

This inscribed stone, now preserved in Glandwr Chapel (see last article), has been described by the late Sir John Rhys, in the *Festschrift* presented to Professor Kuno Meyer in 1912, as follows:

"The discovery was due in 1908, to Mr. Arthur O. Griffiths, Glandwr, and Mr. Llewelyn James, brother to Mr. James the [then] Pembrokeshire Director of Education. The discovery consisted in their noticing that a gate post near the farm-house of Tre Hywel bore traces of ancient markings and of the outlines of a cross. The stone had been there some 30 or 35 years, unnoticed but not undamaged by the wheels of the carts that from time to time passed in and passed out of the field. The history of the stone, so far as Mr. James could get it, was that it had been brought down there from a neighbouring farm called Yet Wen [half a mile north-west of Tre Hywel] from a spot on an exposed hill known as Mynydd Stambar. Near the stone were found, he was told, pieces of *crochanau*, which would seem to point to fragments of sepulchral urns; also traces of fire. He writes of the spot as *lloc defaid*: after visiting it, I should describe it as a meeting of two fences at right angles where sheep can be cornered and caught. Mr. James was good enough to send me photographs which he had taken of the stone. At my request Mr. Eyre Evans [the Commission's Assistant Inspecting Officer] visited Trehywel, at the end of March, 1910, and took a rubbing and a copy of the inscription and cross. He also asked the tenant, Thomas Lewis, questions as to the removal of the stone to its present position. The reply was that he remembered the stone 39 years before, and knew exactly the site on Mynydd Stambar. He added that he brought down two stones, one of them was standing and the other lying down close to it. This is likely to be correct, but when I cross-examined him on my visit there in October, 1910, he admitted that it was not he that brought the gate post down. . . . As to a second stone he could tell me nothing; he seemed to have forgotten all about it. . . . The stone stands 5 feet above ground; the face on which the cross has been traced measures 12½ inches across, and the face to the right of it is 15 inches across. It is the edge between those adjoining faces that bears the Ogam scores. Mr. Eyre Evans had the hedge cleared away round the stone in quest of more writing, but he found none, either Goidelic or Latin. The arms of the cross are enclosed in a circle, the upper part of which is imperfect owing to it reaching near the top of the stone, which in that part is very irregular and

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badly weathered. The shaft of the cross is produced downwards to end in a sort of fish tail. . . . Under even the most favourable circumstances the reading is extremely puzzling; for among other things the inscribed edge has been seriously damaged at a point which I guess to be about the height of the hubs of the cart wheels of the country; in other places, too, the vowel notches are gone. This is what I have made of it:—E^ΛESS^ΛONI ASE^ΛNI.

Visited, 23rd June, 1920.

See also *Arch. Camb.*, 1913.

[Illustrated, fig. 55, iv.]

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

480. *Ffynnon Fyrnach*.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the parish church is a well which is known as Bernach's or Brynach's Well, traditionally stated to possess healing properties. The site is marked "Spring" on the present 6 inch Ordnance map, but on the earlier 1 inch it is styled "Ffynnon deg" the fair well. The spot is not far from the source of the Dyfnant, and close to the ford over that streamlet called *Rhyd y maengwyn*. There is a Ffynnon wen, the white (or holy) well, in the Carmarthenshire parish of Eglwys Fair a Churig, a short mile south of the above.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

481. *Ty un nŏs* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 22''$, long. $4^{\circ} 36' 46''$).

A small cottage at Hermon, 200 yards north-west of Capel Bryn Mynach, which calls for no mention as an antiquity apart from its name and the example it affords of a system that must have been fairly prevalent in Wales before the days of Inclosure Acts. This is a 'One-night-house,' as it is called: put up in accordance with an arrangement made between a man and his friends to erect a dwelling in one night on unenclosed land belonging to the lord of the manor, or ground over which he claimed to have control. All the materials having been got ready for the purpose, a night was fixed upon for the erection of a dwelling of turf and stones; a few domestic articles were taken in, a fire kindled on the hearth, and the family was in full possession by the morning; if possible, a small garden patch was added. If the manorial magnate did not demolish the cot (a course which was seldom resorted to), or had not claimed it at a nominal rent within a year and a day of such erection, he could not afterwards interfere with it, but might continue to exact the small rent as evidence of his rights.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

482. *Ruins of Chapel and Burial Ground* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 32''$, long. $4^{\circ} 36' 0''$).

On the second field east of Tre Henry farm-house is a circular enclosure which is locally known as 'The Chapel.' Green mounds averaging one foot in height mark the former presence of a building of about 24 feet by 12 feet. The enclosure has a circumference of 300 feet, its south-west boundary being a dry wall constructed of small stones on which still stand a few aged trees.—Visited, 16th September, 1914.

NOTE.—"There are," says a writer in *Transactions Carmarthenshire Antiq. Soc.* (1908-9, IV, 82) "superstitious traditions connected with this place, viz., that in ploughing near the foundations the horses would become unmanageable and cause the harness to be broken. It is said that a barn was once built of the stones of the old building, and that it fell on some three men who sought shelter there for the night, and that they were killed."

483. *Nant y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 36' 2''$).

This is the name of a farm immediately north of Tre Henry chapel and burial ground, where there may have been a medieval cross, but of such there is no trace.—Visited, 16th September, 1914.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

484. *Bronze Celt*.

A fine bronze celt was found in the year 1841 on land then recently enclosed and appropriated to the farm of Yet-wen, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caer (a possible error for Carn) near Glandwr, where it is said that a sword

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was unearthed in 1808 (see No. 475). It is now in the museum of the Carmarthen-shire Antiquarian Society, and is described and illustrated in *Arch. Camb.* (1893, V, x, 144).

[Illustrated, fig. 334, iii.]

485. *Coins—Roman.*

In the year 1828, according to the Ord. sheet (12 S.W., lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 57''$, long. $4^{\circ} 37' 15''$), "Roman coins" were found on the summit of Begney (a dialectal variation of Bickning, both local forms of the English word Beacon, middle-English bekene. *Pem. Antiq. Soc.*). No particulars of this hoard could be traced. One small silver coin of the find—too much worn for identification, but undoubtedly Roman—is carefully treasured up by a lady in the near locality, to whom it passed from her grandfather, who had been present at the discovery.—Seen, 15th June, 1920.

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DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

486. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 25 S.W.). Ded: St. Canna. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Carmarthen; rural deanery of St. Clears.

An entirely modern building, with no survivals from an earlier structure.—Visited, 28th June, 1915.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

487. *Canna's Chair.* In a field a few yards to the north-east of the parish church is an almost square boulder (28 in. by 26 in., maximum height about 19 in., diminishing to 6 in.); it is slightly hollowed as for a seat. On the upper surface are certain letters in Roman characters which have been taken to read CANNA. The first three letters are fairly clear, but the last two are uncertain. No earlier notice of this stone has been met with than that in *Arch. Camb.* for 1872 (IV, iii, 235, *ill.*) by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS WELLS).

488. *Canna's Well.* A few yards to the south-east of Canna's stone is a spring formerly known as Canna's Well, though the name is now almost forgotten.—Visited, 28th June, 1915.

NOTE.—The Rev. E. L. Barnwell observes of it (*op. cit.*):—"The patient threw some pins into the well, a common practice in many other parts of Wales where wells are thought to be invested with certain powers. Then he drank a fixed quantity of the water, and sometimes bathed in the well, for the bath was not always resorted to. The third step was to sit down in the chair for a certain length of time; and if the patient could manage to sleep under those circumstances, the curative effects of the operation were considerably increased. This process was continued for some days, even for a fortnight or longer. A man aged 78 [in 1872], still living near the spot, remembers the well, and hundreds of pins in it, as well as patients undergoing the treatment; but about 30 or 35 years ago, the tenant carried off the soil between the well and the water-course, so as to make the spring level with the well, which soon after partly disappeared, and from that time the medical reputation of the saint and her chair have gradually faded away, and will in the course of a generation or two be altogether forgotten"—a forecast which time has verified.

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DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

489. *Burial Places* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.W.).

"There are two long mounds, apparently burial places. The local legend reports that the combatants slain in a battle were interred in these: victors in one, vanquished in the other. They do not appear to be Stone Age long barrows" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, p. 24).

The mounds could not be found. They are either completely overgrown or have been levelled, or the location is erroneously given.

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DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

490. *Maen y parc* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 53''$).

This stone is placed in a field called *Parc* (Tithe Schedule, No. 58) on the farm of Gate. It stands 7 feet above ground, has a breadth of about 3 feet, and faces east and west. There appears to be no tradition relating to it.—Visited, 1st October, 1914.

DIVISION Id (HUT CIRCLES).

491. *Waun Clun Coch Circles* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 15''$).

Owing to the dense and almost impenetrable overgrowth on this site it is impossible to be certain of the character of the remains that exist here. There are several more or less pronounced saucer-shaped depressions within a nearly circular dry stone wall, forming an enclosure of about 200 feet diameter; but whether the remains are those of a series of hut dwellings (which in North Wales would be called “*Cyttiau Gwyddelod*”) in the last stage of decay and ruin, or whether the pit-like hollows have been formed by the uprooting of a circle of huge boulders, it is impossible under present conditions to decide. The county historian and antiquary, Richard Fenton, was here about the year 1800, and the melancholy disorder which prevails may be due to his ill-regulated zeal (*Tour*, 351).—Visited, 19th June, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

492. *The Gaer, Bryn Golman* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 13''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 16''$).

In a field on the farm of Bryn Golman, called Gaer Meadow in the Tithe Schedule (No. 474), are slight evidences of an earthwork, but it has been so defaced that it is impossible to judge of its former nature or extent. The enclosed area is about 225 feet across. There are slight indications that the entrance was to the west, where a modern hedge crosses the circle.—Visited, 8th October, 1914.

493. *Castell Pengawsai* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 54''$).

This is a small circular enclosure having a diameter of about 50 feet, situated about 180 yards west of Pengawsai farm-house. The surrounding earthen bank rises to a maximum height of 6 feet, but has been removed for a section of the circuit. Outside is a broad ditch, now only 2 feet deep, and in places altogether filled up, doubtless with the contents of the denuded and demolished bank. The entrance facing east has been altered. The earthwork would appear to possess many characteristics of the medieval moated homestead, though the latter is usually rectangular in form. The surrounding area is level, and the enclosure itself so feebly defended as to make it improbable that it was intended primarily for defence.

The work is locally known as *Castell Blaenllechog*, the name of the adjoining farm; and the field on which it stands is called *Castle Park* (Tithe Schedule, No. 325).—Visited, 18th September, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

494. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 S.W.). Ded: St. Colman. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

The church was rebuilt from its foundations in 1866, and nothing of archaeological interest remains.

The oldest tombstone to be noticed, that of Stephen Lewis of Llangolman, bears the date 1778.—Visited, 8th October, 1914.

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DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

495. *Clun saithmaen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 29''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 35''$).

(i) "From a long stone which formerly stood in this [farm]yard six others in different directions could at one time be seen" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*, p. 24).

(ii) About 200 yards away, in a north-west by west direction, the Survey (*loc. cit.*) reports a monolith which "stands against a bridge and has marks of chiselling on it." This stone is not indicated on the Ord. sheet, and could not be located.

The sites denoted by the following place-names, taken from the Tithe Schedule, probably indicate the former presence of several of the "saith maen" which were visible from one of them:—

(iii) *Parc maen hir* (18 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 38''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 5''$).

(iv) *Parc main* [*? maen*] *hir* (18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 51''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 35''$).

(v) *Parc maen issa, canol, ucha* (18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 34''$).

(vi) *Meini hirion* (18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 34''$).

NOTE.—The name *Clun saithmaen* in other parts of Wales is given to stone circles not necessarily (and perhaps, never) formed of exactly seven stones. The word may have had reference to the dedication of arrows (*saethau*) upon stones that were supposed to possess special virtues, or that formed a circle of special sanctity.

496. *Garn and Garn issa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.E. and S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 38''$ – $45''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 30''$).

Tithe Schedule, Nos. 272, 275–6, 278. No indication of an antiquity.

497. *Parc Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 35''$).

On the farm of Pen Nebo. Tithe Schedule, No. 174.

498. *Parc yr hen gireh* [*? gaerau*] (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 0''$).

A neighbouring house called Caerau indicates the former presence of several monuments. Tithe Schedule, No. 151.

499. *Fron Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 5''$).

On Mynydd bach. Tithe Schedule, No. 148.

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DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

500. *Lecha Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 55''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 55''$).

On the farm of Lecha [*Llechè* or *Llechau*, the stones] are the remains of a cromlech which would appear to have sunk into the soft soil from the weight of the superincumbent capstone, though it is possible that the destruction may have been hastened by wanton or careless marauders. The capstone measures some 15 feet by 11 feet, and about 4 feet in thickness. The *Pem. Arch. Survey* speaks of two mounds here, but only one exists at present.—Visited, 19th April, 1921.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

501. *Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 48''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 52''$).

About 200 yards south of Lecha Cromlech (No. 500) is a well-preserved homestead site, surrounded by a moat (10 feet wide) which is still filled with a depth of water and mud that makes the enclosed area inaccessible to examination. The outside measurements of the work are 25 yards by 24. The interior thus protected

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by the moat, and rising about 9 feet clear of the water level, is covered with dense undergrowth. The water of the moat flows into the river Solva, a few yards to the north of the enclosure, where it forms the boundary between the parishes of Llanhywel and Whitchurch. On the opposite bank of the river is *Llyn yr Alarch*, "the swan's pool," now much silted up, but formerly one of the features of the ruined mansion of Caerforiog in the neighbouring parish of Whitchurch (No. 1171).

Of the *Colomendy*, or pigeon-house, marked on the 6 inch sheet as having stood on a mound within the moat, no traces remain, nor were any foundations visible, some years ago, when an examination of the enclosure was made by Mr. Henry W. Evans, of Solva.—Visited, 19th April, 1921.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

502. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.). Ded: St. Hywel. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dewisland.

The structure consists of nave ($33\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), chancel (15 feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and north chapel ($11\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 9 feet). A single bell-cote crowns the west gable. The south doorway, windows and roof are modern. The chancel arch is plain pointed, as is that between nave and the north chapel. The latter is connected with the chancel by a diagonal passage 7 feet broad. The chapel has a plain



Fig. 152.

vaulted roof, and in its west wall is a small square recess. Facing the nave on either side of the chancel arch, and also on that leading into the transept, are plain corbels. The font basin is of the cushion type, externally 21 inches and internally 16 inches square. It is supported on a circular shaft with square base, the total height being 28 inches. The opening of the bell-cote to the east has been blocked, which gives the appearance of a niche or recess.—Visited, 20th April, 1921.

NOTE.—Mention of this church is made as early as the episcopate of bishop Beck, 1280–93, who purchased from Vachan ap Kedmor [*rectè* Kediur=Cadivor] ap Philip, for one mark of silver, all the interest which the latter had in certain lands in the vill of Llanhowel, together with one-fourth part of the advowson of the church there (*The Statutes of St. Davids* (Harley MSS., No. 1249, fo. 109), quoted in *West Wales Historical Records*, II, 247).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

503. *Carn Treglomes (Tre Clements)* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 32''$).

A prominent outcrop of natural rock in a field, called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 81), *Parc y garn fawr*, nearly half a mile north-west of the parish church, which at one time was probably crowned with a cairn.

The third field east, and that immediately south of the rock, are known as *Parc y garn* and *Parc y garn fach*.—Visited, 20th September, 1921.

504. *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 15''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 55''$). On the farm of Cerbyd (old 1 inch Ord. Carbed). Tithe Schedule, No. 812.

Parish of LLANHYWEL.

505. *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 50''$). On the farm of Tre gwy. Tithe Schedule, No. 116.
506. *Parc y battles* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 35''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 10''$). On the farm of Felin wynt. About 400 yards east of the farm-house the 6 in. Ordnance sheet marks "Stone coffin and sword, found A.D., 1800," doubtless a reference to part of the spoil obtained by Fenton from his excavation of the tumulus called *Parc y Fynant* (Fenwen on the original 1 inch map) in the adjoining field, but in the parish of Llanrian (see No. 530). Adjacent fields are called *Parc y garreg* and *Parc y garreg wen* (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 57 and 54). There is another *Parc y battle* about a mile to the west in the parish of St. Davids.

Parish of LLANLLAWER.

DIVISION Id (MEINI HIRION).

507. *Parc y Marw Alignment* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 52''$).

The earliest notice of this alignment would seem to be the following, by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell:—

In the northern part of Pembrokeshire is a single line of stones of great size, which Fenton does not mention, although he deliberately pulled to pieces a fine cromlech near it [? Coitan Arthur, Trellwyn, No. 510. Fenton died in 1821, and this cromlech was not razed until 1844], and which seems to have been connected with this row of stones, for it was probably continued further northwards than at present. On referring to the Ordnance map, a little to the right of the word 'Llanllawer,' will be seen the position of the line called in the map '*Parc y marw*' (field of the dead), and a little further to the east, but slightly to the north, is marked down the cromlech . . . of which only some small fragments remain. The line of stones is parallel to the narrow road, and if continued, would pass within a few paces of the ruined cromlech. Here, as at Rhos y beddau [*Montgomeryshire Inventory*, No. 631], the name points to the character of the monument; for experience has shown that local names of this kind in Wales, handed down from time immemorial, may be generally depended upon. Local tradition, however, adds an account of a desperate battle fought on the spot, among the pillar stones themselves . . . The height of the stones is not so striking, as their lower part is embedded in the tall bank of earth that does the duty of an ordinary hedge, but some of them are full 16 feet long. An accurate representation is here given of them from the skilful pencil of Mr. [J. T.] Blight, taken on the spot in June, 1866. . . . There were no traces to be discovered of any second or other lines of stone. . . . (*Arch. Camb.*, 1868, III, xiv, 177, *illust.*).



Fig. 153.

In the above sketch (which omits the hedge) the artist figures eight stones; but the *Pem. Arch. Survey* counted seven only, "three of which are recumbent and four standing." Our officer, on the day of inspection, was fortunate in having the personal guidance of Mr. Samuel Thomas (aged 75), of *Parc Coitan Arthur*, who has a life-long knowledge of this district, and takes special interest in the site. The following is the result of our examination. Proceeding from west to east are:—

- No. 1. 12 feet 6 inches in length: recumbent.
- No. 2. 5 feet 2 inches in length: recumbent; distant from No. 1, 12 feet.
- No. 3. 11 feet 6 inches in height from level: erect; distant from No. 2, 14 feet 9 inches.
- No. 4. 8 feet 3 inches in length: recumbent; distant from No. 3, 53 feet.
- No. 5. Recumbent in bank, partially visible; distant from No. 4, 20 feet.
- No. 6. 8 feet 6 inches in height from level: erect; distant from No. 5, 25 feet.
- No. 7. 7 feet 6 inches in height from level; erect; distant from No. 6, 20 feet.
- No. 8. 9 feet 3 inches in height from level; erect; distant from No. 7, 16 feet.

Parish of LLANLLAWER.

All the stones have somewhat square tops, with the exception of No. 2, which is pointed. Two have fallen in the lifetime of Mr. Thomas, but that gentleman had no knowledge of some "incised curious lines which are not modern work," said by Barnwell to have been seen by him on one of the stones, and which Laws describes as "a horseshoe-shaped mark, evidently made by man, and seemingly not recent." They could not be found by our Inspector.—Visited, 17th August, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

508. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.). Ded : St. David. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.

This is a practically new church on the foundations of an earlier one which had fallen into great decay and was taken down in the year 1860, the old material being used for the new building. The church calls for no description here, the only item of archaeological interest preserved from the earlier building being the so-called "weeping stone." This occupies its original site, viz., at the ground level of the extreme north-west angle of the nave. Partly hidden within a plain niche is a circular hollowed stone, doubtless once a stoup, 29 inches in diameter, the basin itself being 11 inches across and 6 inches deep. The cavity holds about a gallon, and is said never to become dry. On the occasions of three surprise visits to it in the exceptionally dry summer of 1915 the basin was full. An aged parishioner, Mr. Thomas, of Pare Coitan Arthur, has no recollection of ever seeing it dry.

Incised Stones.

In the churchyard wall, on either side of the entrance gate, are two stones, each bearing an incised cross, but showing no inscriptions. In their present position the backs and sides of the stones cannot be examined.

- (i) A rounded-headed slab (26 in. by 14½ in.) with a plain Latin cross (23 in. by 13 in.).
- (ii) An irregularly-shaped slab (38 in. by 27 in.) bearing an incised Latin cross (20 in. by 14 in.).

[Illustration of crosses, fig. 57, i, ii.]

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

509. *Holy Well.*

In the enclosure of Ymyl yr Eglwys, 'the churchyard precincts,' just outside the churchyard wall to the north-east, is the well noted by Fenton (*Tour*, 570), as "a sainted well, abundantly supplied with the purest water, that once had the reputation of most miraculous efficacy in various disorders, and was consequently much frequented; but of late years its virtues are got into disrepute, or the popular faith in them is so weakened that the visitors and votive offerings are very few." On the day of inspection the well was much overgrown, and the flow of water weak. The spring is enclosed by a chamber or well-head of rough masonry measuring 6½ feet from the rudely vaulted crown to base; it was evidently constructed for total immersion. The Rev. T. G. Mortimore, a recent vicar, recollected people resorting to the well, "and if they wished good they threw in straight pins, and if evil, crooked pins. The water was supposed to be good for sore eyes, and when resorted to by a man from Fishguard, he threw in a coin as an oblation" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited, 17th August, 1915.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

510. *Coitan Arthur* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.; lat. 51° 59' 17", long. 4° 54' 10").

This stone, known as *Coitan Arthur*, Arthur's Quoit—probably the capstone or supporter of a demolished cromlech—stood in the corner of a field appurtenant to the farm of Trellwyn ucha. It was destroyed about the year 1844. "The Rev. T. G. Mortimore remonstrated with the destroyer, and with the view of inducing him to desist reminded him of the old saying that ill-luck befell those who destroyed the Druids' altars. Some years afterwards the vandal admitted that the house he had built of the stones had not brought him good luck!" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited, 17th August, 1915.

Parish of LLANLLAWER.

511. *Parc caer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 28''$).

A field (Tithe Schedule, No. 32) on the farm of Court, a name that probably belongs to the period of Welsh land tenure, and that may have itself succeeded a site of tribal gatherings. There are now no appearances of antiquarian interest.—Visited, 17th August, 1915.

512. *Parc y garn* and *Maenllwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 29''$ and $37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 48''$, $44''$ and $55' 0''$).

On the farm of Pen y mynydd (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 149–50 and 158). The names point to former monuments, of which no signs at present remain. The *maenllwyd* may be a natural object.—Visited, 17th August, 1915.

513. *Parc maenhir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 9''$).

A field on the farm of Trellyn (Tithe Schedule, No. 216), with no sign of a standing stone.—Visited, 17th August, 1915.

514. *Rocking Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 15''$).

At the spot indicated, on the northern boundary of the parish, the *Pem. Arch. Survey* locates a Rocking Stone “which has not been thrown out of balance.” It is not marked on the 6 inch Ord. sheet, and our Inspecting Officer was not able to discover it. To the east of the above site the Ord. sheet prints “Piles of Stones,” the usual heaps marking the line of demarcation between adjoining parishes.—Visited, 17th August, 1915.

515. *Parc y Marw* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 8''$).

The field next west to the alignment (No. 507) is marked on the 6 inch Ord. sheet as the site of an antiquity, though there is nothing visible on the ground to justify the description. The tradition, still current in the locality as to this spot, is that “a lady, clad all in white, appears to those who are rash enough to walk that way by night; and so ancient is this tradition . . . that a short distance from the stones, a footpath, by long use now become public, turns across the fields to the left, making a detour of nearly a mile before it leads again into the road. During day-time the peasants do not think it necessary to take the roundabout course” (*Arch. Camb.*, loc. cit.).

Parish of LLANREITHAN.

DIVISION Ie (INCISED STONES).

516. *Mesur y Dorth* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 54''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 31''$).

Built into the wall on the side of the high-road from Fishguard to St. Davids, about 50 yards north-east of the farm-house of Mesur y Dorth, is a stone bearing an equal-armed incised cross within a circle, and having the lower limb continued 6 inches below the circle. The cross is formed of two grooved lines with a space of 2 inches between them. The circle, which is irregularly drawn, is of only one line. There is no form of decoration beyond the incised lines.—Visited, 7th July, 1920.

NOTE.—According to Archdeacon Payne of St. Davids, ‘Mesur y Dorth’ derived its name from a tradition that in a time of peculiar scarcity, an order was issued by the bishop as lord of the manor for fixing the assize of bread, when it was determined that the dimensions of the loaf should equal those of the circle upon this stone.

The small hamlet of Groes goch a mile to the west [in the neighbouring parish of Llanrian] “derives its name from it, unless it marks the site of another similar object” (Jones and Freeman’s *St. Davids*, 1856, p. 233).

[Illustrated, fig. 57, v.]

Parish of LLANREITHAN.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

517. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.E.). Ded: St. Reithan.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dewisland.

The church was rebuilt in 1858 on the earlier foundations; the architectural details and fittings are new. The only ancient feature is the font, which is of cushion type and measures externally $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and internally 19 inches square. It stands on a circular shaft and square modern base.—Visited, 27th April, 1921.

NOTE.—A statute of bishop Richard de Carew states that bishop Thomas Wallensis, who occupied the see 1248-1256 granted to each deacon vicar-choral of St. David's cathedral an annual stipend of two marks, and to each sub-deacon vicar-choral 20s. yearly (besides the small tithes and half of the produce [*proventus*] of the church of Llanreithan), and this grant was confirmed in 1261 by bishop Richard Carew (*Stat. Menev.* quoted in *West Wales Records*, ii, 255).

[Illustration of font, fig. 154.]

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

518. *Parc garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 40''$).

A field near Mesur y dorth farm-house, showing no signs of an ancient monument. Tithe Schedule, No. 4.

NOTE.—About half a mile to the east of Mesur y dorth farm-house (clearly a comparatively modern name derived from close propinquity to the cross-marked stone) is a cottage styled Pen-ys-quarn on the original 1 inch map, a name perhaps intended for *Pen isa'r garn*.

519. *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 27''$).

(i) A field on the farm of Tre yscaw. Tithe Schedule, No. 143.

(ii) (15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 15''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 5''$.) A field on the farm of Felin Wen. Tithe Schedule, No. 114.

Neither field exhibits any appearance of an antiquity.

520. *Parc yr esgob ucha and issa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 37''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 32''$ and $35''$).

Tithe Schedule; Nos. 11, 12. The names of these fields are now forgotten, and they have not been traced in local records.

Parish of LLANRIAN.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

521. *Bickney Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 50''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 16''$).

This mound, directly east of Bickney Farm, is in all probability the tumulus "at the back of Tre Ednyfed Farm" which Fenton (*Tour*, 32) excavated. At "Treneved"—so spelt on the 6 in. Ordnance sheet—half a mile north of the mound, nothing approaching a mound is visible or remembered. The Bickney tumulus has a base circumference of about 140 feet, and a height of 3 feet. It shows signs of disturbance on its summit over which a hedge has been carried. Fenton seems to have found here "a small stone hatchet [*ib.*, plate 1] and a small circular stone, with a hole in the centre, and a few marks on one side something like numerals," of none of which is anything now known.—Visited, 7th July, 1920.

* In British Museum Egerton MS. 2586 fo. 405^a, George Owen has the note—*g[gwyl] caron llanreithon 5 m(ar)tij, Rian 8 m(ar)tij; i.e., the feast of Caron of Llanreithan is on the 5th of March, the feast of Rian is on the 8th of March (Owen's Pembrokeshire, i, 289, n. 9).*

DIVISION Id (STONE CIRCLES).

522. *Llain y Sibedau Circle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 50''$).

This—Fenton's "Stonehenge in miniature" (*Tour*, 35)—is now a heap of stones some 60 feet in circumference, and 4 feet high, standing on *Llain y Sibedau*. Nothing remains to denote either an avenue or a circle: cultivation and land clearing have left only a small cairn. Many of its components are small blocks of white quartz. Twenty yards to the south is a mound which has every appearance of being sepulchral. It is unnoticed by Fenton and subsequent writers, and is not marked on the Ord. Surv. sheet. It is from 2 feet to 3 feet high, 150 feet in circumference, and is apparently undisturbed. In the south hedge of *Llain y Sibedau* are several large boulders.—Visited, 7th July, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

523. *Castell Coch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 8 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 39''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 40''$).

A rocky headland in the extreme north of the parish, on a sharp upward slope. Across the neck of the promontory are two strong earth and stone banks, and two intermediate platforms or shallow ditches. The outer rampart is 80 feet long, and 2 feet above the interior. The inner bank is one foot higher than the outer, and has a fall of 5 feet to a platform which is 18 feet wide. The inner ditch is 5 feet wide, cut through solid rock, and is so shallow as to be almost level. The area enclosed is about 3 acres. The entrance was between the southern end of the ramparts and the cliffs; it has been disturbed by a landslide.—Visited, 7th May, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

524. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.). Ded: St. Rheamus. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dewisland.

This church, with the exception of the tower, was entirely rebuilt in 1836 and restored in 1891. The 13th-century tower ($13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet) is of two storeys, the lower plainly vaulted. The western gable is stepped, and the roof is a saddle back. The font basin is in shape a decagon; nine of the panels carry a plain shield, the tenth bears a chevron between three ravens,* but the details are much obscured by the whitewash which has been thickly applied. The rim shows traces of a cover. The base is modern; the original circular shaft (14 inches in diameter, by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height), pierced with a drain, stands loose in the church.—Visited, 7th July, 1920.

NOTE.—Fenton reports having seen "a mutilated effigy of a priest," but it seems to have disappeared prior to a second visit in 1811.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

525. *Parc Carreg hir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 37''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 0''$).

A field on the farm of Trevacoon, on which is a natural outcrop of rock, the probable cause of the name, which is still current. There is no standing stone in the field. Tithe Schedule, No. 120.—Visited, 31st May, 1921.

526. *Parc y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 21''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 8''$).

The name of a field on the farm of Trevigan. Whatever earthwork may have existed here has disappeared. Tithe Schedule, No. 221.—Visited, 7th July, 1920.

* This was the cognisance of Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Carew, and of his descendants of the house of Rickeston in this neighbourhood.

Parish of LLANRIAN.

527. *Waun y Caerau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 20''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 55''$).

A rough tract of land on the line of the Flemings' Way, which probably was the site of some early constructions now no more. Tithe Schedule, No. 271, is a field called *Caer*, probably a portion of the land which has been enclosed.—Visited, 13th October, 1921.

528. (i) *Parc y garreg* (15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 10''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 10''$). Tithe Schedule, 230.
 (ii) *Carn mynydd ucha* and *issa* (15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 6''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 30''$ and $40''$). Tithe Schedule, Nos. 201, 228.
 (iii) *Carn llwyd* (15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 17''$). A natural feature.

529. *Trwyn y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 40''$).

This wild headland, about 300 yards west of Porth Gain, is practically now inaccessible owing to erosion of the coast, and whatever earthwork may have existed has vanished. The ruined tower on the extreme point is of recent erection. The "Statue" marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet, doubtless erected as a fisherman's landmark, has been washed away.—Visited, 13th October, 1921.

530. *Parc y Fynwent* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 42''$).

A field adjoining the roadside 200 yards west of the little hamlet of Croes goch, marked on the Ord. sheet (probably on the authority of Fenton, who, however, says nothing of the circumstance in his *Tour*) as the site where, in the year 1800, a stone coffin and a sword were discovered. There is nothing on the surface of the field to indicate an antiquity.—Visited, 7th July, 1920.

NOTE.—In an excellent article on 'Rhygyvarch's Life of Saint David' (*Cymmrodor*, xxiv, 1-73) the Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans mentions an extinct chapel situated "about a mile to the east of the church of Llanrhian in which parish it lies" (p. 37, note), and suggests that the statement in the 'Life' respecting the stone whereon St. Non, in the hour of the birth of St. David, 'had leaned with her hands, for which cause the stone shews to those who look at it traces impressed as on wax,' may refer to an ogam stone buried beneath the altar of an ancient foundation of Llannon.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

531. *Stone Hammer-head*. For the stone implement of dolerite found by Fenton in the Bickney (or Beacon) tumulus (No. 521) see Introduction, p. xxxiv.

[Illustration, fig. 13, iv and v.]

Parish of LLANSTADWEL.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

532. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.E.). Ded: St. Tudwal.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Rhos.

This church was appropriated to the priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest. Shortly after the dissolution, the rectory was (with others) leased to Sir Henry Jones, of the king's household, for 21 years.

The building (most drastically restored in 1876 when both walls and floor were raised 4 feet), consists of chancel ($16\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 16 feet), nave (27 feet by 17 feet), north transept ($21\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south transept ($17\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 13 feet), and western tower (17 feet square). In the north wall of the chancel are traces of a single light, now blocked. In the south wall is a plain piscina. The chancel arch is modern. The recent alterations have concealed a squint from the chancel to the north transept. All the windows of the building are modern, as are the north porch and doorway. The font (29 in. by 25 in., with basin 19 in. by 18 in.) is plain and

*In the *Taxatio* of 1291, the name is spelt Lanstowel. Browne Willis ascribes it to St. Sywall—an evident confusion. Rees (*Welsh Saints*, 134) suggests St. Tudwal, whose name is associated with the district of Llein in Carnarvonshire. In 1517 the St. Davids Episcopal Registers gave it as Llanstadwell. The Elizabethan communion cup has Lanstetwall.

Parish of LLANSTADWEL.

stands on a modern circular shaft and square base. The tower, of three stages, has a plain corbel table and battlements, with a string course about mid height. In the north-east angle is the stair turret containing 75 stairs. The lowest storey of the tower is vaulted; it opens to the nave by a plain pointed arch, but has no external doorway.—Visited, 4th August, 1920.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 213).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

533. *Longstone, Longstone Park, Longstone Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 1''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 52''$).

Three fields, north, south and west of the cross-roads known as Longstone Cross, and distant about 600 yards north-east of the hamlet of Waterston. Nothing is apparently known of any maenhir to which these names would refer. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 159, 161, 168.—Visited, 4th August, 1920.

534. *Camp Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 10''$).

A field in the north-east of the parish having the Rath (No. 907, parish of Rosemarket) to the north-east. The boundary between the parishes runs through the narrow ravine dividing the field from the earthwork. Tithe Schedule No. 54.—Visited, 5th August, 1920.

535. *Camp Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 15''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 30''$).

The field thus indicated, though still known by this name, shows no signs of an earthwork. Tithe Schedule, No. 240.—Visited, 3rd August, 1920.

536. *Mount Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 12''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 45''$).

The name is still in use but is not explained by any remains of an earthwork. Tithe Schedule, No. 248.

537. *Church Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 40''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 55''$).

A field through which a path from the hamlet of Waterston to the parish church is locally said to have led, of which there is now no trace. Tithe Schedule, No 333.

Parish of LLANSTINAN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

538. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 44''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 45''$).

This is a circular enclosure about 500 yards south of the parish church. The only portion of the surrounding bank which still remains has a height of 6 feet, with a drop of 10 feet to a ditch now about 4 feet deep. The entire work is hidden by dense undergrowth, and the rampart to the north and west has disappeared. Apparently the entrance was to the east. The enclosure had a diameter of about 220 feet. The field on which it stands is known as Parc y Castell.—Visited, 22nd June, 1915.

539. *Y Gaer, Penbicas* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 10''$).

About 300 yards west of Penbicas house, and standing on a field still known as Y Gaer (Tithe Schedule, No. 296), are the slight remains of an earthwork. The south-eastern part of the bank has been levelled, but the remaining portion for a length of 270 feet is fairly intact. The bank rises to a height of 5 feet and falls 11 feet to an external ditch, which is hardly perceptible. The site is almost hidden by gorse.—Visited, 18th June, 1915.

Parish of LLANSTINAN.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

540. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.E.). Ded : St. Justinian. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Fishguard.

A church consisting of nave (30 feet by 15 feet), chancel (27 feet by 12 feet), south transept (9 feet by 12 feet), south door and single bell-cote at west end. The chancel arch is plain and pointed, as is that of the south transept. The chancel communicates with the transept by a vaulted passage 12 feet long and 6 feet wide. The transept also is vaulted. The font basin is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, 19 inches internal diameter, and 6 inches deep, and has a circular base ; it has been repaired with cement. It may date from the Norman period, but appears to have been altered.—Visited, 21st June, 1915.

Parish of LLANTOOD.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS); SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

541. *Castell Felin Ganol* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 53''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 37''$).

This earthwork is situated on the left bank of the river Pilian, here the boundary between the parishes of Llantood and Bridell, and about 250 yards to the south of Felin ganol farm-house. It is placed on a tongue of land which drops sharply to the streams on both sides of the headland. The neck of the promontory is defended by a strong but somewhat ruined rampart, 300 feet in length. The bank rises to a height of 10 feet and falls 15 feet to a partly rock-hewn ditch, now much obliterated. The entrance at the eastern end of the bank has been much altered. The extreme point of the camp has been scarped. The enclosed area has a length of 180 feet, and a width of 190 feet. Below the camp to the south is a house known as ' Castell.'—Visited, 4th August, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ATTACHED COURTS).

542. *Castell pen yr allt* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 44''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 13''$).

A fine and well-preserved mount-and-bailey earthwork standing 300 yards north-east of the parish church. The motte has a height of some 8 feet, and a summit diameter of 30 feet. The bailey, a circular plateau of 8 feet in height, is placed to the north of the mound ; it is surrounded by a rampart and formidable ditch, averaging 30 feet from the crest to the floor. The ditch is 10 feet wide ; it was scarped and counterscarped. To the south the ground falls steeply to a strong spring of water. In 1864 it was stated by a neighbouring vicar that he remembered remains of an old stone tower about 30 feet in diameter on the top of the mound. At present the summit displays no signs of buildings.—Visited, 30th July, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

543. *Caer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 11''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 58''$).

Only the slightest traces remain of an earthwork on a field of Pen y gaer farm, and on the left bank of the river Pilian. So far as the work can be traced it would appear to have been a narrow rectangular enclosure running east and west. The north rampart has a present height of 3 feet ; that to the south can just be discerned. The western bank is lost in a hedge, and has disappeared entirely. The spot is still locally known as Y Gaer.—Visited, 5th August, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

544. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E.). Ded: St. Illtyd. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.

This church was entirely rebuilt in 1884, though doubtless on the old foundations. It now consists of nave, chancel, north porch and single bell-cote above the western gable. The font—an almost square bason (20 in. by 19 in. externally, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. internally, exterior depth 19 in.) with slightly chamfered and curved angles, slopes off to a modern pillar and base. Erect against the west wall of the nave is a carved sepulchral slab bearing an incised cross, the arms of which are enclosed within a design of fleurs de lys. It is of 14th-century date. In its design, execution and excellent preservation, it stands out favourably amongst the mortuary monuments of the county. In the porch have been preserved two corbels bearing male masks, probably of the same period as the slab; also a plain stoup.—Visited, 30th July, 1914.

[Illustration of font, fig. 155A.]

NOTE.—The name of this church is given as Langetot in the *Taxatio* of 1291; as Langettod in the *St. Davids Episcopal Register* for 1513, and as Lantwyd in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. The similarity of the latter to the Lantwit of South Glamorgan, the foundation of St. Illtyd, has doubtless led to the connecting of Illtyd with the Pembrokeshire church, but there is nothing in the history of the saint or the topography of the district to warrant the association. The local pronunciation is Llantlyd.



Fig. 156.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

545. *Rhyd y garn wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 3' 11''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 16''$).

The name of a house two-thirds of a mile north of the parish church, near a ford across a small stream. Nothing is known of a cairn or tumulus having stood here. In the fields east and south of the house are two erect stones which appear to have no archaeological import. They are whitewashed.—Visited, 29th June, 1914.

546. *Croes y forwyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 11''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 18''$).

A farm half a mile south of the parish church. The source of the name, 'The Virgin's or Maiden's Cross,' is not apparent.

547. *Parc y Mynach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 3' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 35''$).

The name of a field between the farm-houses of Ffos y bontbren and Felin ganol, about half a mile east by north of the parish church. Local tradition asserts that on this field, or in the dingle on its east side, formerly stood a chapel. The tenant of Felin ganol, when ploughing, has for some years been on the look-out for foundations, but so far without success. A house known as *Mynach* is situated a mile and a half south of this field. Both places may have been connected with the monastery of St. Dogmaels.—Visited, 4th August, 1914.

Parish of LLANWNTA.

The parish of Llanwnda comprises the larger portion of a quadrangular-shaped peninsula which juts out directly northwards from the body of the county into St. George's Channel. Its northernmost projection at Strumble Head is the nearest point of South Wales to the chief western and south-western harbours—Wexford and Waterford—of the neighbouring island of Ireland. Though the northern and western sides of the peninsula extend for about four miles in their respective directions, the eastern border is no more than half the length of the corresponding western line, and the southern (or landward) boundary follows practically an oblique line drawn from Goodwick on the east to the tiny inlet of Pwll crochan on the west, with a big dent in it due to the prolongation of the southward-lying parish of St. Nicholas. The whole area may be said to form an irregular square of about twelve square miles.

The surface is rocky and uneven, especially towards the north side of the peninsula where the rocks rise to a height of five and six hundred feet above sea level, and develop into a line of hills stretching disconnectedly from one side of the district to the other. The northern part of the peninsula, between the range of broken ground and the sea, is called Pen Caer, the name being probably derived from the fine military position called Gaer (modernised into Garn) Fawr at the western end of the line of hills. Most of the eminences in the short range are crowned with a stone enclosure or cairn. The entire peninsula is open to every wind that blows, and the winter storms break over it with great violence. Along the complete length of its coast line, extending for about fourteen miles, there is no spot that affords safe landing for small craft except under favourable climatic conditions, though doubtless the creek at Fishguard (or Goodwick) at its south-eastern corner has provided easy access at all times.

Fenton's remarks on the prehistoric remains of this parish are of importance. They run as follows :—

“Remains of Druidical monuments and other ancient works meet you here at every turn; yet on the other side of the ridge of rocks, separating the flat on the sea coast from the country to the south-east, there is a spot that particularly claims attention; from the appearance of which, at present exhibiting a vast quantity of loose stones, disposed of in various forms of inclosure, scattered everywhere over the declivity of the hill, I am led to suppose that here must have been an extensive settlement of the earliest inhabitants; a supposition I am confirmed in by the evidence of the farmer now occupying that and several other contiguous pieces of land, which with difficulty he can force his ploughshare through, such is the obstruction it meets with from lines of foundations branching out in all directions. Besides, there is a tradition of a town having existed here, called Trêf Culhwch. The side to the west seemed to have been appropriated to druidical ceremonies from the many cromlechs, some overturned, and some in their original position. There is one more remarkable than the rest [No. 548, iii, with figs. 158-9]; a large unshapen mass of serpentine, 15 feet by 8 feet, and 2½ feet average thickness; under the edges of it are placed nine or ten small pointed upright stones, imbedded in a strong pavement, extending for some way round. These small supporters are seemingly fixed without any regard to their height, as only two or three bear the whole weight of the incumbent stone, one of which is so pressed by it as to have become almost incorporated with it. On the upper surface of the cromlech are three considerable excavations near the centre, probably intended to have received the blood of the victim, or water for purification, if (as it is the most general opinion) they were used as altars, being similar to those so often mentioned by Borlase under the name of rock basins. This stone has a small inclination to the north-east. Its height from the ground is very inconsiderable, being scarce one foot high on the lowest side; and on the other only high enough to admit of a person creeping under it, though when once entered, the space enlarges from the upper stone having a considerable concavity. The earth below is rich and black, but that may be owing to its having been for ages the sheltering-place of sheep in winter. The farmer told me that, not many years ago, near this place two spear-heads had been found laid across each other, and a knob of metal, suspected to have been gold. That this was a favourite resort of the Druids and Bards, the names of the surrounding places clearly indicate, as Llandruidion [*sic.*], and Fynnon Druidion; near the latter of which, and not far from a small cromlech, and the consecrated well which characterizes and gives its name to the spot, were found five flint instruments similar to that figured in Plate I, No. 6 of Antiquities [of his *Tour*], having the broad end worn down to a rounded edge, and the smaller end chipped out into little hollows, to admit of a firmer grasp. They differ essentially from the flint celts found in the barrows of Wiltshire and elsewhere, whose broad edges are much blunter, and narrow parts more smooth. . . .

“A little below in the vale, to cover a pass over a small stream that skirts it, and perhaps to protect the avenue to this consecrated region, stands a circular earth encampment marked by a solitary maen hîr; and more westward in the same vale a large druidical circle with one of the encircling stones on the south side, supereminant above its fellows, being about 11 feet high above ground; within its area was dug up the stone hammer represented by figure 4, in Plate I of Antiquities.

“By the very strong fortifications crowning the summits of those rocky eminences which extend from Garnvawr, the western extremity of the parish of Llanwnda to Penyrhiw eastward, and form a chain of well-connected posts, evidently British, there is every reason to suppose that the country the French fixed on for making their descent was chosen for the same purpose by the earlier piratical invaders, as at the base of Garnvawr, a point of land projects into the sea, called to this day Trwyn y bâdau, the cape of the boats, terminating in a bold rock, shaped like a truncated cone, and only accessible by a narrow isthmus [? No. 553]; on the south side of which, by a rock shelving towards the water, now much eaten away, the ascent must have been effected through a hollow covered way, still visible, protected from the sight of the camp above, and continued so as to bring them unobserved to the more accessible side of the mountain, and into the flat country to the north of it, which probably the plunderers might have got possession of.

“The British post on Garnvawr [No. 554, i], a rock of no small height, consists of an extensive area, surrounded by vast ramparts of loose stones and bastion-like portions of the natural rock, by four or five lines on the most accessible side, towards the land; but, on the other sides, being almost precipitous, by fewer, and otherwise strongly defended by nature; high as the situation is, there appears to have been a sunk well within the area of the camp, now filled and choked up with stones.

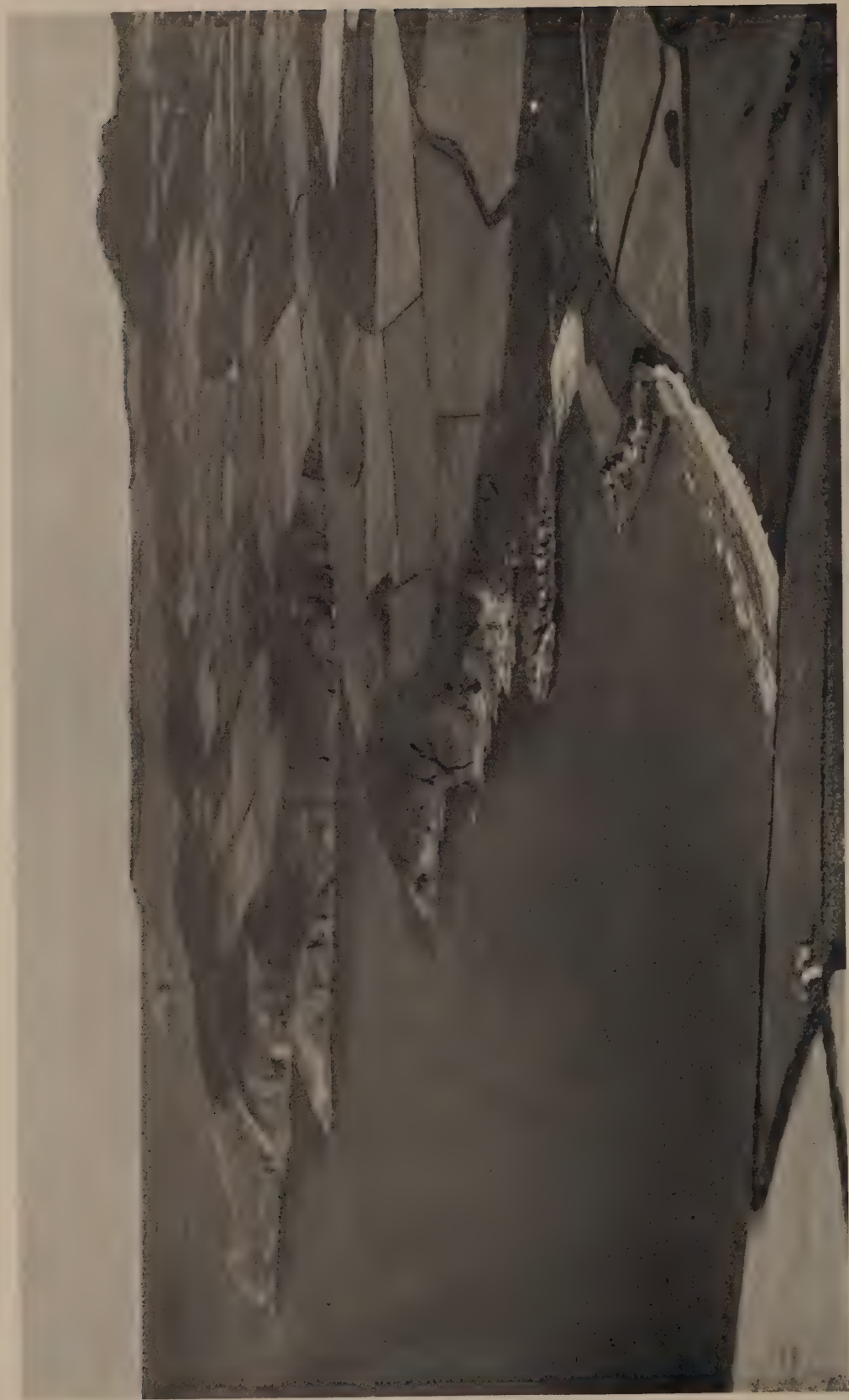


Fig. 157. LLANWINDA. Aerial photograph of the district (p. 183).

Parish of LLANWNDA.

"On the land side, about half a mile off on a wide furzy plain, there are two remarkable meinhirion, about three hundred yards from each other, erected probably to commemorate a battle fought between the natives and the invaders, as from this spot a well-pitched military road may be traced up to the camp.

"The gate on the high road leading from the above rude columns is called the Lady's Gate, from a belief prevailing among the common people there that treasure is hid near, and that a lady is often seen by night hovering round as if in wait for the happy person who is fated to be enriched by her discovery of the mysterious and valuable deposit" (*Tour*, 1811, pp 21-6).

Through the courtesy of Aircro Aerials, Ltd., we are enabled to give a photograph taken from the air which exhibits the character of the scenery and surface of this portion of county Pembroke in a manner hitherto unattempted, and which will enable the antiquarian student, as well as the lover of stern and wild country, to visualise the principal features of a district that has played a great part in the early history of Demetia.

The parishes comprised within the limits of the illustration are those of Granston and Llanwnda; that of St. Nicholas is just outside the picture in the middle distance to the right. The area within the foreground is part of the first-named parish, the beautiful sandy beach upon which the sea is breaking being known as Aber Mawr, and its tiny northward continuation Aber Bach. Beyond Aber Bach is seen the dark northward-trending line of a country road leading to Tre Seissyllt farm (itself just out of the picture) which, being unknown to amateur and professional genealogists, has hitherto escaped the suggestion of being one of the ancestral homes of the Cecils. The deep indentation in the coast line about the centre of the print is Pwll Crochan, into which flows a tiny rivulet that forms the boundary between the parishes of Granston and Llanwnda. Directly above the inlet is seen a roughly rectangular field showing a lighter grey than the surrounding surface, and a little beyond is a small farmstead (the centre of three white dwellings) named Llan ferran. The rocky summit on the horizon is Gaer (Ord. sheet Garn) Fawr, where is one of the most striking stone fortresses in the Principality (No. 554, i, below). Directly to the west of it, and seen rising at the extreme right of the plate, is Gaer Fach, the site of another stone enclosure (No. 554, ii). At the foot of Garn Fawr, and distinguishable as one of the tiny white dots shown in the illustration, is Tref Asser (No. 589 below), the traditional home of King Alfred's counsellor and friend. The furthest object represented in the picture is the lighthouse on Strumble Head, seen as a white spot upon the horizon, and about a mile to the right, but hidden by the mass of Gaer Fawr and Gaer Fach, is the scene of the French landing in 1797.

There is little doubt that the early monuments of this district, according to the locality within which they fall, are each so far interconnected with those of like character as to make it more suitable to regard the members of the different divisions as forming distinct groups; that course has been adopted accordingly.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

548. *Garn wen Remains* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 39''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 25''$).

(i) On the 6 in. Ord. sheet "Cromlechau" are marked as standing on Garn wen headland, immediately above Goodwick harbour, at an altitude of over 300 feet above sea level. In the year 1883 the Cambrian Archaeological Association visited the spot and found "in one place three cromlechs in a line direct N. and S. at a short distance from each other. The first of these, locally called 'Carreg Samson,' has its capstone 12 feet 9 inches in length, by 11 feet in breadth, and an average thickness of 2 feet; the supporting stones have been displaced, but the line of the enclosing circle is distinct enough. The same remark will apply to numbers two and three. In the second case the supporting stones, 6 feet and 7 feet in length, have given way; the capstone is 12 feet by 8 feet, with an average thickness of 12 inches. Close to these is a well-defined circle, divided by a line through the centre, and approached by a passage which pointed towards a low tumulus" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1883, IV, xiv, 343). Twenty years later it is reported that there were here "nine cromlechs more or less perfect, a tumulus, a large circle including a hut foundation, and several standing stones. Recently a tumulus was removed by the railway men. This contained a quantity of calcined stone, some above, some below the level of the natural soil" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

In the last twenty years, especially during the period of the war, most of the features visible in 1883 have been obliterated. Our Inspecting Officer was quite unable to locate the cromlechs, but the tumulus and the hut circle (No. 552) remain. —Visited, 2nd June, 1921.

(ii) *Carn Wnda Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 43''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 45''$).

On Carn Wnda, 521 feet above sea level, and 300 yards south of the parish church, are the remains of a cromlech. The capstone, 11 feet in length, with an average depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet and a breadth of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is still supported by one pillar

Parish of LLANWNDA.

standing 5 feet above the soil. The other end of the covering stone rests upon rock. The cromlech was ruined before Richard Fenton's time (*Tour*, p. 18). John Fenton, writing in 1846, gives a somewhat fanciful sketch of it (*Arch. Camb.*, 1848, I, iii, 283). Sir Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S., says of it: "Beneath it is a

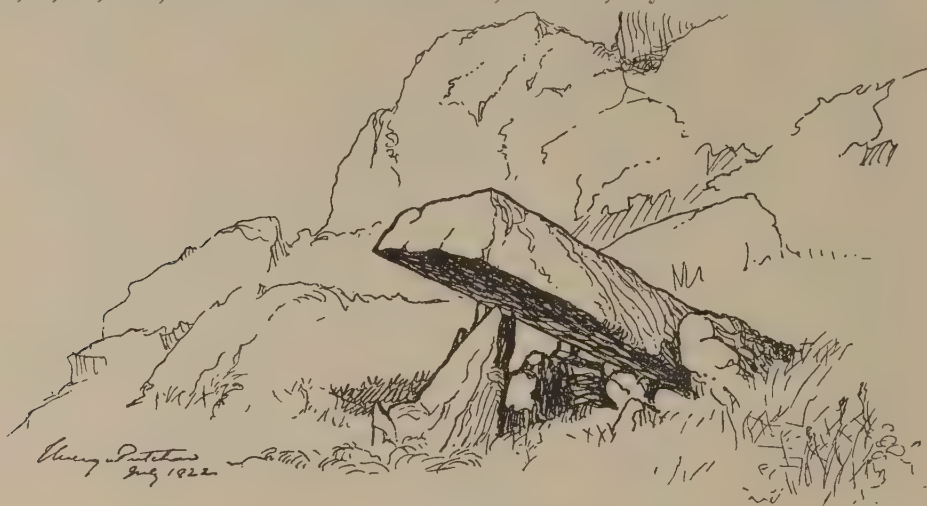


Fig. 157A.

hollow, formed by excavations in quest of treasure (and now filled with water), in which nothing was found except some sea-worn pebbles and charred wood of more recent time. I could discover no traces of the basin said to be upon the capstone of this cromlech" (*Collectanea Archaeologica*, 1871, ii, 231, *ill.*). Some years ago "excavations were made under the stone, and a small urn containing calcined bones was discovered. From the description we have obtained of the urn it was of coarse manufacture and crumbled to pieces" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited, 18th May, 1921.

(iii) *Gyllwch Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 33''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 46''$).

At the foot of the rocky protuberance called Carn Gyllwch (Ord. maps, Carn Gilfach), over one-third of a mile west of Y Garn cromlech (iv), are one fairly perfect cromlech and traces of another. That marked on the 6-inch sheet, where charcoal and pottery are stated to have been found in the year 1800, has a capstone $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 8 feet in breadth, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet in depth, which apparently stands on at least four supporters about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot above the surface; rank vegetation may hide a fifth, and several small packing stones lie about.

About 30 yards to the south are the remains of a second cromlech, with a capstone 8 feet in length, 5 feet in breadth and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot thick. The supporters have fallen beneath it; one is still standing, though leaning at an angle of 45° .

Mân y Gromlech in y Llanwnda

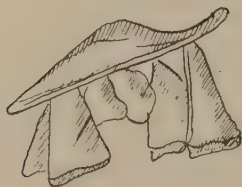


Fig. 158.

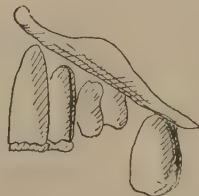


Fig. 159.

Lhuyd in his ms. account of the district, says of the second cromlech: "Less than a bowshot from Tre Gyllwch is Mân y Gromlech, w'ch is one yard and a half long and 4 foot broad, and above 2 thick. One of the supp'rs [supporters] is above 4 foot high, the 2nd about 3 foot and a half; the 2 middle ones are fallen for'th [forward], the 5th is abt. 3 foot." He also gives the above sketches, taken from two different points of view.

In the field next south, known as Llain garreg hir (Tithe Schedule, No. 833), is an erect stone, which may have been connected with these cromlechs. It has a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level.—Visited, 24th May, 1921.

(iv) *Y Garn Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 38''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 22''$).

The 6 in. sheet marks the site of a cromlech on Y Garn, over one mile south-west of the parish church, and immediately east of Garn Bwlch House. The spot is so covered with gorse as to make satisfactory examination of it impossible. There would seem to be one supporter *in situ*, about 5 feet in length, and now almost prostrate. The capstone is apparently gone.—Visited, 24th May, 1921.

(v) *Pencwm Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 25''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 45''$).

On the west slope of the headland facing Fishguard Bay, in the second field north-east of Pencwm, is a ruined cromlech, of which the capstone measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet in breadth and $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet in thickness. Its supporters have fallen, and the spot is so overgrown as to prevent a careful examination of the chamber. The cromlech was erect and perfect some eighty years ago in the memory of the late Mrs. Clement Bowen of Goodwick. The white colouring of the stone makes it a prominent object in its setting of yellow gorse.

Serving as a gate-post in the south angle of the field next west to the capstone is a fine erect stone, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface, which has every appearance of having been connected with the cromlech. Its companion gate-post is of the ordinary height, some 4 feet above the soil.—Visited, 18th May, 1921.

(vi) *Penrhiw Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 32''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 55''$).

On the field known as Parc y gromlech (Tithe Schedule, No. 1328), next north of Penrhiw farm-house stands a cromlech, the chamber of which is now filled with field-gathered stones. The capstone has been overthrown and lies at the feet of its quondam supporters; it has a length of 13 feet 10 inches and a breadth of 8 feet. The supporting pillars differ from those of other cromlechs in the parish in that they are laid lengthwise and not on end, and they thus form a perfect cist or chamber. The two long stones on the north and south sides of the cist are from $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 9 feet in length and 3 feet above the level; those to the east and west are of somewhat smaller proportions. Although the field has been under cultivation for many years it is evident, when viewed from a short distance, that the structure stood upon a low mound, and photographs of this cromlech taken about the year 1865, and now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiq. Society, show that several base stones of a superimposed cairn were then *in situ*.—Visited, 24th May, 1921.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

549. (i) *Parc Hen Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 38''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 0''$).

An erect stone in the field next to and north-east of Henner school-house. It stands 80 inches clear of the soil, is somewhat square in form, with a breadth to the north-east of 53 inches. It is not marked on the 6 in. sheet.—Visited, 18 May, 1921.

(ii) *Tre Sinwen Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 24''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 21''$).

In the second field east of Tre Sinwen farm-house is an erect stone standing a clear $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a breadth of $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet; it faces south.—Visited, 18th May, 1921.

Parish of LLANWNDA.

DIVISION Id (INCISED AND INSCRIBED STONES).

550. *Cross-incised Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 44''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 22''$).

Built into the wall at the cemetery cross roads (b.m. 443-1) is a stone upon which is incised a cross of rude character. The cross, 2 feet in length, is formed by two incised lines. There is no surrounding circle. It is said locally that the other corners of these cross roads bore similarly marked stones within almost living memory. Two fields at this spot are known as *Parc y groes*.—Visited, 24th May, 1921.

Arch. Camb., 1883, IV, xiv, 343.

[Illustrated, fig. 57, vii.]

DIVISION Ie (STONE CIRCLES).

551. *Llanwnda Green* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 53''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 50''$).

On the village green, due west of the church, are a number of stones, some of which appear to have been placed in position by human agency. Though much denuded, it is possible to trace a circle of considerable dimensions.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S., in 1871, saw "in a fence near the village of Llanwnda some large stones, but not part of a circle, as some might imagine" (*Collectanea Archaeologica*, II, 231). The remark would seem to refer to some naturally-placed stones which form part of a hedge further west than the Green.—Visited, 18th May, 1921.

552. *Garn Wen Hut Circle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 39''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 25''$).

Immediately adjacent to the tumulus (No. 548, i) on Garn Wen headland is the foundation of a circular hut $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. It is possible, notwithstanding much disturbance, to trace its outline, many of the foundation stones being still in position; some of these rise to a height of 2 feet. The entrance was probably to the south. The interior is filled with *débris* and rank vegetation.—Visited, 2nd June, 1921.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

553. *Dinas Mawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 5' 30''$).

A typical Pembrokeshire cliff castle, placed on a promontory about one-third of a mile west of Gaer Fawr camp (No. 554), and defended on three sides by steep precipices to the sea; the narrow neck connecting it with the mainland is fortified by two banks, 150 feet in length and 50 feet apart. The banks are largely constructed of stone, and it is possible that they were originally faced, as the opening in the main rampart is approached from the outer entrance by a causeway, the sides of which (especially that on the south-east) are lined with slabs. The principal rampart has a height of 4 feet and a fall of 5 feet to a ditch, 10 feet in width, now much filled in. The outer bank is slightly lower. The inner entrance has a width of 20 feet, the outer of 12 feet. The enclosed area is protected from the prevailing winds by the pinnacle of rock; at its foot are slight traces of hut circles. On the eastern side is a narrow, winding and well-worn path down to the sea. Between the promontory and a small rocky islet to the west is a straight and narrow gorge, through which the sea races with force; the side of the pathway next the islet bears evidence of considerable weathering. On the east side of the promontory, between it and Trwyn y Badau, skiffs' point, is Ogo'r march, the horseman's cave, where according to tradition still current among the fisher folk, "a number of Danes in full armour" lie buried.—Visited, 25th May, 1921.

NOTE.—It is possible that this headland earthwork may have had some connection with the strong position of Gaer Fawr (see next art.) on the hill above. Edward Lhuyd or his assistant seems to have thought so, if we may regard the drawing (on the next page) which he styles "Y Dhinās in ye par. of Lhan Unda" as meant for the above cliff castle. In reality it is difficult to gather what the sketch is intended to represent, for there certainly are no features at Dinas Mawr in any way resembling those thus depicted. Lhuyd's description of Dinas Mawr is as follows:—"Within a furlong of this [Gaer Fawr] there is a fortification called Dhinās Mawr in the parish of Lhanunda, being a Rock above the sea of a great heighth, having 2 ditches, the one north and the other south, running on a precipice into the sea, and two stones pitched on end near the ingress, which looks to ye east." The two stones near the ingress have disappeared.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

554. (i) *Gaer Fawr* (*Garn Fawr* on Ord. Survey maps) (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 28''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 0''$).

This, one of the most striking of the stone forts of the United Kingdom, may be said to be practically unknown to antiquaries past and present. It is also of importance as being the only one of the county's early monuments of which anything like an adequate description was written over two centuries ago, when its features were doubtless far more distinguishable than they are at this day.

Y Ddrinas yn y par o' Llanwnda.

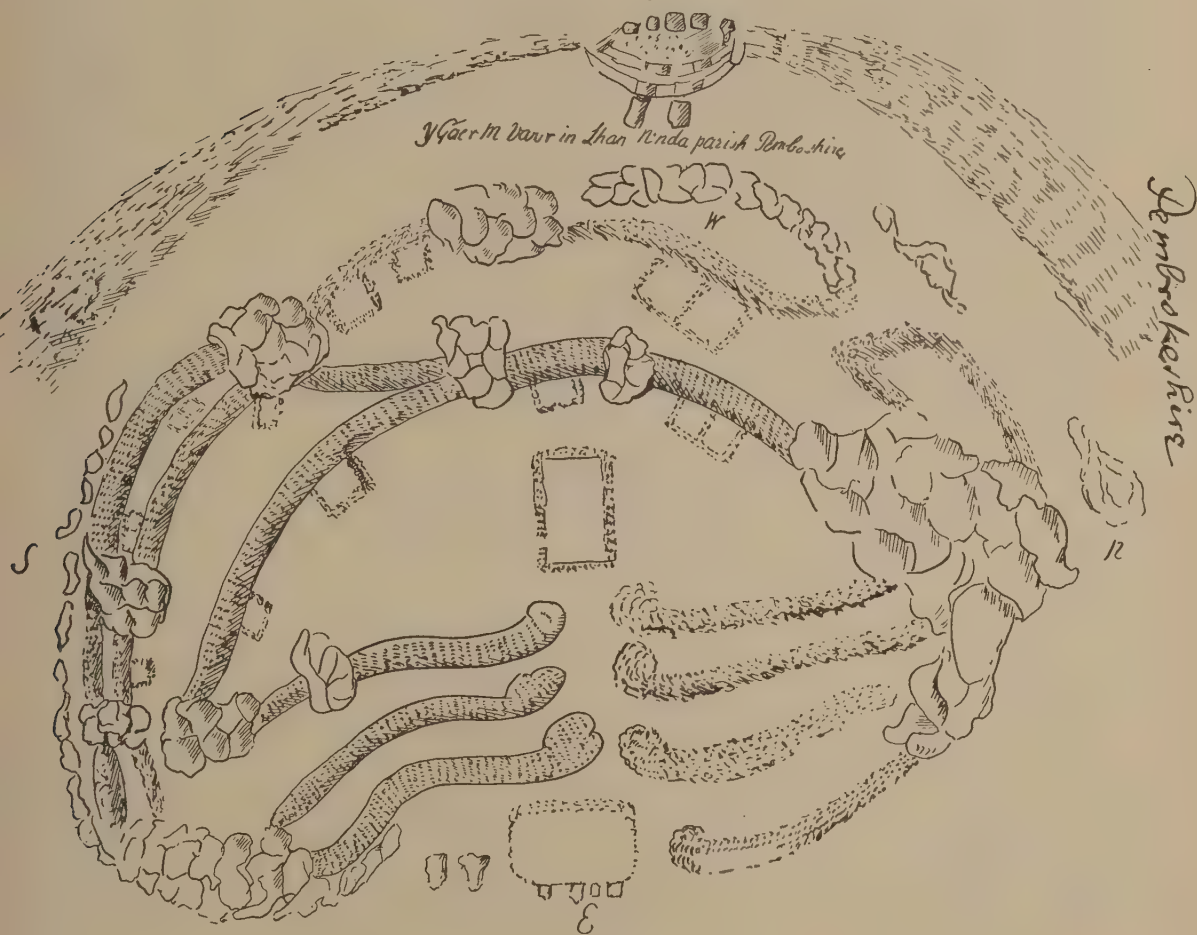


Fig. 160.

From British Museum Ms. *Stowe*, 1023-4, two volumes of drawings and sketches by the celebrated Welsh antiquary, Edward Lhuyd (d. 1709), keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, or by one of his companions in his wanderings through the Principality. Lhuyd, in addition to a rough plan of the defences at Garn Fawr, appends the following account of the work :—

(f.42.) Description of Intrenchm't at Y Gaer M. [Vawr], Pembrokeshire.

The inward intrenchm't from E. to W. is about 50 of Mr. Lhuyd's paces, and from N. to S. about a hundred, having on the south 2 cabanes,* 3 on the west, and one in ye middle. The 2nd Intrenchm't on ye east is about 180 paces long. The spot of ground that lyes between the 1st and 2nd wall being ab't the same length, but 50 [paces] broad. The 3rd Intrenchm't is ab't 140 paces in length, and the ground lying between the 2nd and 3rd is of the same, but 60 [paces] broad.

The 2nd Intrenchm't on ye south is about 200 paces in length, having 3 rocks and 2 caban, and the ground between it and the first is of the same, but in some places 20, 12, and 6 [paces] broad.

The 3rd wall on ye south side is ab't 260 paces in length, the ground between it and the second is of the same, but in some places ab't 20, 12, and 6 broad, in which there are 7 caban.

* By 'cabanes' Lhuyd means 'cabins,' that is, small rectangular enclosures, or hut-dwellings.

Parish of LLANWNDA.

The 2nd Intrenchm't on the west is ab't 50 paces long, between this and the first wall on this side there is a spot of ground ab't 120 paces long and 60 broad, and likewise a small ingress on ye N-west) lying near ye rocks (which secure ye N. side of ye Gaer). This 2nd wall westward hath also 2 caban. By the ingress on the west there is a small wall w'ch runs from it northward and under the rocks, of ab't 20 paces in length. The N. side of the Gaer is altogether rocky.

The only other description of this earthwork is contained in a ms. account of his visit to it about the year 1890, by Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., an ex-Commissioner. He writes :—

Situated on the highest point of land immediately behind Strumble Head. Several tors play a prominent part in the defence, which mainly consists of two lines of ramparts connecting these tors; but on the E. side, where the approach is not so steep, are three lines at varying intervals, and further strengthened by an earthen rampart and ditch. The stone ramparts have been so ruined by the depredations of the farmers for the purpose of building stone walls within the camp that it is impossible to decide what their dimensions may have been, or anything further except the direction in which they run. The camp certainly belongs to a class similar to Carn Ingli (No. 815). There are still to be seen the remains of hut dwellings on the S.W. side, and doubtless many may have been destroyed. The geological formation is trap, and some beautiful and perfect specimens of rhomboidal basaltic columns are to be seen on the western tor. It is plain that loose stones were not so abundant in the interior of this camp as at Carn Ingli, and consequently the supply was insufficient, and had to be supplemented from some distance on the outside. One stone in particular was most noticeable—an ordinary granite about 8 inches to 12 inches long, evidently an erratic and brought from some distance.

The earthen ditch and rampart call for particular attention as to whether it was part of the original camp, or an addition at some later time. At its northern extremity the rampart seems to run into and cover the outer face of the stone wall, which here is more complete than elsewhere. Along the centre of the course it can hardly be considered that the stone wall could be part of the same defence as the rampart and ditch, unless the former were of much larger dimensions than any other walls in the neighbouring camps which still remain perfect. The conclusion must be that the rampart and ditch were additions and for some particular purpose, for the difficulty of making the ditch, owing to the nature of the ground, was so great, and the ease with which the stone walls could have been raised (if such additions were necessary to strengthen the defence) so obvious, that unless the ditch was absolutely necessary it would never have been attempted. Probably this was done at the time of the Danish invasion, and, if this was the work of the invaders, the small cliff castles below were made to keep up their connection with the sea.

Sling Stones. On the day of his visit our Assistant Inspecting Officer found on the south-west side of the camp, just behind the short length of wall where the outer facing of it is still fairly perfect, a pocket of four sling stones—water rounded pebbles about the size of a pigeon's egg. These are now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society at Carmarthen.

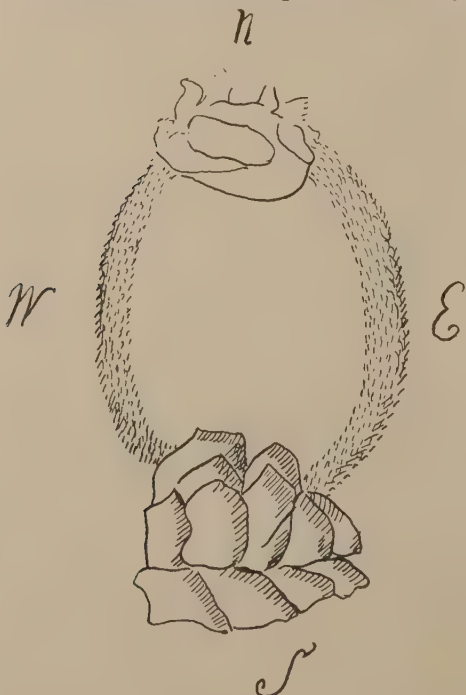


Fig. 161.

Flint Chips. According to *Pem. Arch. Survey* flint chips have been found within the walls of Garn Fawr, but no further particulars are given.—Visited, 25th May, 1921.

(ii) *Gaer Fach.* Two hundred yards to the east of the hill, upon which is placed the great camp of Gaer Fawr, is a lesser knoll, which is crowned with a low stone wall.

Lhuyd notices this camp in these terms :—

On the east side of Gaer Mawr lyes another Intrenchm't on the top of a hill called Y Gaer Vychan, having two rocks, one on the north, the other on the south. Its ingress is on ye west, and in a manner opposite to the ingress of the Gaer Vawr.

The stone walling is much dilapidated, but it is evident it could never have been a strong wall of defence; it probably formed the enclosure for the cattle of the tribe, whose fighting position was on the neighbouring hill. This enclosure

stands to the more important camp of Gaer Fawr in the same relative position as the subsidiary camp of Carn Goch to the great Carmarthenshire earthwork.

(iii) *Ysgubor Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. and S.W.).

At the foot of the south slope of Gaer Fawr is an oval or oblong enclosure, having well-rounded corners, which, although now completely hidden beneath dense under-growth, would seem to be fairly intact. A somewhat slight bank built of loose stones and earth, rises to a maximum height of 4 feet. The enclosure had an entrance to the south, and possibly to the west. Its purpose is by no means evident. The name predicates an agricultural origin, and the work may have been a medieval stockade. Tithe Schedule, No. 272.

555. *Castell Bach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 14''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 14''$).

Only slight traces of this earthwork remain. It stood upon a field known as Castell Bach nessa (Tithe Schedule, No. 48), a quarter of a mile south-east of Llanferran farm-house, and almost on the parish boundary line. The work at present shows a bank running north and south, having a length of 75 feet, and a height of 3 feet; there is a slight ditch to the west. It appears to have been circular in shape, with an enclosing bank. The entrance may have been to the east. The three adjacent fields to the east and south are known as Castell ucha, Parc castell draw and Castell bach (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 47, 45, 46).—Visited, 24th May, 1921.

556. *Castell Cleddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 56''$).

Slight traces of this work are visible on the farmstead of Castell, three-quarters of a mile west of Llanwnda village. It was probably oval in form. Recent building operations have altered and obscured the site.—Visited, 18th May, 1921.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

557. *Castell Poeth* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 52''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 48''$).

Immediately north of Tref Asser cross roads is what appears to be a circular mound, 30 yards in diameter, slightly raised above the adjoining ground; it is surrounded by a moat 6 to 8 feet in depth, and 20 feet wide at the top, which at the western end is filled with water. Owing to quarrying and other operations it is difficult to classify this work. It would seem to be a medieval mound without a bailey court. According to Lewis (*Top. Dict.*, 1833), where it is mentioned as a "tumulus surrounded by a moat," it was "opened some years since and found to contain fragments of urns, and other indications of its having been a place of sepulture." Against this theory must be placed the name "Castell," "Dancastell," a cottage adjacent to the moat, and "Weirglodd castell" (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 215–16), two fields immediately north of the mound.—Visited, 24th May, 1921.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

558. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.). Ded: St. Gwyndaf. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

This church was rebuilt in 1881 on the earlier foundations. On plan the structure shows a chancel ($23\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 14 feet), nave (20 feet by 14 feet), north aisle (18 feet by $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet), south aisle (22 feet by 8 feet), a south porch (8 feet square). The north aisle and porch retain their vaulted ceilings, and a single trifoliated lancet in the north wall of the chancel has been reconstructed. The porch has a peep-hole to the south aisle, and stone seats. In the wall of the north aisle or chapel are the remains of a stairway, and near by is a rude corbel. The font is 19 inches (internally 15 inches) square, with a depth of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it stands upon a plain shaft and base of two steps. A stone bench runs along the west wall. Two piscinas, discovered

Parish of LLANWINDA.

during the reconstruction, have been inserted, one, a plain circular bowl, in the south wall of the chancel; the other, square in shape, in the east wall of the south aisle, which would seem to have been its original position in what may have been a



Fig. 162.

chantry chapel. Some of the medieval roof beams have been utilised in the present nave, and on one of them is carved in high relief the head of a tonsured priest which appears to be of early 15th-century date. The bell-cote is double; a sanctus bell-cote remains above the east gable of the nave.

NOTE.—A MS. presentment made by the churchwardens in the year 1688 notes that “ the windows of chancell and church are out of repaire. We have a clerk who is illiterate,* yet satisfieth the parish in his duty. As to dissenters, little,† in regard his Ma'tie by his late Declaration of Indulgence hath given such as absent themselves from Church and Sacrament liberty of Conscience ” (*Dioc. Registry*).

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1897, V, xiv, 47).

Crosses.

Built into the exterior walls of the chancel, where they are showing signs of weathering, are several crosses discovered during the restoration of the building.

(i) A cross, of which the lower arm was probably intended to correspond in length with the upper, but has it made a trifle longer. The cross is enclosed within a margin which follows the outline of the inner figure, thus making the design into that of a double-lined cross; the outer measurements are 19 inches by 14 inches.

(ii) This cross is 17 inches by 10; it bears “ three transverse bars distinctly marked at the head of the cross, two being possibly intended to mark the *titulus* or inscription over the head of the Saviour ” (Westwood). These transverse bars are more probably intended for a rude canopy above the cross-head.

(iii) A plain incised cross with a single line border and rounded head; 16 inches by 9½ inches in measurement.

[Illustrated, fig. 57, iv, vi, viii.]

(iv) A fragment bearing what is probably part of a plain incised cross of single lines within a circle, but having the two remaining quadrants divided into irregular spaces intended to represent rough cusps. This could not be found.

[Illustrated, fig. 57, x, taken from Westwood.]

* That is, not a graduate.

† Few.

(v) An incised and ornamented gravestone which was found buried in the wall of the parish church in August, 1881, and of which the late Professor Westwood gives the following account in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1882, IV, xiii, 104: "The portion of the stone which still remains is 54 inches long, and 18 inches wide, and is marked with a large rudely-formed face surrounded by four parallel incised lines forming the outline of the face; above which is a St. Andrew's cross, each limb of which is also formed of four straight incised lines. Below the face the incised lines are continued obliquely on each side, representing the shoulders of the figure, the space between the face and the shoulders forming a triangle. There is a certain irregularity in the arrangement of the lines, although the general effect appears at first sight to be uniform. The figured portion of the stone is 36 inches long."*

This stone is set in the outside of the east wall of the south chapel.

Ecclesiastical Figure.

Found by our Assistant Inspecting Officer on the day of his visit underneath one of the sittings in the south transept, but unnoticed by any previous writer, is a fragment of what appears to have been the carved capital of the churchyard cross. It shows part of the figure of a cleric, his right hand raised in blessing, his left clasping a staff. The upper part of the head and the feet are unfortunately missing. The height of the fragment is 9 inches.

Fragments.

On a stone ledge inside the porch and above the outer entrance, are two loose fragments of stone bearing carved work. They are possibly portions of the carved cross-head just mentioned; or may be parts of the cross-head conjecturally restored and illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1899, V, xvi, 43.—Visited, 18th May, 1921.

559. *Llanwnwr Chapel and Burial Ground* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 19''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 58''$).

This is the larger and more important of the two chapels subordinate to Llanwnda church† mentioned by Browne Willis in his *Parochiale Wallicana*. The site was in or close to the fold-yard of the farm-house of Llanwnwr, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of the parish church. A considerable number of flag-lined graves have from time to time been brought to light in the yard, and after rain the outlines of burials can be traced. In 1883, on the occasion of the Cambrian Archaeological Association's visit to the place, one of the graves was opened; it was found to be not more than a foot in depth. Some of the others was said to have contained ashes as well as bones.

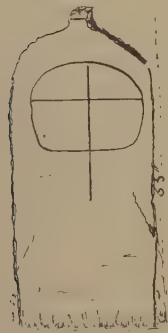


Fig. 163A.

Cross-Incised Stone.

Standing against the front of the farm-house is a cross stone which was removed, some few years ago, from the granary steps. It carries a plain cross within a circle, the lower limb being extended beyond the circle. Its entire length is 22 inches; the diameter of the circle is 14 inches, and the all-over height 63 inches.

*An inscribed slate slab in the ancient church of Aghowle, co. Wicklow, bears a similar motive, but the face (if the design is that of a human face) is there encircled by only one incised line. The Wicklow example has on the back what is described as "a Greek cross with expanding ends, surrounded by a circle $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter" which makes it probable that the Llanwnda stone is similarly decorated on its hidden face. See *Journal R.S.A. Ireland*, (June 1925), VI, xv, 66.

† The dedication is said by Rees (*Welsh Saints*), to have been to St. Gynyr, father of St. Non and grandfather of St. David.



Fig. 163.

Parish of LLANWNDA.

560. *St. Degan's Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. and S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 34''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 50''$).

The second of the two chapels named by Browne Willis. It stood on the exposed cliffs in the north of the parish, nearly two miles north-west of the parish church. The site is still known as *Parc Capel* (Tithe Schedule, No. 573), and faint traces of foundations are at times to be seen in the grass near a natural outcrop known as *Cnwce St. Degan*. Fenton (*Tour*, p. 20), in whose time ruins of the little building were visible, preserves a copy of a letter written to Browne Willis in 1720 by Henry Goffe, subchanter of St. David's Cathedral—"There is a remarkable habit of this St. Degan, preserved for several ages; the person that has it now having had it in his custody for forty years, to whom it was handed down by an elderly matron of upwards of ninety years of age. This habit, a piece whereof I have sent you enclosed, I had the curiosity to see; it is much in the form of a clergyman's cassock but without sleeves. There were two of them of the same make near a yard in length, but having the little slit or hole at every corner on each end, and on the brim of each side were loops of blue silk."

Fenton adds—"The veneration for this little duodecimo saint is hereditary amongst the inhabitants of this district . . . When very young I recollect an old man who said he remembered the chapel up, and in a part of it then roofed, the saint's sacred vest was preserved and shown, which was purchased many years after by a stranger travelling in those parts; with the removal of his robe, the fame of his sanctity died away."—Visited, 18th May, 1921.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

561. *Tre Gyllwch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 33''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 46''$).

Tre Gyllwch in the same parish

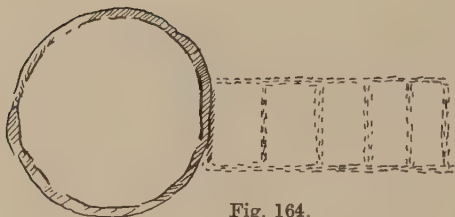


Fig. 164.

On the farm of this name (spelt *Gilfach* on the 6 in. Ord. sheet) are the remains of several early enclosures, of which the following description is given by Edward Lhuyd (c. 1700):—

Within less than two bow-shot of this Gaer Vychan [see No. 554, ii], south-east lyes 1 round and 5 square Intrinchements, each joining to one another, called by the neighbouring inhabitants *Tre Gyllwch*, in the par. of Lhanunda. The circular Intrinchem't is ab't 30 paces in circumfer'ce. The square ones are of an equal magnitude; each being about 12 [yards] long and 6 yards broad.

The site of this early settlement is not marked on the Ord. sheets, and the only other allusion to it is that of Lewis (*Top. Dict.*):—"The ancient town of *Trev Culhwch*."

The enclosures are still traceable, though there now appear above the shallow soil only the foundation stones of what seem to have been walls, which may have been quite distinct in Lhuyd's day. It is, however, pretty clear that he could not explain the appearances, and it is still more difficult at the present day to offer a probable suggestion. Possibly the site is that of a Welsh tribal homestead, and if carefully cleared and examined it might reveal the details of a Welsh chief's dwelling at an earlier period than has yet been met with.—Visited, 25th May, 1921.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

562. *St. Degan's Well*.

According to Fenton, near the chapel site (No. 560) was "a spring named after the saint; and above the said spring a tumulus called *St. Degan's knwc* or knoll, where people resort to seat themselves on holidays and Sundays." No sign of a spring at this spot was to be traced in May, 1921, nor is one marked on the 6 in. sheet, which, however, gives the name of *Ffynnon Degan* to a spring half a mile due south of the chapel site.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

563. *Carn fawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 48''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 40''$). Tithe Schedule, Nos. 521-2.
564. *Carn gowil* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 13''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 0''$).
565. *Garn las* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. and S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 20''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 25''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 791.
566. *Llain y groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. and S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 32''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 22''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 388.
567. *Parc Carreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. and S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 0''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 439.
568. *Parc Carreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 11''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 50''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 1438.
569. *Parc Carreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 22''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 8''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 1188.
570. *Parc Carreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 26''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 10''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 788.
571. *Parc Carreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 28''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 55''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 699. On the headland is Carn Llwyd, and the headland is called Trwyn llwyd.
572. *Parc Carreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 46''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 23''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 638.
573. *Parc Carreg wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 48''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 13''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 1498.
574. *Parc y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 8 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 32''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 13''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 136.
575. *Carn Gelli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 3''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 33''$).
576. *Carn Hendy* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 10''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 0''$).
577. *Crug* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 18''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 10''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 448.

Natural outcrops. The word 'carn' is in frequent use in this county for such features.—Visited at different dates in May, 1921.

578. *Llanwnwr Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. and S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 25''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 20''$).

The field immediately north-west of Llanwnwr farm-house is still known by the name 'Cromlech' (Tithe Schedule, No. 451), but nothing is known of the cromlech which doubtless stood here. The surface of the field is rough and stony.—Visited, 18th May, 1921.

579. *Parc y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 50''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 30''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 474.

On the farm of Caer lam.

580. *Parc y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 7''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 1329.

581. *Parc y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 3''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 32''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 1609.

On the farm of Carn coed.

Parish of LLANWNDA.

582. *Parc garn lldir* [*? lleidr*] (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 27''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 5''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 1209.

583. *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 15''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 0''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 815.

584. *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 38''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 38''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 1241.

585. *Parc y gaer ucha* and *issa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 12''$ and $20''$). Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1418–19.

586. *Gwaun y caerau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 0''$ and $7''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 5''$ and $20''$). Tithe Schedule Nos. 850A, 848.

These place-names are recorded in view of any future discoveries upon the sites.

587. *Carn Fathach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 20''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 18''$). Farthog and Farthach in the Tithe Schedule.

588. *Pen y groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 32''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 2''$).

The name of a cottage which stands at the junction of three lanes one-third of a mile east of Llanferran house (Tithe Schedule, No. 110). The field immediately west of it is known as Llain y groes.

589. *Tref Asser* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 0''$).

A hamlet half a mile south of Garn Fawr (No. 554) where Asserius Menevensis, bishop of St. Davids, A.D. 707, and author of the *Life of Alfred*, may have dwelt. In that work he states that he went to Wessex from the furthest coasts of Western Britain, as his friends hoped that if he could secure the favour of the king they would be protected from king Hemeid, a petty prince of Demetia, who often plundered the monastery and diocese of St. Deguus [Dewi] and sometimes expelled the prelates, “as they expelled Archbishop Novis, my relation, and myself.” While there is no reason to doubt that bishop Asser was a native of the parish of Llanwnda, and of the free tribesman’s holding of Tref Asser, it should not be forgotten that there was also a canon of this name who is mentioned by Giraldus as a supporter of his claims to the bishopric (*De Jure*, Rolls ed. iii, 214).

590. *Cross-Incised Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 49''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 30''$).

In 1883 at Pont yr Eglwys, about one-third of a mile west of the parish church, the Cambrian Archaeological Association was shown “a stone with a cross incised upon it,” which then formed one of the supporters of the bridge. Our Inspecting Officer was unable to find the stone, though the removal of the dense undergrowth might reveal it.—Visited, 18th May, 1921.

Arch. Camb., 1883. IV, xiv, 344.

591. *Goodwick Moor* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 S.E.).

Here Rhys, son of Owain ap Edwyn, was defeated and slain in 1074 by Trahaearn ap Caradog (*Brut y Tywysogion*). The moor is now water-logged and marshy.—Visited, 2nd June, 1921.

592. *Carreg Gwastad Point* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 28''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 22''$).

The landing-place of the French, under General Tate, in February, 1797. The memorial stone placed here reads—“1797. Carreg Goffa Glaniad y Ffrancod Chweffror 22, 1797. Memorial Stone of the Landing of the French, February 22, 1797.”

In a field of Carn gowil farm, called *Parc y Ffrancwr*, the body of one of the French soldiers of the revolution is said to have been buried.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

593. *Stone Axe.*

A finely polished axe-head stated to have been found at Cwmfelin, now in Tenby Museum; probably to be identified with one found in this parish by a Mr. Bateman, who is known to have been the donor of the specimen in the museum.

594. *Stone Hammer.*

In 1859, John Fenton exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Cardigan, a "hammer of trap found in a carnedd in Llanwnda parish" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1859, III, 5, 349). Nothing could be learnt of Fenton's numerous antiquarian finds.

595. *Stone Disc.*

On the surface at Pen Cw, now covered by the approach to the North Breakwater, was found a perforated stone disc of rough manufacture. It is now in Tenby Museum.—Seen, 21st May, 1920.

596. *Bronze Object.*

Writing in the year 1829, Dr. W. Owen Pughe says (*Arch. Camb.*, 1855, III, i, 273, *ill.*)—"in one of the carneddi, or stone heaps in the parish of Llanwnda was lately found a brazen instrument unique in its kind . . . 8 inches in length." Lewis (*Top. Dict.* ed. 1833) adds that it was found in 1826, on opening a cairn for the purpose of widening a road near the sea. The writer describes it as "a brass instrument, about 9 inches long, with a circular ring at one end, and a flat triangle at the other, and pierced with two round holes in the neck which connected these together." Nothing is known of its present location.

597. *Quern.*

The upper stone of a small quern, 35 inches in circumference, with hole for handle, was found a few years ago behind some panelling in the entrance hall of Penysgwarne house where it still remains.—Seen, 24th May, 1921.

598. *Quern.*

The top stone of a circular quern found at Pont Iago is preserved at the farmhouse.

Parish of LLANYCEFN.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

599. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 24 N.W.). Ded: unknown. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

This small church was renovated in 1904, when the chancel and west wall were rebuilt. It consists of chancel, nave and bell-cote above the west gable. A tower, which fell down many years ago, is said to have formed part of the old church. The chancel arch is a low, round-headed opening. There are the remains of rood stairs and the door leading thereto; also a small squint. The font is an irregular hexagon, possibly of the 15th century; the basin is circular, with a diameter of 18 inches. Traces of hinge and staple for a cover remain.—Visited, 22nd October, 1914.

NOTE.—The parish is often called *Cefn*, of which there are several other instances in Wales, notably *Cefn* near St. Asaph in co. Flint. The Pembrokeshire *Cefn* is the long narrow outlier of the Prescelly ridge between Rhiw afallen and the Western Cleddau. A grant of bishop Beck dated 1287 gives the latinised form as "ecclesia de Kevyn."

Parish of LLANYCEFN.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

The names of several sites in this parish suggest the former existence of some antiquity, but no definite indications are now to be noticed. The following are recorded in the event of antiquities being discovered unexpectedly in their vicinity.

600. (i) *Parc maen llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 43''$).

A field on the farm of Glan Cleddau. Tithe Schedule, No. 929.

- (ii) *Parc maen llwyd* (ditto, lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 17''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 18''$).

On Tre fach. Tithe Schedule, No. 814.

- (iii) *Parc maen gwyn* (ditto 18 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 56''$).

The first field west of Rhos y gwydir Igwider, original 1 inch map].
Tithe Schedule, No. 466.

- (iv) *Parc maen llwyd* (ditto, lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 32''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 0''$).

On the farm of Sychbant. Tithe Schedule, No. 16.

- (v) *Parc y garn* (ditto, lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 3''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 15''$).

On Rhos y gwydir farm. Tithe Schedule, No. 510.

- (vi) *Parc castell* (ditto, lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 26''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 30''$).

On Nant y gof ucha. Tithe Schedule, No. 168.

- (vii) *Pen sarn* (ditto, lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 28''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 40''$).

Two hundred and fifty yards west of Capel Rhyd Wilym; a paved road, doubtless leading to a ford below the junction of a nameless streamlet having its source near Maenclochog and the Western Cleddau at Rhyd Wilym mill.

- (viii) *Parc and llain Riscob* [*? yr escob*] (ditto, lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 26''$ and $30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 11''$ and $21''$).

Adjoining fields on the farm of Cornel. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 160 and 166-7.

- (ix) *Parc 'rhen fynwent* (ditto, 24 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 19''$).

On the farm of Cilrhiw fach. Tithe Schedule, No. 761. A neighbouring holding is called 'Grange,' which implies an early monastic possession.

These sites were visited on the 8th and 9th October, 1920.

Parish of LLANYCHAER.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

601. *Mynydd Kilkiffeth Tumuli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 48''$).

On the summit of Mynydd Kilkiffeth, at an altitude of 1,070 feet, are two sepulchral mounds, survivors of a larger group. Both are built of mountain-gathered stones, the one to the east of somewhat smaller stones than its companion. Both have been opened from the summit, and both were practically ruined in the operation. The eastern mound has a base circumference of 300 feet and a height of 6 feet; a few of the base stones are still *in situ* on the south side. The other mound, 65 yards to the north-west, has a base circumference of 250 feet and a height of 4 feet.
—Visited, 1st June, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

602. *Castell Caerwen or Castell Kilkiffeth* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 13''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 10''$).

An enclosure in Kilkiffeth Wood, 500 yards north of Caerwen House. Owing to the density of undergrowth on and around it, a thorough examination of this work is almost impossible. The defence consisted of a bank and ditch drawn across the neck of a promontory, the enclosure thus formed being defended by steep slopes to the Gwaun and Pontfaen streams. The bank, which is much destroyed, appears to have consisted of earth faced with stones. The ditch is almost filled up with material from the bank. The enclosed area is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There is little or no rampart on the verge of the slopes. The field on which the enclosure stands is known as Parc Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 52).—Visited, 4th June, 1915.

NOTE.—Fenton (*Tour*, 568–9) suggests that this was the stronghold of Dafydd Ddu who gave battle to the Normans at Morville:—"Cilyceithed, the ancient residence of David ddu or black, who first settled there soon after the Norman usurpation of Cemaes, and whose descendants for centuries were the first men in that country. . . . Morville, at no great distance from it, memorable for the gallant stand the Welsh mountaineers made against the Norman usurper, was the portion of a younger son of Cilyceithed." The site is still regarded as uncanny. A maid of Kilkiffeth Farm went to the Castell some 60 or 70 years ago to gather wood. She told another woman previous to her start that there was something very wonderful about the old Castell. When she had collected her bundle of wood and was about taking it up, she failed to move it, although in the ordinary way she could have lifted double the load. Her terrified flight back to the farm-house is still the subject of story.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

603. *Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.).

This is a house about 400 yards north-east of the parish church, which retains one of the round chimneys formerly common in the county. The name *Garn* is possibly derived from an adjacent outcrop of rock.—Visited, 2nd June, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

604. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.W.). Ded: St. David. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

This church was rebuilt on the old foundations about the year 1876. It consists of nave, chancel, south transept, a second transeptal chapel of later date to the east of the first, and double bell-cote over the west gable. The font is probably of the Norman period. It has been re-dressed.*—Visited, 4th June, 1915.

[Illustrated, fig. 47A.]

Incised cross stone. During the year 1923 an incised stone, bearing a circle divided into four equal-sized spaces by lines drawn from the centre to the circumference, and with a cup-like depression in each quadrant, has been found in the south wall of the church.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1898, V, xv, 359.



Fig. 165.

* A Ms. presentment of the year 1684 sets forth that "ye font wants a cover, a carpet for the Communion Table, a pew for ye minister to read in, and a pulpit cloth and cushion for the pulpit, a Communion cup and flagon, a hearse cloth, a box to keep alms are all wanting, except one large Welsh Bible, and one Welsh Book of Common Prayer."

Parish of LLANYCHAER.

NOTE.—Some of the forms under which the name appears are *Llanerchaeth* in the *Episcopal Register* for 1407, *Llanuchaeth* (? for *Llann[er]chaeth*) in the *Valor Eccl.*; and George Owen (who must have known the parish well) has *Llanerchaeth* (*Pem.* p. 100). These forms suggest that the first element is *Llanerch*, a glade, with the full meaning of *Llanerch Aedd*, the clearing of Aedd, or *Llan y caeth*, the parish of the bondmen, as in *Llanvchaeth* of the *Episcopal Register* of 1513, *Llanychaeth* by George Owen (*Pem.* 289 and 313), and *Llanachaeth* in Speed's map of 1610.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

605. *Early Inscribed Stone.*

In British Museum Ms. *Stowe* 1023, is the sketch of an inscription borne by a stone in this parish which was taken by Edward Lhuyd or one of his assistants in the year 1698. A side-note to the sketch states that the stone was then "on the north side of Llanychaeth church," and it would appear from the drawing that it then stood upright in the churchyard, or was built into the church wall. Another entry of the same inscription, however, represents the lettering as cut upon a stone which appears to be occupying a horizontal position. The accompanying illustration is a photographic reproduction of the first sketch.

From a comparison with other inscriptions, both in Ireland and in Wales, it is evident that in the present instance the letters have not been properly read, and the following reading may be suggested: MACUDEC[C]ETI FILIUS EOROCAN. It is unfortunately impossible to conjecture whether the stone also bore an Ogam inscription, or was marked with a cross; the important clan-name Deceti would lead us to expect the former.

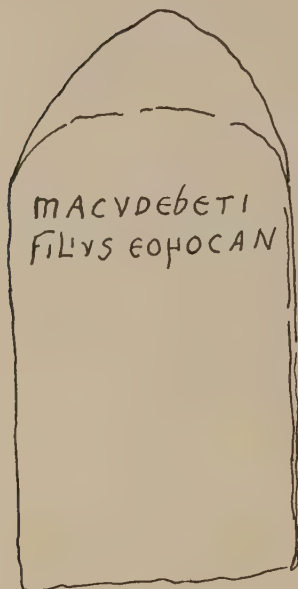


Fig. 166.

NOTE.—Llanychaer church has been restored, perhaps more than once during the last three-quarters of a century, and the stone, if formerly within the church or the churchyard, may have been buried or used up in the walls; or it may lie unnoticed in one of the farm buildings or fences of the parish. It should be carefully sought after.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

606. *Parc y fynwent* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, *Pem.* 10 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 34''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 40''$).

A field half a mile north-west of the parish church, traditionally said to be the site of an old burial ground—a tradition "partly corroborated by the existence of an incised cross built into the walls of an adjacent cottage" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). This cottage could not be located.—Visited, 2nd June, 1915.

607. *Maen llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, *Pem.* 10 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 28''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 2''$).

A field on the farm of Penrhiwgarn, on which is no appearance of a standing stone. Tithe Schedule, No. 311.

The field directly north is called *Parc y cerrig llwyd* (Tithe Schedule, No. 110), and that directly south is *Parc y cerrig mawr* (Tithe Schedule, No. 161). Close by (lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 12''$) is *Parc y garn* (Tithe Schedule, No. 310).—Visited, 2nd June, 1915.

608. *Crug mawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, *Pem.* 10 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 32''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 2''$).

A field with a natural outcrop of rock, whence the name may have been derived.—Visited, 8th June, 1915.

Parish of LLANYCHLLWYDOG.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

609. *Castell Pengegin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 23''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 18''$).

A headland or promontory fort, occupying a strong position on the River Gwaun, some 250 yards south-east of Pengegin ucha farm-house. The steep declivities to the Gwaun valley constitute the only defence on the north, east and south. Across the neck of the headland is a double line of ramparts and ditches. Both the ramparts have well-marked outward curves; the inner rises 15 feet and drops 20 feet to a ditch 10 feet wide; the outer is somewhat less in height and falls to a ditch now much obliterated. The two lines are about 200 feet in length. The entrance, 15 feet wide, is at the east end of the rampart. The enclosed area is 250 feet by 200 feet. At the west end of the inner bank a cutting has been made for agricultural purposes. The field is known as 'Castell' (Tithe Schedule, No. 324), and about 800 yards to the north-west is a field called *Parc y cerrig hirion*.—Visited, 4th June, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

610. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10). Ded: St. David. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.

The church is a modern building of no archaeological interest. The font of the earlier church, "a small octagonal bowl on a very low shaft," has given place to a modern example.

Cross-Incised Stones. In the churchyard are four stones bearing incised crosses:—

(i) On the north side of the church a stone 36 inches high, 14 inches wide and 10 inches thick, having a small circle at the intersection of the arms, in the centre a rounded stud; erect. It is in fair preservation. This is known as St. Clydawc's stone.

(ii) Near St. Clydawc's cross is a stone 40 inches high, 26 inches wide and 11 inches thick, displaying a Latin cross (24 inches by 13 inches). This is now prostrate; it should be re-erected.

[Illustrated, fig. 57, iii.]

(iii) At the west end of the church, 36 inches high, 24 inches wide and 11 inches thick, this stone bears a triple-lined panelled Latin cross; erect, and in fair preservation.

[Illustrated, fig. 57, ix.]



Fig. 169.

to have been founded by Clydaide, a regulus of the country, who was murdered in the neighbourhood as he was pursuing the chase, whose grave, by tradition, is marked by two upright stones still visible in the churchyard." As against the form *Llanfair* is the dedication to St. David which



Fig. 167.

(iv) On the south side of the church. A stone, 32 inches high, 19 inches wide and 5 inches thick, bearing an incised Latin cross (22 inches by 9 inches), within a circle. The cross arms are carried beyond the circle, and three of the terminals are widely expanded. In good preservation. It is possible that all the crosses are of nearly the same date, which may not be earlier than the 10th century.—Visited, 8th June, 1915.

NOTE.—It is difficult to decide from the forms taken by the name in medieval records, whether this was originally *Llanfair llwydog* or *Llannerch llwydog*. It does not at any rate seem to be formed of the personal name *Clydog*, notwithstanding the statement of Fenton (*Hist.*, p. 570) that "the church is said

Parish of LLANYCHLLWYDOG.

there is no reason to consider modern, though the forms Lannerloydauk (for Lanuerloldauk) in an Inq. post mortem of 1326, Lanverloydauk of the Close Roll of the same year, Llann'loldoc (for Llanu'lloidoc) of the bishop's register for 1399, and Llanerludock in 1406 point to *Llanver* or *Llan Vair*. The guttural *ch* had, however, established itself by the date of the *Valor* of 1536 where the spelling is Llanuchlloidok, and by the end of the century George Owen (*Pem.*, p. 100), who probably knew the parish well, uses Llanychloydocke. The later forms were perhaps derived from an original Llannerchclwydog.

Parish of LLYSYFRAN.

DIVISION Ie (INCISED STONES).

611. *Velindre Cross-Incised Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 43''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 34''$).



Fig. 170.

Serving as one of the posts of the gate leading from the country road to the farmstead of Velindre, is a stone 54 inches high by 30 inches wide; it bears an incised cross, the full size of which is 27 inches vertically by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches diagonally. The cross is formed of double lines, and in each of the intersecting angles is a roundel with a small central stud. The upper part of the cross is formed into a half-circle, the arms terminating at the inner line of the semicircle. The lower half-circle was never completed. The vertical arm of the cross below the intersection is slightly longer than the length above the intersection, and ends in a small triangular foot which encloses a small circle and dot. The stone does not occupy its original position, but there is no tradition of its former whereabouts. It should be removed at once from the risk of damage to which it is now exposed.—Visited, 11th August, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

612. *Parc y marl Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 18''$).

This is an oval enclosure on Parc y marl Farm. It has a length of 140 feet and a breadth of 110 feet. The rampart facing north rises nearly 3 feet and falls 7 feet to the surface; on the south it has almost entirely disappeared. There is no trace of a ditch. The entrance (width about 18 feet) was to the east, where the rampart falls gently to the level. A break in the bank shows it to have been formed of a mixture of earth and small stones. The site on which the work stands is known as Parc y Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 149); the land falls towards the north.—Visited, 11th August, 1915.

613. *Velindre Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 43''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 34''$).

On the field next west from Velindre farm-house is a circular earthwork which is not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. The enclosed area has a diameter of 130 feet. The fairly well preserved bank rises 3 feet and falls 5 feet to a ditch, now practically filled in by cultivation; a slight counterscarp is visible to the west. The entrance was probably 10 feet wide; it has been much altered.—Visited, 11th August, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

614. *Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.).

Immediately north of the parish church are the slight remains of what probably was a mount castle, now too undefined to be classified with certainty. Some years ago extensive levelling was done, and quarrying started for earth and stone. The site is known to and still called by the older inhabitants *Y Castell*. The *Pem. Arch. Survey* suggests that the work is of sepulchral origin, but the local name is opposed to that conjecture. The site is not marked as an antiquity on the 6 inch sheet.—Visited, 11th August, 1915.



Fig. 172. LOVESTON. The Parish Church (No. 617) ; interior.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

615. *The Parish Church** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.). Ded: St. Meilyr. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

A small much-restored structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and double bell-cote above the west gable. In the south wall of the nave is a semicircular recess (6 feet wide, 5 feet deep and 6 feet 8 in. high) similar to that at Gumfreston (No. 269); this is lighted by a modern trifoliated opening. On the south side of the chancel is a plain recess apparently meant for a seat. All the windows of the building are modern, and a modern vestry has been erected in the south-east angle. The octagonal font (21 in. across, with a basin 17 in. in diameter, and a depth of 7 in.) chamfers off to a circular shaft and a base stone with four claws at the angles. The total height is $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is probably of 14th-century date. Only one bell is in position. Its companion lies on the floor of the nave, having lost its clapper; it is dated 1632.—Visited, 11th August, 1915.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

616. (i) *Parc maen llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 30''$).

A field on the farm of Southfields. Tithe Schedule, No. 90.—Visited, 11th August, 1915.

(ii) *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 54''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 20''$).

A field on the farm of Cilrhedyn. Tithe Schedule, No. 8.—Visited, 7th October, 1915.

There is now no monument on either site.

Parish of LOVESTON.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

617. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.W.). Ded: St. Leonard. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

The church consists of chancel (18 feet by $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet), recess on south side of chancel (2 feet by $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet), nave ($26\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet), north and south transept (each 6 feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south porch (11 feet by $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and west tower (20 feet by $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet). The east window of three lights is of the Perpendicular period and in good repair. On the south side of the chancel is a blocked square-headed single light, beneath it is a plain piscina with pointed arch. In the recess on the south side of the chancel is a square



Fig. 171.

* The name of this parish is given by George Owen in his 'Parishes in Pembrokeshire' as *Llyseyvraen*. In 1402, bishop Guy Mone, uses the form *Lysfrane* (*Episcopal Registers*, 272); in 1489, bishop Hugh Pavy writes *Llecevrane* (*ib.*, p. 560). The early 17th-century communion cup is inscribed—*LESYEURAYN*.

Parish of **LOVESTON**.

squint divided by a mullion, similar to those in Johnston Church (No. 348); on the north is a smaller square undivided squint. Both transepts are plain vaulted, their windows modern. The nave is ceiled, the window on either side modern. The font ($20\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $22\frac{1}{2}$ in., with basin $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $17\frac{1}{2}$ in.) is of the cushion type, and stands on a circular shaft with square base. The tower of three storeys tapers considerably, it rises to a plain corbel table and battlements; the turret rises above the battlements and contains 68 stairs. The lowest storey has the usual rude and plain vault, and opens to the nave by a pointed arch. The stair turret is lighted by narrow slits; the belfrey chamber has a single light with pointed head in each face, and above the west door is a similar window. The west and south doorways are plain pointed. The porch has stone benches; in the east wall is a square recess which probably contained a stoup. The bell, recast in 1914, is dedicated to St. Martha. The church is unrestored, and much as when Sir Stephen Glynne visited it in 1867 (*Arch. Camb.*, V, xiv, 46).—Visited, 19th June, 1920.

NOTE.—The original form of the name of the parish would seem to be *Lovelston*, which appears in bishop Vaughan's *Register* (1509–1523). It is also the spelling in a Chancery suit of the early part of Elizabeth's reign (*P.R.O.*; *Chancery Proc.*, II, ix, 5).

[Illustrated, figs. 46 and 172.]

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

618. *Castle Croft* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 10''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 10''$).

On this field, belonging to Dinaston Farm, stood what was formerly a small circular enclosure, but all distinctive features have been lost. Tithe Schedule, No. 68.—Visited, 19th June, 1920.

619. *Long Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 13''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 49''$).

On the surface of this field, situated in the extreme north of the parish, are a few broken stones, known to be fragments of an erect maenhir which was destroyed almost within living memory. Local tradition relates that people formerly assembled here for the playing of games. Tithe Schedule, No. 48.—Visited, 26th May, 1915.

620. *Upper and Lower Castle Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 17''$ and $20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 0''$).

Two fields (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 227–8) now exhibiting no signs of any antiquity.—Visited, 26th May, 1915.

Parish of **LUDCHURCH**.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

621. *Newhouse Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 16''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 19''$).

The westernmost of two mounds, of which the second, 50 yards to the north-east is in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey (No. 404). The base circumference is about 300 feet, and height 6 feet. It is bowl-shaped, and does not appear to have been disturbed.

Not far off (lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 38''$), is *Parc y garreg* (Tithe Schedule, No 48).—Visited, 20th May, 1915.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

622. ‘*Egypt*’ *Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 43''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 39''$).

On either side of the high-road, about 50 yards south of the hamlet of ‘Egypt,’ are three stones, now partially buried. These are locally said to be the remains of a cromlech. What may have been the capstone of the structure, a boulder some 6 feet in length, lies in the ditch close by.—Visited, 21st May, 1915.

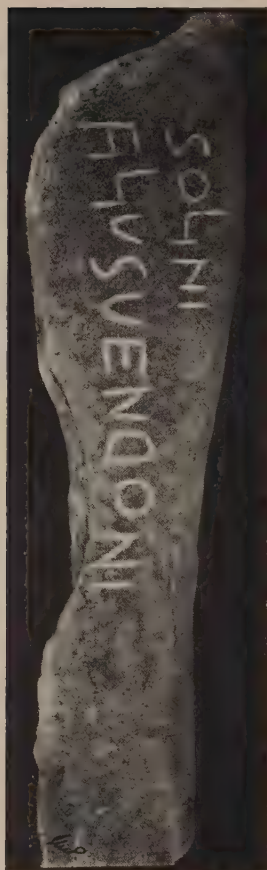


Fig. 102A. CLYDAI.
Inscribed Stone (No. 184, i).



Fig. 192. MELINE. Urn (No. 690A).



Fig. 132A. JORDANSTON.
Latin and Ogam Inscribed Stone (No. 351).



Fig. 172A. LUDCHURCH. Castell Meherin (No. 624).

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

623. *Longstone Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 27''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 52''$).

A work 300 yards north-east of Longstone hamlet, known to many as Brandywell Camp. It would seem to have been of circular form, but the bank to the south and east is barely to be traced. The rampart which remains has a length of 500 feet; it rises 4 feet and has a fall of 10 feet to a ditch 3 feet deep. The south-west end of the bank is distinctly curved and may have formed one side of the vanished entrance. At this point there is much surface stone. The field is known as 'Old Castle Park' (Tithe Schedule, No. 85).—Visited, 23rd April, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (RECTANGULAR CAMPS).

624. *Castell Meherin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 26''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 15''$).

The earthwork known by the name of Castell Meherin, which, if Welsh, would mean Wethers' Castle, or 'The Wethers,' is from several points of view worthy of close attention by Welsh archaeologists. It is placed on the summit of a long narrow ridge of ground about four miles to the north of the Bristol Channel, and 673 feet above sea level. The ridge runs parallel with the northern shore of the channel, and is the first suitable site for an observation camp that an enemy landing upon the south-eastern shore of the county between Ragwen and Giltar Points would arrive at in an attack upon the district. Behind this ridge the surface of the country is broken into a confused mass of hills and valleys which ramify in all directions, and, steadily increasing in height, depth and difficulty, eventually culminate in the Prescelly range. South of a line drawn about four miles on either hand of Castell Meherin the place-names of the district are almost exclusively English. North of the line they are as distinctively Welsh. It is clear that Castell Meherin was constructed to serve as a border fortress of importance.

The earthwork has suffered much injury within the recollection of the writer of the present notice. Thirty years ago the ramparts were in fairly perfect condition, and it was then possible to make out not merely the general character of the earthwork, but also the features which differentiate it from the great hill camps of Wales. In shape it is a long rectangle, the length of the interior being about 700 feet with a breadth of about 250 feet; the long axis followed the direction of the hill. The angles, which were then perfect, were slightly rounded, and it had all the trim symmetrical appearance of a Roman earthwork. Indeed, so obvious was the resemblance that when the site was visited by the Cambrian Archaeological Association in the year 1851 "some of the party considered the remains to indicate a Roman construction" (*Arch. Camb.*, II, ii, 325). Later, an able local explorer, Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A., pronounced it to be Roman (*Little England beyond Wales*, 1888, p. 40); whilst in 1892 the editor of Owen's *Pembrokeshire* (i, 108, n. 3), spoke of it as "an old Roman encampment." Its position, however, is hardly that of the regular Roman fort, and its proportions are not those of the usual Roman plan. Moreover, if it were of Roman origin there would probably be indications of a road traversing the interior. Many of its original features have been obliterated, the banks have been levelled, and it is now impossible to locate the entrances. The broad and rather shallow ditch that encircled the position immediately outside the rampart has in some places been entirely filled up, and in others nearly so.

So far as we were able to ascertain, no relics of any description have been found in or around the camp, and it may be conjectured that the position was not occupied for a lengthened period. In the absence of positive evidence of the people by whom it was constructed, all speculations relating thereto must be based solely upon its structural peculiarities; consequently it is much to be regretted that these were not recognised and carefully recorded while the opportunities for doing so were more abundant than they are at present. The ground plan of Castell Meherin should be compared with the faint indications of Castle Fleming (No. 2), and the more complete remains of Romans Castle (No. 1155).—Visited, 23rd April, 1915.

[Illustrated, fig. 172A.]

Parish of LUDCHURCH.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

625. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.E.). Ded: St. Elidyr. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

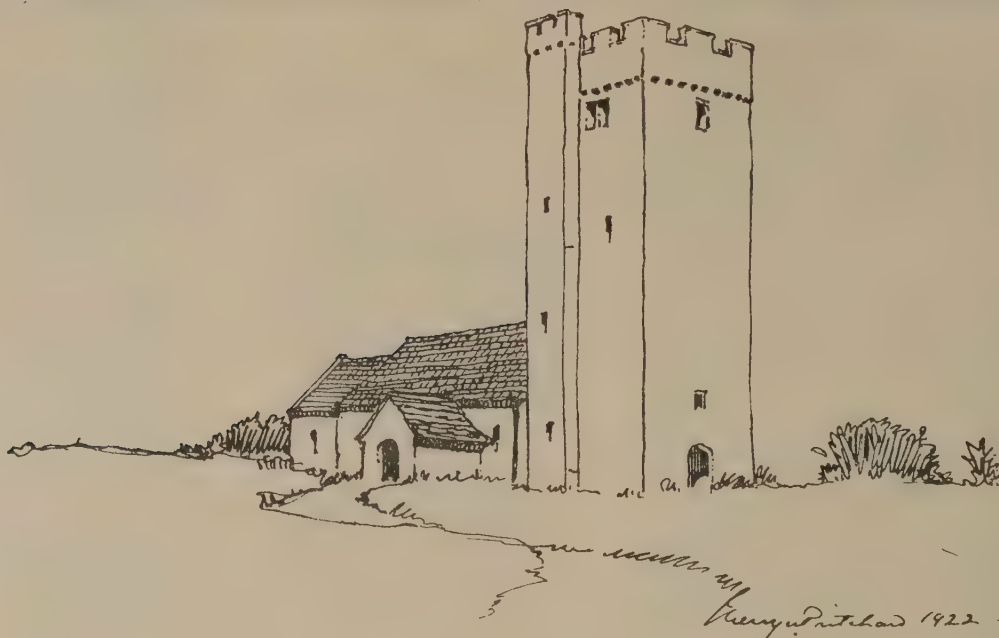


Fig. 173.

The original church appears to have been a single chamber ($50\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet) without structural division between chancel and nave. To this building at a later period was added a south aisle of the same length but 2 feet narrower, the south wall being replaced by an arcade of five bays. The easternmost pier, now within the present chancel, is square; the next two piers are octagonal; the two still further to the west are circular; all are pointed and have neither capitals nor mouldings. The windows are mostly modern. There are north and south doors, each with stoups; the south door is now blocked. The front of the stoup at the north door is ornamented with a human face between two roses. The west tower ($16\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet) is placed at



Fig. 174.

the end of the present nave with which it communicates by a pointed doorway now blocked; it is of three storeys. The stair turret, containing 67 steps, occupies the north-eastern angle. The ground storey is vaulted. The font may be of any date; though of early shape it is probably not coeval with the early 13th-century building. The edifice is built on a limestone rock which has been quarried so as to leave the church and surrounding burial ground many feet above the adjoining level. In the churchyard is the base of a cross.—Visited, 23rd April, 1915.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1897, V, xiv, 45).

NOTE.—The early name was Loudes church or ecclesia de Loudes. Within the last few weeks it is reported that a stone showing a sculptured head has been discovered amongst the debris around the churchyard cross.

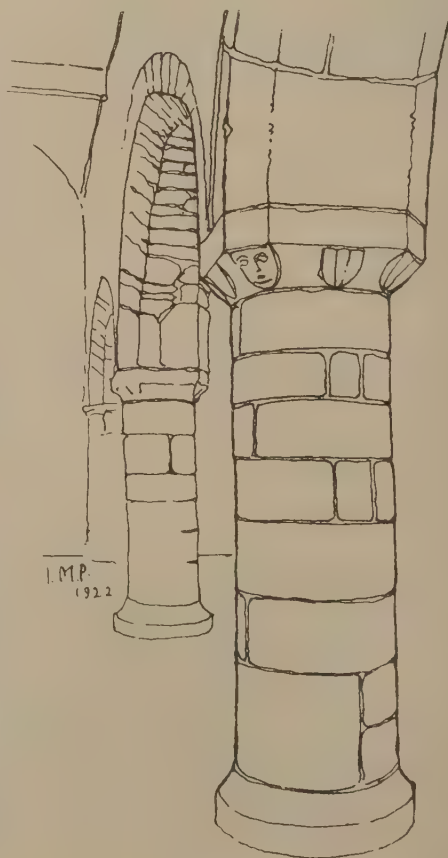


Fig. 175.

Parish of LUDCHURCH.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

626. *West Mount, Lower West Mount* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 30''$ and $35''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 40''$ and $28''$).

Whatever earthworks have existed here have been cultivated away and forgotten. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 302, 311–3.—Visited, 23rd April, 1915.

627. *Lower Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 5''$).

Two fields on Beacon Farm. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 343–4.

628. *Upper and Lower King's Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 8''$ and $14''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 5''$).

Two fields on Beacon Farm ; probably parts of the once extensive Crown possessions in the county. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 148, 226.

629. *Great and Little Church Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 19''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 0''$).

Two fields on Hill Farm. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 8 and 9.

Parish of MAENCLOCHOG.*

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

630. *Parc y Tywod Maenhir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 52''$).

On the second field west of Galchen fach farmstead is an erect maenhir, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a slightly rounded top. At its base, and partly hidden in the soil, is a flat stone, 2 feet square, of uncertain purpose.—Visited, 24th September, 1914.

631. *Cornel Bach Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 57''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 27''$).

On the field north of Cornel bach cottages, and close to Ord. b.m. 731, are two erect stones. The shorter of the two is 72 inches high. Distant 135 feet to the north-east is the second and more pointed stone, 81 inches high. No traditions appear to attach to these boulders. They are too far apart to be the remains of a cromlech.—Visited, 20th October, 1920.

632. *Stone at Maenllwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 38''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 30''$).

Immediately south of Maenllwyd farm-house is an erect stone, 6 feet above the soil, which has doubtless given its name to the farm.—Visited, 24th September, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

633. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 S.W.). Ded : St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

This church is a modern building and of no archaeological interest. The font, however, is worthy of attention. The rudely-formed basin (16 in. by 16 in. externally, and 11 in. by 11 in. internally) has on one of its faces a rectangular cavity ($8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 7 in.) similar to that of a matrix for a brass ; and in the centre of

* According to Fenton the parish of Maenclochog derived its name "from two large stones that lay near the roadside, about a bowshot from the church to the south-west, possessing that [ringing] property, and now broken and removed, but perfect and held in great veneration in Edward Lhuyd's time, who accompanies his short note with rude, though I daresay correct, drawings of them" (*Tour*, p. 348). The note and drawings of Lhuyd have not been traced.

Parish of MAENCLOCHOG.

the depression so formed is a round hole, 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep. It may have had to do with a cover of the font. The angles of the bowl are chamfered off to a shaft (39 inches in circumference) let into a square base; the total height is 33 inches. It is of Norman type, and is doubtless of that period.—Visited, 8th October, 1914.

[Illustration of font, fig. 48 i.]

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

634. *Prysg Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 10''$).

A widely spread local tradition places a cromlech immediately north-east of the farm-house of Prysg; this was destroyed some years ago. One of the stones left standing 76 inches above the soil has every appearance of having belonged to the cromlech. In an adjoining hedge is a partially hidden stone of similar character, which not improbably formed part of the vanished pile.—Visited, 5th October, 1914.

NOTE.—In view of the wholesale destruction of megalithic structures which is known to have occurred in this district, and of the loss of various prehistoric remains, the following remarks by the late Sir John Rhys may be appropriately reproduced. Writing in the *Pembroke County Guardian* on the 9th April, 1898, the first Chairman of this Commission says:—"I have just come across a most stimulating letter which was handed to me by Mr. Laws some time ago. It is from Mr. J. R. Price, who wrote from Maenclochog." [Mention is made of]

"(i) A gate-post with certain Ogam writings covering two of its faces from top to bottom, situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Maenclochog." [Every effort has been made to discover this stone, but without success. Enquiry of persons who were intimate with the late Mr. J. R. Price has proved fruitless, and, at present, its location would seem to be unknown.]

"(ii) A square post with similar inscriptions and a cross at the top, inside the graveyard of the ruins of Teilo church, Llandeilo. It is situated about two miles from here [Maenclochog]. Also another stone with ancient letters upon it, at the site of the same old church" [see No. 432 *ante*].

"(iii) Tracing the old rock foundations of the ancient castle of Maenclochog, giving, as I think, a new meaning to the problematic name 'Maenclochog,' there are two or three inscribed stones . . ." [There are no inscribed stones at Maenclochog. The so-called 'castle' is a purely natural rock showing no sign of human handiwork.]

"(iv) Remarkable ruins of an old Druidical temple with its circular stones; and a big excavation in circular form, about 150 feet in diameter, also encircling with regularly set stones at the outer top-most ring, covering, in all, parts of three fields known as Cilchau'r Whitiaid, Cerig y Whitiaid, etc. In the neighbourhood (Henry's Moat) also there are several mural inscriptions, very ancient." [Seven stones are still erect within as many fields to the south and east of Prysg, all of which (save the one alluded to above as a possible cromlech supporter) are said locally to have been set up early last century for cow rubbers. It is possible that the stones alluded to by Mr. Price have disappeared. The 'excavation' and the regularly set stones cannot be located.]

"(v) Then to Morvil, Pontvaen and Llanerchllwydog parishes. In these there are several gate-posts with Ogam inscriptions and a number of other smaller stones in hedges, etc." [These 'gate-posts with Ogam inscriptions' are evidently the cross-incised stones in those parishes (which see). They bear no inscriptions.]

635. *Eithbed Remains* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 18''$).

Archaeologia Cambrensis for 1911 (VI, xi, 300, *ill.*) contains the following account of the havoc wrought upon the prehistoric structures at Eithbed, a farm $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the village of Maenclochog:—

There were at Eithbed until very recently three circles; and probably three cromlechs also were associated with them. They are now no more. The largest was destroyed we know not when or how; and as an illustration of the way in which we are liable to lose all touch with such remains, we may remark that whilst we find this circle duly given in the earlier edition of the 25 in. Ordnance Map, it is entirely absent from the later edition issued in 1908. The circle, or rather oval, for it is not accurately circular, may itself, however, still be traced *in situ*. . . . Two other circles have both of them been wilfully destroyed, A in the winter of 1905, and B as lately as the summer of 1909. These circles, with the accompanying cromlechs, must have formed a very noble and important group before they were thus demolished. . . . But I am glad to say that in 1907 I saw what then remained of the circle B and of the cromlechs mentioned in the *Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey*. . . . There were also in 1907, at the centre of the circle B, many prostrate stones, which, as at Dyffryn Syfynwy, had at one time formed a central cromlech, or perhaps an inner ring. All this I saw in 1907. Last year [1910] I paid another visit to the spot, but all, alas, had vanished, uprights and prostrates all alike, with the exception of a few poor remnants of the cromlechs, and some outstanding stones towards the south. . . .

Our Inspecting Officer on the occasion of his visit to the site was accompanied by Mr. William Lewis who has over 50 years' personal knowledge of the site, and who confirmed the statement as to the destruction of the monuments. Apparently there were three distinct cromlechs. One to the south had three supporting pillars averaging 7 feet long, and a capstone 19 feet in length. These in their destroyed state can still be traced, and around them are a few stones evidently marking the outline of a cairn.

About 60 feet to the northward is the slightly slanting supporter of another cromlech, having a length of 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 10 inches and 12 inches thick. Underneath it can be seen a portion of a second pillar. The third cromlech has been entirely removed.

The outline of a circle is now far more indistinct than when examination was made of it. It appears to have had a diameter of 150 feet, and was without doubt the outer ring of a tumulus.

The evidence of the ruined remains on this site, together with the facts recorded above, tend to show that this was the site of a prehistoric burial ground at the foot of Prescelly Top.—Visited, 4th August, 1915.

636. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 35''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 10''$).

This site is a small green field on which is a striking natural outcrop of rock, almost circular in form, and having a flattened top from 10 to 12 feet above the level. It shows no signs of human workmanship. No evidences appear that a building has ever stood upon it. The two fields directly south are known as *Parc y gaer ucha* and *issa* (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 407–8), and the field where the outcrop occurs is known as *Manor Pound* in the Tithe Schedule, No. 40.—Visited, 5th October, 1914.

NOTE.—According to Fenton (*Tour*, p. 349), “this village [Maenclochog] was formerly defended by a castle, of whose siege and demolition in general terms we read in the Welsh Chronicle; but from the very trifling remains it appears to have been small, a mere outpost or exploratory fort, either raised by the lord of Cemaes, on the limits of his newly-acquired territory, or by the first grantee of the mesne lordship on the site of an old British earthwork. It is remarked that there is a greater number of fairs there than in any other part of the county.” The latter circumstance is due to the central position of the village in relation to the greater part of the county.

637. *Temple Druid* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 6''$).

The present house was rebuilt for a hunting-box early in the 19th century, when the name was changed to Temple Druid; the former name of Bwlch y clawdd is still used by old inhabitants.

NOTE.—Lewis Morris, the antiquary, states that in 1743 “on a stone 6 feet long on the roadside by Mr. William Lewis’s house, called Bwlch y Clawdd, in ye parish of Maenclochog in Pembrokeshire,” was found a stone bearing the inscription CURCAGNI FILI ANDAGELLI (*Arch. Camb.*, 1896, V, xiii, 134). The stone has been removed to the churchyard at Cenarth; see *The Inventory of the County of Carmarthen* (No. 59, illust.).

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

638. *Bronze Pipkin*. When the Cambrian Archaeological Association visited Haverfordwest in 1864 the members were shown “a bronze pipkin from site of Maenclochog Castle,” then in the possession of George le Hunte, Esq., Altramont, Wexford (*Arch. Camb.*, 1864, III, x, 360). No one in the neighbourhood remembers this antiquity, and it has not been located.

Parish of MAENORDEIFI.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

639. *Earthworks at Castle Maelgwyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 3 S.W.).

About half a mile east of Castle Maelgwyn House are faint traces of an earthwork of oval form, but the site has been so extensively disturbed by quarrying as to permit of no further description.—Visited, 7th July, 1915.

NOTE.—Castle Maelgwyn House was built towards the end of the 18th century at a place previously known as Penygored, and was named after Maelgwyn ap Rhys, who is supposed to have had a stronghold near by (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). Fenton, who stayed here about 1806, says that “in forming the noble farmyard many traces and some foundations of buildings, I am told, were discovered; though there is every reason to think they were but slight and temporary, altered and enlarged from time to time according to the sudden exigency, never meant to repel a vigorous siege, but only to afford an occasional place of retreat during the desultory warfare carried on by the prince of the country and the new settlers” (*Tour*, p. 500).

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

640. *The Parish Church** (6in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 3 S.W.). Ded: St. David.

Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Emlyn.

This building, known locally as “the old church,” is but occasionally used for service, a new and more conveniently situated parish church having been erected in 1899. The old church appears to date from about the period 1250–1300. It was restored early in the 18th century. In the course of a recent renovation two Early English windows were uncovered. One of these lights (21 in. by 17 in., splaying to 40 in. by 44 in.) on the south side of the chancel was restored, but the other, described as a “fine double window,” was not interfered with “for special reasons” (*Trans. West Wales Soc.*, ii, 288). The building consists of a chancel (27½ feet by 16¾ feet) and nave (38¾ feet by 20¾ feet), with a west porch and single bell-cote. All the windows, except the last noted, have wooden frames. In the north and south walls of the nave are two open fireplaces. The chancel and nave are rudely flagged.

The font has a square bowl ornamented with quatrefoils. The basin chamfers off to a circular shaft having roll fillets, on a square base; it is probably coeval with the church.—Visited, 7th July, 1915.

NOTE.—The following return respecting this parish, dating from the 1st year of King Edward VI, (1547) is taken from the *Chantry Certificates* in the Public Record Office.

The parishes of Manordwyv and Lanhilne.

There is within the said parishes two free chapels called the chapels of Kyllvorue and Llangolman, incumbent named D'd ap Hoell, aged 58, having in other promotions £60 by the year, and thereunto belonging certain tithes and oblations, valued p.a. £4

The stipend of the Incumbent.

The which the said incumbent hath p.a. £4
Et sic valet ultra p.ann. nil.

Plate, Jewels, and other Ornaments.

There is belonging to the said chapels:—

A chalice of silver, valued at ...	...	...	...	1	6	8
A pair of vestments ...	...	...	...	0	1	0
One altar cloth ...	...	...	...	0	0	6
One other chalice of silver ...	...	...	...	1	6	8
A vestment and an altar cloth ...	...	...	...	0	1	6
						2 16 4†

Lanhilne, it is presumed, stands for Llanfihangel Penbedw, and Kyllvorue for Cil vowir. This parish and that of its former township, Llanfihangel Penbedw, contain an unusual number of “Cil” names.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

640A. *Bronze Celt.* In 1922, when ploughing a field on the farm of Penrallt coch, a looped and socketed bronze celt, in good preservation, was discovered. It is 3½ inches long, is ornamented on either side with three parallel raised ridges, and has a rich lustrous patina. Now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.—Seen, 6th June, 1923.

[Illustrated, fig. 334, vi.]

* In the churchyard lie the remains of the Rev. J. Blackwell (Alun), the author of *Ceinion Alun*.

† Carried out as £2 18s. 4d.

Parish of MAENOROWEN (MAENORNAUEN).

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

641. *Brwynant Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 48''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 52''$).

On the first and second fields north-east of Brwynant farm-house, and known respectively as Tir Carreg ucha and Parc tir Carreg issa (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 274, 276), are two erect stones which have every appearance of being ancient monuments. They have a height above ground of 57 inches and 63 inches, are of irregular form, and have slightly irregular tops. They have no local names or tradition.—Visited, 19th May, 1921.

642. *Penmeiddyn Alignment* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.); lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 47''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 21''$).

On a narrow strip of water-logged moor, 500 yards south of Penmeiddyn farm-house, are the remains of what appears to have been an alignment of stones having a N.E.—S.W. direction. The line begins with four erect stones on the open bog at its south-western end; all stand about 3 feet above the bog and are slightly pointed. The intervals are: from No. 1 to 2, 36 feet; No. 2 to 3, 30 feet; No. 3 to 4, 18 feet. At a distance of 40 feet from No. 4 starts a row of some 50 stones, which are placed in direct contact with each other. This line continues a north-easterly course for 135 feet. The stones are all low; of most of them only the heads appear above the surface, whilst a few have a height of 12 to 18 inches. In places they seem to run in a closely parallel double line; in others they stand in single file, in which case the companion stones may have sunk into the morass. The alignment is on the boundary line between the parishes of Maenorowen and St. Nicholas (b.m. 304–5). The only reference to this monument appears to be in *Pem. Arch. Survey*, which has the entry: “Penmeiddyn Standing Stones. Four upright stones standing in a line, 3 feet above the ground. They call to mind the lower ‘galleries’ in Brittany, but they may have been placed in position in modern times.” The stones are probably intended to mark the boundary between the two aforementioned parishes, or between two manorial properties.—Visited, 19th May, 1921.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

643. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 26''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 47''$).

This mound castle stands on a field known as Parc Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 215), appurtenant to the farm of Castell Fartin, in the parish of Fishguard North. It has a present height of 10–12 feet; the summit has been considerably disturbed by the growth of trees. The surrounding ditch is fairly perfect towards the east, where it has a breadth of 10 feet and a depth of 4 feet. There is no trace of a bailey court. Until the site was cleared of its timber during the war the mound was hidden in “Old Castle Plantation” and had thus escaped notice.—Visited, 31st May, 1921.

NOTE.—This (or No. 645) was doubtless the *llys* or *caput* of the Welsh maenor and Norman manor.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

644. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.E.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

The present structure is modern. It consists of nave and chancel; a bell-cote crowns the west gable. The font has been painted; its age is altogether uncertain.—Visited, 24th June, 1915.

NOTE.—Bishop Gower, on the 17th February, 1835, granted this church to the subchanter and vicars choral of St. David's cathedral, together with certain lands and messuages, on condition that they should daily say mass for the bishops and his successors and for the canons, in the chapel of St. Mary, and yearly, on the day of his death, should say an office for the dead at the High Altar for his soul and for the souls of his successors and of the canons (*Lib. Stat.* p. 110). The earliest known incumbent is John Gogh, who on the 1st June, 1328, was presented by the king, by reason of the voidance of the see (*Pat. Rolls*). On the south wall of the nave is a memorial tablet to Richard Fenton, K.C., F.S.A., “Historian of Pembrokeshire” (d. 1821, *aet.* 80), and Susanna his wife (d. 1828), and other relatives.

Parish of MAENOROWEN.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

645. *Maenorowen Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 10''$).

A low and roughly circular hill, 360 feet above Ord. datum, in the west of the parish. It is known as "tump" (Tithe Schedule, No. 295), and the field immediately north-east as "Parc y Domyn" (Tithe Schedule, No. 278). Both names are apparently derived from the natural form of the hill rather than from any artificial mound upon it, of which there is no appearance.—Visited, 19th May, 1921.

Parish of MANORBIER.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

646. *Norchard Beacon* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 59''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 11''$).

This is a tumulus which is placed at b.m. 337 on the summit line of the high ground called the Ridgeway, which runs diagonally across the Tenby—Castlemartin peninsula. It was opened in 1851 (*Arch. Camb.*, II, ii, 291, *ill.*), but nothing was discovered to mark the mound as sepulchral. Since that date it has been much altered. There is, however, no record of any further systematic examination of it having been attempted. It has a present height of about 5 feet.—Visited, 31st May, 1922.

647. *Bier Hill or Whitehill Mounds* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 59''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 28''$).

About 300 yards west of Norchard Beacon is a group of three tumuli now about 5 feet in height and 180 feet in diameter at the level. The middle mound was examined on the same occasion as Norchard Beacon. A stone grave 9 feet long was disclosed, and within it a skeleton at full length. The body had been laid east and west, the head being to the west. At a later period another of these mounds was opened, when a plain urn, 6 inches in height, now in the Tenby Museum, was discovered. Two other urns were also found, but their present location is unknown (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). There is also in the Tenby Museum a "rubber or pounder stone from the Ridgeway," but whether from any of these tumuli is not stated.—Visited, 14th April, 1915.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

648. *The King's Quoit* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 0''$).

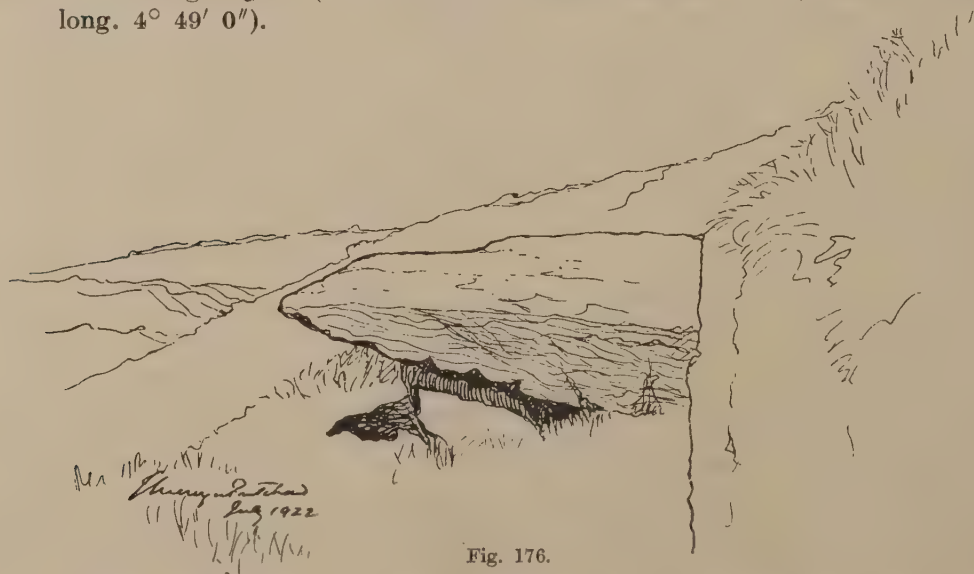


Fig. 176.

This cromlech stands on the extreme verge of Manorbie Bay, about half a mile south-west of the medieval castle. The capstone has an all over length of 15 feet, breadth of 9 feet, and thickness varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet; it originally rested upon



Fig. 178. MANORBIER. The Castle (No. 651); view from west.

three short supporters, but one has fallen beneath it. Adjoining and above the capstone is a ledge of limestone similar to it, to which in all probability the capstone once belonged.—Visited, 16th May, 1922.

Arch. Camb., 1865, III, xi, 282, *ill.*; 1872, IV, iii, 127, *ill.*; *Brit. Arch. Assoc., Collectanea* (Sir Gardner Wilkinson), 237, *ill.*

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

649. *Old Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 44 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 50''$).

This earthwork has suffered much, and not least from the military activities of the recent war. It was visited in 1871 by Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., a retired Royal Commissioner, whose description of it is as follows:—

An entrenchment much resembling Grenala [No. 1099]. A natural hollow running from sea to sea cuts off a small promontory from the main line, which has been turned into a fortress by a series of fortifications on the southern slopes of the hollow. The eastern end of the promontory ridge is cut off from the remainder by a small natural ravine at right angles to the hollow, which has been utilised as a roadway. The eastern side of the ravine, flanking the roadway, has been scarped, this scarping—12 feet high—turns at right angles along the side of the hill for 90 yards, after which it descends the slope as a bank and ditch for 60 yards, and terminates in a small inlet at the eastern end of the hollow. Thirty feet in front is a second bank and ditch with a small counterscarp bank beyond. There are signs of scarping of the hillside in front of the scarping mentioned above, but they are very indistinct. The western side of the ravine is taken up by a rectangular-shaped enclosure, which is divided from the western portion of the promontory ridge by a second and smaller ravine. This work was necessary on account of the high ground on the edge of the cliff. The western portion of the ridge is taken up by a possible outwork, with two banks on the side of the hill, but it is doubtful if they can be considered as fortifications. The hut circles are numerous and perfect.

Visited, 16th May, 1922.

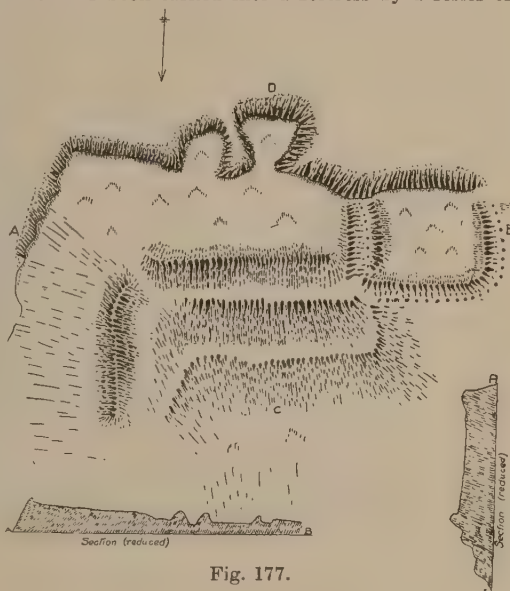


Fig. 177.

650. *Skomer Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 44 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 35''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 2''$).

A promontory camp, situated half a mile due south of the village of Lydstep, not shown on the Ord. sheets. The earthwork is defended on three sides by steep and perpendicular cliffs, and on the land side by a massive rampart and ditch which have partially disappeared. The bank has suffered from exposure on this bleak spot; it is at its best on the west, where it rises 10 feet and falls 30 feet to a 9 feet ditch; it has a present length of about 100 feet. The entrance to the enclosure was at the north-eastern angle. The interior is rocky and barren.—Visited, 16th May, 1922.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

651. *Medieval Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 44 N.W.).

“Manorbier Castle contains an interesting example of the enlargement of domestic buildings, with a solar block at either end of the hall. The castle stands on rising ground in a deep valley, about half a mile from the sea. The inner ward or castle proper is surrounded by a curtain, with a gatehouse in the east wall. The dwelling-house is upon the west side of the ward, at the end opposite the main entrance, and consists of two distinct portions. The earlier consists of a first-floor and great chamber above cellars. There was a floor above the great chamber, probably forming a bower for the ladies of the household, the hall corresponding in height to these two upper stages. The present entrance to the

Parish of MANORBIER.

hall is in the side wall at the end next the great chamber, and was probably made, with the outer stair against the wall, in the 13th century. The hall itself with its adjacent buildings appears to be originally of the later part of the 12th century: the cellars below have semicircular barrel vaults. In the second half of the 13th century a new block of buildings was made at the opposite or south end of the hall. It was now probably that the new entrance was made. The position of the daïs seems to have been reversed, and a window in the south end wall of the hall blocked by a fireplace. Behind this wall, and entered by a doorway in its west end, was the new great chamber, a long, narrow building, with its axis at right angles to that of the hall, and with a floor above. At each end of the south wall of this apartment is a passage. That at the west end passes along the line of the curtain to a garderobe tower which projects at the south-west angle of the castle: the passage is still roofed with flat slabs on continuous corbelling, and is well lighted by loops in the curtain. The other passage, at the south-east corner of the great chamber, forms a lobby to a large chapel which was built across the south-west angle of the ward, so that a small triangular yard was left between it and the curtain. There is a separate outer stair to the chapel, placed, like the stair to the hall, at right angles to the wall. The whole group of buildings, with its two outer stairs, is unexcelled for picturesqueness in any castle" (Hamilton Thompson, *Mil. Arch. in England*, 207).

It is somewhat strange that so important a medieval castle as Manorbier unquestionably is should possess hardly any military history. It is best known to archaeologists as the birthplace of the important chronicler Giraldus Cambrensis. He describes the castle of his youth as "excellently well defended by turrets and bulwarks, situated on the summit of a hill extending on the western side towards the sea, having on the northern and southern sides a fine fish-pond under its walls, and a beautiful orchard on the same side, enclosed on one part by a vineyard and on the other by a wood remarkable for the projection of its rocks and the height of its hazel trees. On the right hand of the promontory, between the castle and the church, near the site of a very large lake and mill, a rivulet of never-failing water flows through a valley, rendered sandy by the violence of the winds" (*Itinerary through Wales*, ed. Ll. Williams, 1908, p. 85).

Seeing that the above description was written about the year 1200, and that it pictures a state of things which existed perhaps half a century earlier, it is manifest that the present castle of Manorbier is not that within whose walls the future arch-deacon of Brecon was born, and whose beauties he has so enthusiastically voiced. The present structure is probably not earlier than the period 1275-1325, in which case the builder must have been John de Barri, who granted the advowson of the parish church to the priory of Monckton (Pembroke) and that of the church of Penally to the priory of Aconbury, and whose inquisition post-mortem is dated the 17th Edw. II.

The late Mr. J. R. Cobb, who resided within the castle for some years, and contributed an excellent article on it to *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1880 (IV, xi, 286), has made it clear that the present castle is largely erected upon and has incorporated within its structure an earlier building. Mr. Cobb states:—

The curtain-wall was built over older foundations yet remaining, which range with, and appear to have formed part of, the existing hall; and over these foundations is built the lower chapel or crypt, then unvaulted (of probably about the same date as Giraldus' nomination to the bishopric), which again was altered and vaulted to carry the upper chapel, which shows enrichments scarcely later than 1300.

Again, the vaults under the hall, which look Edwardian, stop up, and were demonstrably built after, a plain, round-headed, Norman-looking, internal doorway leading to the hall basement; and they lower the headway of a like external doorway having a bolt-hole 10 feet deep and no portcullis; while in the hall itself is one circular-headed doorway stopped by a 14th-century arch built under it, and another still leading to the stairs of access; and in the adjoining upper chamber is a small light with enormous splay as Norman-looking as it is possible to be without moulding, and a corresponding garderobe. And the vault leading to the watergate, also apparently Edwardian, clearly took the place of a wooden floor supported by vast beams very close together, which, with the angular-headed side-door, have a very early look. And these buildings, as before said, range and seem contemporaneous with the old foundations which pass under the first chapel and under the curtain-wall, which exists intact right through the square tower, which corresponds with the church tower, and which was certainly built before the chantry chapel and the south aisle of the church, of defined Early English work.

Moreover, the building containing the hall has a square, ponderous look, without buttresses, corresponding with Norman notions. It is approached, as usual, by external stairs leading to the first floor; and there is nothing about it suggestive of a later period—that is, not an obvious insertion or addition—while the evidence afforded by the doorways, blocked at a later but defined date, seems very clear. And it was in this building were found the 12th-century horsebone draughtsman and the ecclesiastical gold ring, which had apparently been lost, and covered by rubbish, before the fire, of which there are abundant proofs, had deposited a further layer of 8 feet more.

The square tower adjoining the gate-tower on the north, of which one angle has perished, is a very remarkable construction. Though 40 feet high, it had only two chambers—a basement without any light, and a first floor, 20 feet high, with only two narrow oeillets, entered by the round-headed arch of long, thin, stones, approached by external stairs, wooden floors, with a wooden roof, and apparently a wooden rampart, on which the men could stand to serve the crenelles. This tower and the square



i



ii



iii

Fig. 179. MANORBIER. The Castle (No. 651).

- i. View from south-east.
- ii. View showing entrance.
- iii. Interior.



i



ii



iii

Fig. 180. MANORBIER (No. 651); the Medieval Castle.

- i. The gateway tower (12th century), showing later drawbridge and moat.
- ii. General view, showing entrance.
- iii. The upper chapel, interior.

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building at the lower end of the yard look Norman, and have, as before shewn, Norman characteristics, and they are both apparently anterior to the first wall; and the first wall, with circular-headed gateway with portcullis (but no gate-tower), with bastion-tower at the north-west angle far lower than at present, and the present round tower at the south-east angle, clearly existed before the south-west square tower, before it was raised; and which has been before suggested as coeval with the church tower, and almost certainly before the lower chapel of 1220 or thereabouts. The first gate-tower afterwards built outside the gateway was only a vault with ramparts and slits, which are now plainly visible outside and in. Afterwards were added the upper chambers; and it is these which have the corbel-table and chimney and internal fireplace, all looking Edwardian, but which are possibly Valencian.

The north-east curtain-wall has been raised four times; the north-west, three times. It is the last of these which carries the Edwardian bretise, and is demonstrably later than the adjacent corbel-tabled buildings; and even the last have long merlons, while the covered rampart leading to the gate-tower, the upper addition to the square tower and its approach, and the addition to the hall building and the chapel, all have heavy unwrought battlements with no slits in the merlon, and it is these which give the building its present Edwardian look.

With singular good fortune the external walls of Manorbier have been preserved in much of their pristine condition, but the interior buildings, especially the portions allotted to household operations, have been ruthlessly swept away to make room for similar but more convenient domestic arrangements.



Fig. 181.

The inner courtyard consists of a spacious piece of ground in shape rectangular, the northern side of which is occupied by the entrance towers, while the southern end is taken up by the large chapel and some of the residential apartments. Fig. 181, above, is a bird's-eye view of the former, and fig. 182, below, of the latter.



Fig. 182.

The chapel, reached from the courtyard by an external stone staircase, is an oblong vaulted chamber 35 feet by 17 feet. Within the chapel, and to the left of the entrance, is a stoup recess. At the west end is a doorway opening upon a fine apartment, which was probably the hall or an anteroom to it, and a few feet away, on the same side, is a stairway to rooms above. Sometime in the

Parish of MANORBIER.

16th century the chapel became a living room; a fine fireplace was inserted about midway along the south wall, and the east window, which may have been a single lancet or, perhaps, a group of lancets, was removed, a well-proportioned Tudor window taking its place. The other lights consisted of single lancets. There are indications of colour ornament on the walls and splay of one of the windows, but no appearance of figures.

Though history is entirely silent on the part played by the castle during the middle ages and 17th century civil war, it is fairly certain that it was brought into condition to engage in the latter struggle; but it does not appear that it was subjected to artillery fire. Perhaps the owners or residents, whoever they were, took warning by the fate of Carew and thought discretion the better part of valour. Mr. Cobb well observes: "No other place shows what I conceive to be Parliamentary works so plainly or on so well-defined a plan, yet there is no mention of the place being garrisoned in the papers of the time: it is to this period the lead bolts found in the well are considered to belong." It is also highly probable that the moat in front of the north entrance assumed its present appearance, as it is shown in fig. 180 i, of our illustrations, following much the same method of defence as that adopted at Carew.—Visited, 3rd June, 1922.

[Illustrated, figs. 178–180.]

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

652. *East Moor* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 18''$).

In the farm-yard to the west of the modern house of above name are the ruins of a small E-shaped two-storied dwelling-house of no architectural importance. In its original state it may have consisted of hall, with north and south wings and central porch, but most of these features have disappeared, leaving only the hall, and this has been altered almost out of recognition. According to the *Pem. Arch. Survey*, the house was probably the residence of Samson Lort, high sheriff in 1649, and M.P. for the Pembroke boroughs in 1658.—Visited, 17th May, 1922.

653. *The Palace, or the Palace of Arms* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 44 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 8''$).

In the village of Lydstep, a little way from the north side of the Tenby-Manorbier high-road, stand the ruins (long used as a quarry) of a house known locally as the *Palace*, or the *Palace of Arms*. Whilst many of its features existed and were identifiable, it was described and illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, III, xiii, 366 (plate 4), where it is stated to have been sometimes called a hunting-seat of bishop Gower of St. Davids, but no authority for the statement is given. As shown by the then existing foundations and walls, the building had a frontage of about 22 yards. The lower part contained several vaulted rooms, most of which were without windows or fireplaces, and probably were cellars.

On the opposite side of the road was a second, and in some respects a similar, house, or possibly two distinct houses, of which no traces now remain.—Visited, 19th May, 1922.

Arch. Camb., 1881, IV, xii, 159.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

654. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 44 N.W.). Ded: St. James. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

The church consists of the following: chancel ($28\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $17\frac{1}{4}$ feet), north transept ($22\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet), south transept (19 feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), nave ($68\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet), north aisle ($58\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south aisle, a lean-to ($52\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 7 feet), tower on north side ($15\frac{1}{2}$ feet square), south porch ($8\frac{3}{4}$ feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet).

The edifice is placed near the top of a steep hill, about 200 feet above the bottom level of the valley which separates it from the medieval castle on the opposite slope, a small strip of level ground having been doubtless widened to accommodate the edifice. Much has been written on the "irregularity" and "complexity" of the plan of this church, but, when the building is

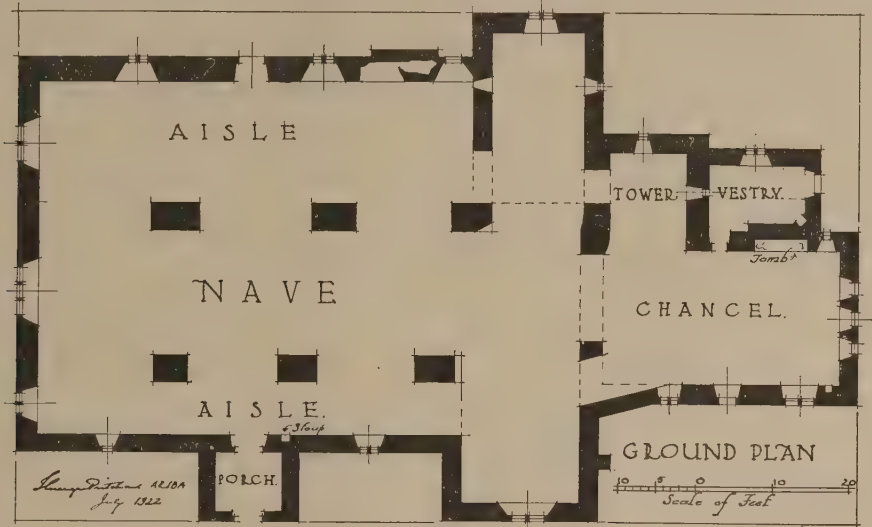


Fig. 183.

studied in the light of its chronology, and when the fact is grasped that at Manorbie, though many additions have been made to the original structure in the course of the ages, the features which time had rendered incongruous or anomalous were not removed, no difficulty will be experienced in comprehending its architectural characteristics.

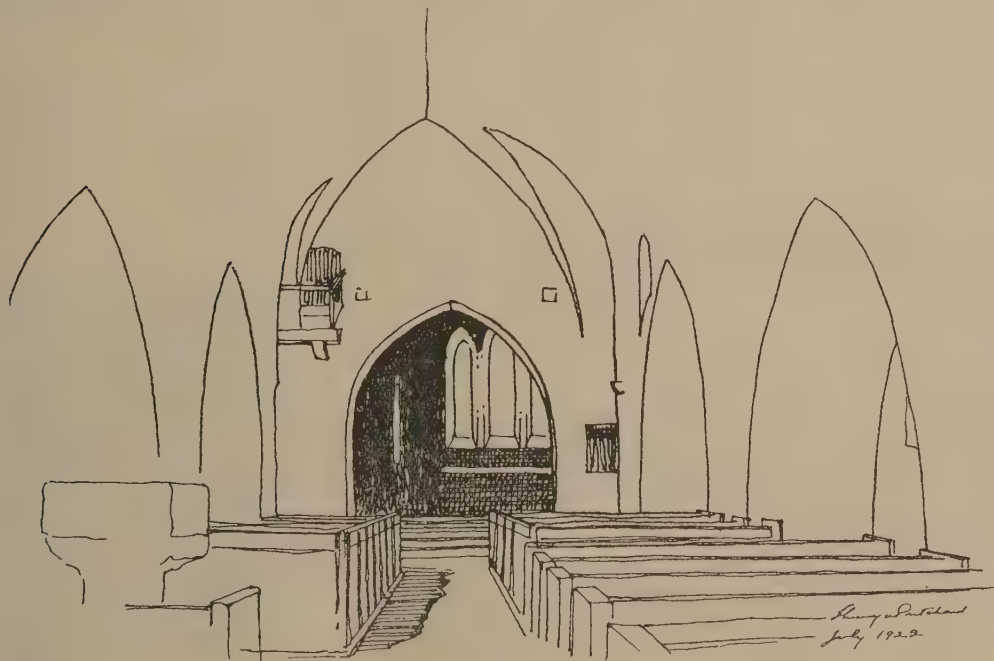


Fig. 184.

The oldest part of the church is the nave, and a single small round-headed light above the present south arcade, occupying an unsymmetrical position in relation to the arch below it, shows that this original church dates from the Norman period—probably about midway in the 12th century. This window is the only remaining one of what was probably a row of small lights that were placed high up in the exterior walls to catch as much of the daylight as possible. The Norman church may have consisted of chancel, transepts, and nave, of which the nave alone remains.

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About a century later the chancel and transepts were rebuilt, and within another generation or two the north transept was clumsily enlarged to accommodate

the tomb of one of the lords of the castle, usually supposed to have been John de Barri, who died c. 1324. It is also probable that the north aisle was added about the same period. The small Norman windows in the south wall must have kept that side of the nave very dark, so that shortly after the burial of de Barri in the lengthened transept, it was determined to build a lean-to aisle to the nave by cutting a series of low arches in what had hitherto been the exterior south wall of the building; thus, by putting larger windows into the low wall of the new aisle, the original Norman lights became as it were a clerestory to the enlarged building. The transepts are really side or mortuary chapels, and the aisles open upon them in a clumsy fashion. There is a squint from the south transept to the chancel. The comparatively small base measurement of the tower ($15\frac{1}{2}$ feet square), proportionately to its height, points to an earlier and less imposing feature than usually marks the ordinary 13th-century church of the county, and it is possible that had space permitted the course followed in the enlargement of Lawhaden

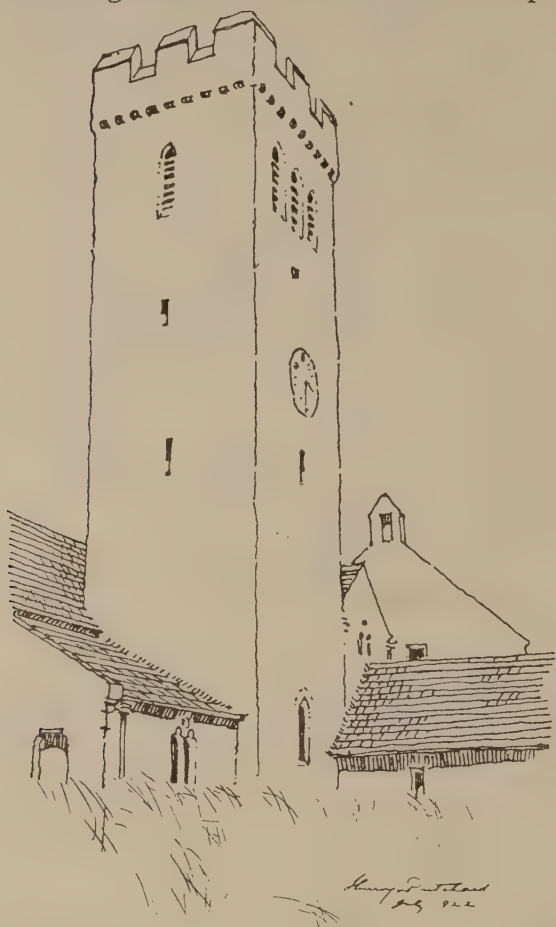


Fig. 185.

church, a more massive tower would have been erected at Manorbie. But at the latter, with the tower on the side sloping to the valley, the ground would not admit of such enlargement as was possible at Lawhaden, and it is probable that the original tower has had to do duty, through all restorations of the church, upon its original site, and within its original dimensions. It is placed at the angle made by the chancel and north transept. There are two fonts, one probably coeval with the Norman church, the other (in use), a plain octagonal basin (on a modern pillar), which may have been originally intended for less honourable uses.

Cross. What may have been a consecration cross is loose in the porch.—Visited, 16th May, 1922.

[Illustrated, fig. 49; font, fig. 48, iv.]

Remains of Buildings in Churchyard.

Manorbie church was granted to the priory of Monkton at Pembroke by Sir John de Barri in 1301, and a grange was established here, of which a few cottages are doubtless the survivors.



Fig. 186.

Parish of MARLOES*

DIVISION Ie (HUT CIRCLES).

655. *Gatholm Island* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 31 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 7''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 45''$).

It is only at low tide that this little island, measuring about 600 yards by 150 yards, is accessible from the main portion of the parish, and on the day of our Inspecting Officer's visit, nothing could be done but survey it from the Horse Neck. The description given in the *Pem. Arch. Survey* seems to be quite accurate—"On the island of Gatholm we counted more than one hundred hut foundations; these differed in several particulars from the so-called Cytiau'r Gwyddelod found throughout Wales. The Gatholm foundations varied greatly in size and shape; one measured 30 feet by 12 feet. None of them was faced with stone. In addition to the hut foundations there were eight enclosures, the largest measuring perhaps the eighth of an acre. There were a considerable number of flint chips on the island, but no water." Mr. T. C. Cantrill of the Geological Survey reported in 1910 (*Arch. Camb.*, p. 271) the finding of worked flints, Roman pottery and a coin of Carausius amongst the remains of a hut settlement.—Visited, 14th September, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

656. *Marloes or Gatholm Sound Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 31 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 31''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 54''$).

A well-preserved earthwork somewhat difficult of access, and far more so prior to the draining of Marloes Mere. The work overlooks Gatholm Island, the field on which it stands being known as Rath (Tithe Schedule, No. 108). The promontory (120 feet north to south by 200 feet east to west) is defended on three sides by almost perpendicular cliffs; on the north by a triple line of banks and ditches. The innermost rampart rises from the level of the enclosed area some 8 feet and has a fall of 12–14 feet to a ditch. Its length is about 200 feet; the bank is slightly curved. Beyond the ditch on the east is a platform overlooking a steep slope to the sea, and showing traces of a low protecting bank. The second rampart rises some 4 feet, and drops 3 feet to its ditch, which at the west end also becomes a platform. The outermost line of defence is 7 feet high; the ditch is now much filled in. At its eastern end this bank unites with the second line, thus doubly protecting the roadway leading to the entrance into the camp which is placed at the eastern end of the ramparts. There is another entrance at the western side; both have been much altered by landfalls. When viewed from the sands below, an exit from the camp can be plainly traced down the cliffs on the south side of the work; though partially destroyed by erosion, it is clearly discernible. According to the *Pem. Arch. Survey*, flint chips have been found within the enclosure.—Visited, 14th September, 1920.

Arch. Camb., 1864, III, x, 11, plan.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

657. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.W.). Ded: St. Peter. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

On plan the church comprises nave ($39\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), chancel (27 feet by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet), north transept ($14\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south transept ($14\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and double bell-cote on the west gable. In 1874 the upper portion of the walls was rebuilt, and a baptistery sunk at the west end; modern windows were inserted and the walls cemented. Both transepts have squints to the chancel, each lighted by a small opening. In the south chancel wall a plain piscina, and between it and the south-east angle is a rude corbel. The chancel arch is high and sharply pointed; on the north side is a similar corbel. The chancel is slightly deflected to the south; it has a barrel vault. The font bowl is square with chamfered corners (a diameter of 28 in. externally and 21 in. internally, with a depth of 8 in.), and of the usual cushion style; the shaft and base are modern. In the north transept is a slab of the year 1638.

* "In the *Tax. Eccl.* it is spelt *Malros*, which suggests a derivation from *mael* (*moel*, Old Welsh *mail*) 'bare,' and *rhos*; and in the *Lords of Kemes*, No. 10, *in initio*, it is called 'Parva Malros in Rous'." (Owen's *Pem.*, 292, n. 2.)

Parish of **MARLOES**.

The fittings include a plain bronze hand-bell with broken clapper and rudely-shaped wooden grip, formerly used in the village to summon the fishermen and other parishioners to meetings and burials. It has a total height of $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, a mouth diameter of $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches and a height of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There is no inscription.—Visited, 14th September, 1920.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 214).

NOTE.—Lewis (*Top. Dict.*), preserves the tradition that “a former structure, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and situated near the beach, was destroyed by an encroachment of the sea, which also laid waste the glebe land originally belonging to the living.”

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

658. *Philbeach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 50''$).



Fig. 187.

Nearly a mile south-east of Marloes village stands the modern successor of the old home of “Will ffilbatch (*sable* a cross *flory argent*) who married Sarah, daughter to Robert de Vale, owner of Dale, and chief bard to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, in 1485” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). One of the round chimneys peculiar to the county survives from an earlier house.—Visited, 13th September, 1920.

659. *Church Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 3''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 0''$).

The name probably signifies that the land was part of the original glebe, or marks a point from which the church came into view from the west. Tithe Schedule, No. 378.—Visited, 14th September, 1920.

660. *Tump Park; Hook Tump* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 31 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 57''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 34''$).

In the adjoining corners of two fields to the south of East Hook farm-house is an irregular mound somewhat circular in contour. This was probably the caput of a small manor whose independent existence came to a speedy end. The manor, known as “Hook,” was represented by the present farmsteads of East and West Hook. The existence of a deer park is thus accounted for.—Visited, 14th September, 1920.

Parish of **MARTELTWY**.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

661. *Upper Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 17''$).

On a field called Upper Castle (Tithe Schedule, No. 184), some 300 yards north-west of the parish church, are two low circular mounds. That to the south has a circumference of 120 feet, and a height of 4 feet; it does not appear to have been disturbed. The second, about 25 yards to the north, is 150 feet in circumference and about 2 feet high. It has been slightly dug into from the summit. Both are grass covered, and are probably sepulchral. They are not marked on the Ord. sheet.—Visited, 2nd July, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

662. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 N.E.). Ded: St. Marcellus (?). Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

The church consists of chancel ($17\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 16 feet), nave (41 feet by 18 feet), north aisle to chancel and nave (46 feet by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet), single bell-cote above the west

Parish of MARTELTWY.

gable, and south porch. On the south side of the chancel is a blocked-up low side window (outside 18 in. by 5 in., splaying out on the interior to 36 in. by 52 in.); beneath it is a stone seat, 20 inches high. The chancel arch is round-headed, with plain imposts. The arcade consists of three bays, one of which connects with the chancel and the others are in the nave; the circular piers are of rubble masonry. At the east end is a square recess or aumbry. The timbering throughout is modern. The font bowl has no distinctive feature, but is probably late Norman. Under the modern communion table is placed the original black marble altar slab, 44 inches by 18 inches. During the last restoration a fragment of a coffin lid, bearing in high relief the upper part of the figure of a tonsured priest, with head resting on a cushion, was found blocking up the low-side window. The hands are raised in benediction. The inscription reads: + SIR PHILIP RE[S]I DVO DESEMO DIE S . . . in very faint letters of the early 15th century. The slab is now affixed to the west wall of the chancel.—Visited, 2nd July, 1920.

NOTE.—The dedication is said to be to St. Marcellus, but should more probably be to St. Martin. The festal period of Martinmas is frequently called Martelmas. The affix *twy* is uncertain. The name Marteltewi on the original 1 in. Ordnance map is probably due to an erroneous association with the river Tywi. The church was appropriated to the Hospitallers' church of Slebech.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

663. *Hallwalls* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 N.E.).

Immediately south of the parish church is a small enclosure known as Hallwalls, in which are to be traced the foundations of a building said locally to be those of "the squire's house." They are too fragmentary and too thickly overgrown with trees to permit of anything definite being made of them; no architectural features are left. In all probability the ruins are those of a 16th or 17th century manor-house.—Visited, 2nd July, 1920.

Parish of MATHRY.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

664. *Ty newydd grug Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.; lat. 51° 55' 4", long. 5° 1' 11").

On a field belonging to Ty newydd grug farm are the remains of a tumulus, and close by is a standing stone which probably had some connection with it. The mound was opened about the year 1890 by a former tenant of Ty newydd grug who used the stones "from its middle" in the erection of the present farm buildings. His daughter, the present tenant, remembers seeing "two pots" which were found in the mound: "a large one with stripes round it, and a small one; both were broken up." When perfect the tumulus had a base circumference of about 90 feet. At a distance of 30 yards due south of this mound is an erect maenhir which gives the name of *Parc y garreg* (Tithe Schedule, No. 241) to the field. This imposing-looking stone rises to a height of 8 feet 9 inches from the level.—Visited, 17th May, 1921.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

665. *Carreg Samson* or *Longhouse Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 8 S.E.; lat. 51° 57' 28", long. 5° 7' 55").

A well-known cromlech standing on a field called *Parc maen llwyd* (Tithe Schedule, No. 1174), at the head of Cwm Radau, a little inlet on the south side of Aber Castell creek, and about 500 yards south-west of Ynys y Castell (No. 676) on which is the mound known as "Samson's finger." The irregularly-shaped structure consists of a chamber and capstone, the latter 15 feet by 9 feet, and a thickness which varies from 2½ feet to 5½ feet. Of the six stones which form the chamber, only three bear the weight of the capstone. These supporters are from 4½ feet to 6 feet high. Although much disturbed, it is possible to trace in the stones lying about many that contributed to form the mound, while others, some *in situ*, would appear to have been used in the foundations. A plan of these

Parish of MATHRY.

encircling stones appears in *Cymru Fu* (1890, ii, 227), the writer of the descriptive article accompanying the plan stating that around the cromlech "the position of two circles of standing stones can be ascertained." It is not possible to trace them to-day. The packing stones which have converted the cromlech into a shelter for sheep have been placed in position since 1901, in which year our Inspecting Officer first visited it.

Unnoticed by any previous writer, and not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet, is an erect maenhir about 150 yards west of the cromlech, which may have been a pointer stone. This has a height of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the soil; its top is somewhat pointed.

The earliest extant photograph of the cromlech is probably one taken about the year 1868, now in the collection of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, by whose courtesy we are enabled to reproduce it. This shows that it was then carefully protected by a well-made wooden fence.—Visited, 30th April, 1920.

Fenton (*Tour*, p. 31); *Collectanea Archaeologica* (Gardner Wilkinson) 1871, II, iii, 233, *ill.*; *Arch. Camb.*, 1872, IV, iii, 140, *ill.*; 1883, IV, xiv, 345.

[Illustrated, fig. 7.]

666. *Glandwr Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 8 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 42''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 18''$).

The remains of this cromlech stand in a field 200 yards east of Glandwr Farm, nearly a mile west of the village of Mathry. The chamber is formed of four stones; those on the east and west sides have a length of 9 feet and a height of 3 feet respectively; that on the north is 4 feet high, and its fellow on the south is 3 feet above the surface. The capstone has disappeared. The grave lies due north and south.—Visited, 30th April, 1920.

667. *Cromlech at Pen lan Mabws ucha* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 48''$).

About 600 yards east of the farm-house of Pen lan mabws ucha, adjoining a field known locally as *Y gromlech* (Tithe Schedule, No. 75) is a single monolith, 50 inches high and 70 inches wide, being all that remains of the "Cromlech"—so marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet—which tradition asserts to have stood here. The field has long been under cultivation, doubtless accounting for the absence of all traces of the foundations of the mound. The *Pem. Arch. Survey* notes the monument as the "remains of a cromlech. A few stones, and the tradition, is all that remains."—Visited, 17th May, 1921.

668. *Tre Walter Llwyd Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 8 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 37''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 15''$).

About 300 yards north-east of the farm-house of Tre Walter Llwyd, in a field known as Parc y Garn (Tithe Schedule, No. 807), and close to its northern hedge which has been carried over a portion of the site, is a ruined cromlech which, when perfect, must have been a fine monument. The capstone measures 11 feet by 10 feet, and has a thickness of 3 feet; a part of it has apparently been broken off. The uprights have fallen, and are under the capstone. In *Arch. Camb.* for 1872 (IV, iii, 139) this monument is described as "the remains of a large chamber, consisting of a capstone, 13 feet long by 8 feet broad, resting on one low supporter, the whole partially buried in the hedge. This apparently is the one mentioned by Fenton . . . He speaks also of a cistvaen at one end, which had lost one side and its cover."—Visited, 30th April, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

669. *Castell Coch Pen Morfa** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 8 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 52''$).

On Pen Morfa peninsula in the extreme north of the parish are the remains of an earthwork consisting of a broken bank from 6 feet to 8 feet high, and about 50 feet in length, drawn across a tiny isthmus. The entrance, which was at the west end of the bank, has been destroyed by landslides.—Visited, 12th May, 1920.

* Caution should be exercised in visiting this remote spot.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

670. *Castell llain Mabws* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 2''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 43''$).

In the south-east of the parish, on a hillock in a field known as *Parc yr hen gastell* (Tithe Schedule, No. 390), about 400 yards east of the farm-house of Mabws fawr, are the scanty remains of a circular earthwork. The defence consisted of a single enclosing bank, best seen to the south, where it rises about 3 feet from the ground, to fall about 4 feet to a ditch, now practically levelled by cultivation. The diameter of the enclosed area is about 100 feet. The entrance is to the east. The 6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet shows this work as oval in form, but, so far as the remains are now discernible, the shape is distinctly circular. The *Pem. Arch. Survey* notes this as the "Remains of a so-called castell; probably a cattle enclosure;" the name *yr hen gastell*, 'the old castle,' however, denotes a military rather than an agricultural purpose.—Visited, 17th May, 1921.

In the *Black Book of St. Davids* (p. 88) Mabws fawr is called "Maboris," but this is merely the genitive case of Mabws, meaning that the entry is "of Mabws." The present house is of no antiquarian interest.

671. *Castell Ty newydd grug* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 7''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 11''$).

On the second field east of the farm-house of Ty newydd grug, and overlooking the Western Cleddau (at this point the boundary between the parishes of Mathry and Letterston), is an hitherto unnoticed earthwork. Its discovery is due to the preservation of the name of *Parc Castell* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 241). Running from north-east to south-west is a roughly-curved earthen bank, both ends of which terminate at the edge of the slope to the river. The enclosed area has a depth of 140 feet and a width of 60 feet. The bank rises to a height of 3 feet, and at its northern end falls 5 feet to the exterior level. Cultivation has obliterated any ditch; the bank itself is much overgrown in several places, and in others is destroyed, the interior of the enclosure having long been under cultivation. The entrance was probably at the south-western end of the rampart.—Visited, 17th May, 1921.

672. *Castell Pen y feidr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 2''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 6''$).

On the field of *Parc Castell* (Tithe Schedule, No. 54), some 300 yards east of the farm-house of Pen y feidr, is the outline of an earthwork, of which only the faint trace of a bank to the north-west remains.—Visited, 17th May, 1921.

673. *Castell Rhedyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 40''$).

The farm-house of Castell Rhedyn, about one mile south-west of Mathry village, derives its name from an earthwork which stood on the third field south of the house, and is still known as *Castell Rhedyn* (Tithe Schedule, No. 500). Nothing is marked on the 6 in. sheet which would suggest an earthwork on this field, but close observation of its ploughed surface reveals traces of a possibly circular enclosure, there being at the spot indicated more stones than on any other part of the field. The field next west is known as *Parc Castell* (Tithe Schedule, No. 451).—Visited, 17th May, 1921.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

674. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 8 S.E.). Ded: The Seven Saints. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

The present church was erected in 1869 and restored in 1902. Though built upon the old foundations, it does not seem to have incorporated any of the features of its predecessor. Fenton (*Tour*, p. 29) says that the church of his day

Parish of MATHRY.

was "formerly dignified by a steeple, serving for a landmark to mariners, from its situation on this conspicuous eminence, an exposure that proved the means of its destruction, it being blown down in a storm."

The table in the vestry has a top of highly polished marble, 52 inches by 30 inches, which is said to be the altar slab of the earlier structure.

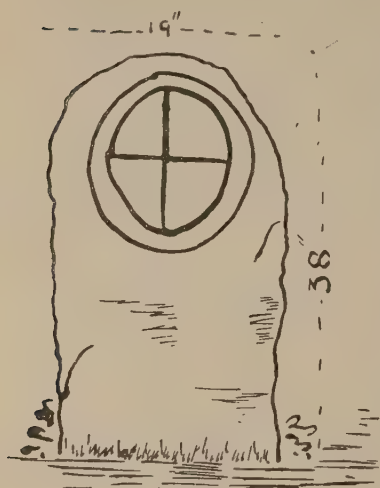


Fig. 188.

Incised Stones. Two stones, each bearing a plain cross within a circle, have been built into the wall of the churchyard facing the high road by the Pembrokeshire Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. The first was removed, in 1901, from the wall of the farm-house of Rhoslanog. In all probability this cross came from an early burial ground, which is known to have existed in a field a short distance to the south of Rhoslanog farm-house (*Yn amsang ein Tadau in Pem. County Guardian*).

The second cross was removed by the same Association in 1904 from Tregidreg Farm, where it had been used as a gate-post.



Fig. 189.

The Tregidreg cross has a width of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, that from Rhoslanog of 12 inches; the latter has a second or outer circle at an unusual distance from the first, its north and south diameter being $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Visited, 17th April, 1921.

NOTE.—The region which became the parish of Mathry, or, at least, the district immediately round the parish church, was regarded with special reverence because of its association with the life and labours of several holy men who flourished during the period of the early Welsh Church. The legend of the seven sainted men of Mathry is thus related by Messrs. Gould and Fisher (*British Saints*, ii, 400) from the *Book of Llan Dâw*, pp. 127–9, under the title of Ss. Dyfrwyr [the Watermen] :—"There was a man named Cynwayw of Deugledy in Pembrokeshire, of noble family, but poor, and his wife was so prolific that she gave him a son every year in succession. However, this succession came to an abrupt termination, and seven years elapsed without Cynwayw having more children, and he confidently hoped that his anxieties were at an end, when his wife was delivered of seven at a birth, thus at one stroke making up leeway. The unhappy father became desperate, and he resolved to drown them like kittens. 'As by chance St. Teilo was passing on his way, he found their father at Rytynetic, on the river Tâf, by the instigation of the devil plunging his sons one by one in the river, on account of his indigence and poverty. St. Teilo, beholding such cruel work, received them all, half alive, and with the giving of thanks, baptized them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Having taken away the seven sons from the unfortunate father, the very pious man brought them up, sent them to study literature, and placed them on his estate of Llandeilo (now Llanddowror in Carmarthenshire), so that the place received from some persons the name of Llanddyfrwyr, because, on account of their religious life, they had no other food than aquatic fishes, which, according to their number, seven, were sent by God to them daily, on a certain stone in the river Tâf, called in consequence Llech Meneich, that is, the monks' stone; and, again, they were called Dyfrwyr because they were found in the water, escaped from the water, and were maintained by the fishes of the water, Dyfrwyr signifying, in the British tongue, men of the water. At a certain time, St. Teilo, who had frequently visited them along with his disciples, came that he might enjoy their conversation; and one of the brothers, according to their custom, went to the water for the fishes, and found on the aforesaid stone seven, according to the number of the brothers, and also an eighth, of larger size than the seven, all of which he brought home. And the brothers were thereat amazed, as it is said, The Lord is wonderful among His saints, because they well knew that on account of their patron and master, St. Teilo, becoming their guest, the Creator of all things had increased the number of the fishes. And after they had resided there a long time, living religiously, and passed much of their time in the society of St. Dubricius, he sent them to another place of his, in Pebydiog (now Dewisland, the rural deanery in which is the city of St. Davids), called Mathru, and there they were named 'the Seven Saints of Mathru.' And after they remained there for another space of time, they came to Cenarth Mawr (co. Carmarthen) where they continued to the end of their lives'."*

The learned hagiologists add that "the story is introduced into the *Book of Llan Dâw* to account for the see of St. Teilo claiming to possess lands in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, and in the diocese of St. Davids." This is, doubtless, a correct view, but no attempt is made to explain what is the real

* The Seven Saints were also believed to have been buried at Mathry. In a letter from one of the canons of St. Davids to Browne Willis, which is printed by Fenton (*Tour*, 28, note), it is said "at Mathry the corpses of the martyrs have been interred in coffins of stones, to be seen in several places near the churchyard." This may possibly refer to the missing inscribed stone or stones noticed in No. 675, *post*.

Parish of MATHRY.

point of difficulty, namely, how Mathry—a parish surrounded on all sides by Dewi dedications, and situated within five miles of Dewi's episcopal seat—should have been claimed by Teilo's successors. The legend, which is most unconvincingly told, was probably constructed from the genuine elements of Teilo place-names which were enshrined in the early records at Llandaff concerning the birthplace and scenes of Teilo's evangelistic labours, scenes which were enacted at a distance from Mathry.* It is obvious that something is kept out of the half-hearted story, either because it was not altogether agreeable to those who advanced it, or that they were not clear as to the circumstances which constituted or gave rise to the claim. The story may possibly contain a substratum of historical fact: the neighbouring creek of Aber castell certainly offered a convenient landing place for Scandinavian raiders; and part of the ill-treatment which the episcopal city and surrounding property unquestionably suffered from the black pagans, may have included the transfer of some of St. David's patrimony to his great rival's successors. Hence would arise the legend in justification of Teilo's claim; but as it was impossible to make use of the local topography for the setting of the story, this being overwhelmingly reminiscent of Dewi, recourse was had to Llanddowror and Llech Meneich—places possessing no historical or political connection with Mathry.

A word must be said concerning the name. An able writer (the Rev. A. W. Wade Evans) observes that "the name Mathry seems to involve the same idea as is associated with the Irish use of the Latin *martyrium*, Welsh *merthyr*, i.e., a place of relics, a shrine enclosing the relics or remains of a saint, not necessarily or usually a martyr in the Latin and modern sense" (*Y Cymmrodor*, 1910, xxii, 28, note 2). As to which, however, it may be pointed out that in Wales, whatever significance may be given to the term 'martyred,' the name of the martyred saint has usually been linked with the name of a chapel which he is believed to have founded, or with that in which he is believed to have been buried; so that it is difficult to see why such a method should not have been applied in the case of the saint (or saints) of Mathry.

There can, indeed, be little doubt that the original form of the name is Marthru or Marthry. Giraldus Cambrensis, who must have known the form used at St. Davids in his day, spells the word as Marthru. The *Tazacio* of 1291 has 'Ecclesia de Martre,' and the register of bishop Guy in 1408 has Marthru. The style adopted in the *Book of Llan Dâw* is Mathru and Marthru.

The brief particulars of the church revenues contained in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, appear to show that there did not exist at Mathry a cult of the Seven Saints, and no memorials of their lives are mentioned by any of the Welsh medieval poets. The modern dedication of the church has no warrant in history.

On the 27th July, 1564, a lease of the parsonage and prebend of Mathry, with a cursal prebend, was granted by Thomas Barlow, parson and prebendary of Mathry, to John Barlow of Slebech, Esquire, for 21 years at a rent of £24, the lessee to allow the vicar of Mathry to occupy one "draught" of tithes within his said parish, commonly called 'Danndre,' which draught Sir William Davie late held as an augmentation for his living; or to pay the vicar 40s. at the election of the vicar, the lessee also to pay yearly, during the said term, 20s. towards the stipend of a 'schoolmaster to be kept in St. Davids.' On 6th November, 1567, a new lease was granted to the same lessee for forty years, on the same terms, presumably on a surrender of the previous lease. The draught of tithes reserved to the vicar of Mathry, is in this entry called 'domadrek' (*West Wales Records*, II, 297). It may be suggested that the terms 'danndre' and 'domadrek' are distortions of 'dan y dre,' 'below the [church] township,' and that the transaction refers to the allocation of tithe from a particular township to the living.

675. *Inscribed Stone.* In British Museum MS., *Stowe*, 1024, are two sketches made by or for Edward Lhuyd in the year 1698. Both sketches are reproduced here, the first being described as taken from a stone "on the south side of Mathri church," whilst the second is said to have been taken from the "north side of Mathri church." It is probable that both sketches are of one and the same

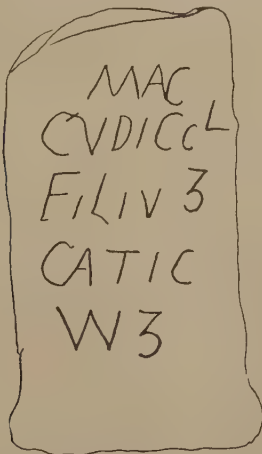


Fig. 190.

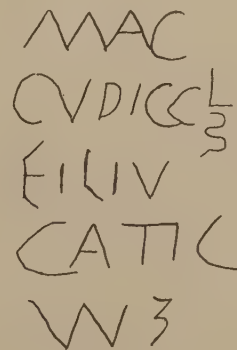


Fig. 191.

* See the observations on the topography of Teilo's early life under "Amroth," p. 4.

Parish of MATHRY.

inscription; but there remains the possibility that there may have been two stones commemorating two brothers, or a Goidelic David and Jonathan, who may have fallen side by side in an unrecorded fight. The inscription is (or the inscriptions are) to Mac (son of) Diel, son of Caticws or Catilws. The stones may possibly have had some connection with the legends of the seven (unnamed) saints of Mathry.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

676. *Ynys y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 8 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 42''$, long. $5^{\circ} 7' 45''$).

The Ord. Survey maps show an entrenchment stretching across part of Abercastell islet, but during the very limited time between the ebb and flow of the tide in which it is possible for the spot to be visited, it seemed to our Inspecting Officer doubtful whether such entrenchment was other than natural. Certain small mounds on the island are said to be graves. Fenton (*Tour*, 31) states that the largest was called "Samson's Finger," and as such it is marked on the Ord. Survey sheet.—Visited, 11th May, 1920.

677. *Castell Morris* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 35''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 1''$).

The farmstead of Pen y cnwc now occupies the site of the destroyed mount of Castell Morris (Castle Maurice), a name still preserved in the adjoining hamlet and in Pont felin Forris. Within living memory the mound seems to have been fairly intact, and to have borne some stone foundations. When removing it from the farmyard it is recorded that "the skeleton of a man was found." It is improbable that this position, if the site of a baronial mount-castle, should have lacked a bailey; but such a feature has been cleared away entirely.—Visited, 28th April, 1920.

NOTE.—Dr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., says: "Castle Maurice has its name from Maurice Fitz Gerald, the brother of bp. David, and the uncle of Gerald of Manorbier, the most famous of Pembrokeshire men. It appears from the Cartulary of St. Davids that Sir John Wogan of Picton, when he founded his chantry in 1302, procured grants of the manor of Castle Maurice from the heirs of Maurice Fitz Gerald, who were then resident in Ireland" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). A contiguous field is called *Parc maen* (Tithe Schedule, No. 85).

678. *Long-house* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 8 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 23''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 3''$).

The 6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet marks the farm-house as "on site of Grange," of which apparently nothing definite is known. Dr. Henry Owen (*Pem. Arch. Survey*) observes that it is doubtful if there ever was a grange at Long-house.—Visited, 7th May, 1920.

679. *Y Graig* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 31''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 28''$).

At the foot of Mathry Hill, where five roads meet, the second field to the south is known as *Parc y gaer* (Tithe Schedule, No. 664), on it being Y Graig—a natural outcrop of stone now being quarried. The field immediately north is called *Parc y garreg* (Tithe Schedule, No. 663).—Visited, 17th May, 1921.

680. *Pont y deon*. About half a mile to the south of the parish church is a small bridge over the Western Cleddau, which doubtless was originally erected in the late middle ages by a dean of St. Davids, who may also have held the lucrative ("golden") prebend of Mathry.

Parish of MELINE.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

681. *Bedd yr Afanc* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 17''$).

An oval grass-grown mound, 70 feet by 27 feet and 2 feet high, placed on the northern slope of Prescelly, half a mile south-east of Brynberian. The mound lies due east and west, and just visible in the turf upon it are some 25 to 30 stones, forming an oval slightly less in size than the mound itself. There is little doubt that it is sepulchral in origin and purpose. The surface is much disturbed.—Visited, 24th September, 1914.

NOTE.—The late Sir John Rhys in his *Celtic Folk Lore* (pp. 130-5, 429-34) suggests that 'yr Afanc' means 'the Dwarf's,' not the 'Beaver's, Grave.'

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

682. *Castell Llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 0''$).

A tongue-shaped enclosure on the spur of a hill above the right bank of the river Nevern, which at this point forms the parish boundary between Meline and Nevern. On the south and west the steep slopes to the river constitute the defences, and on the north two lines of markedly convex banks and ditches, which have been much disturbed. The inner rampart has a length of 150 feet, height of 6 feet, and fall of 15 feet to the bottom of a ditch; the outer line of much the same length is not of equal strength. The entrance was probably at the east end of the banks. The enclosed area has a length of 250 feet from north to south. The surface of the camp is irregular, and two or three low heaps of stones may mark the sites of hut circles. The point of the enclosure shows signs of scarping. Tithe Schedule, No. 576.

The adjoining field to the south-east is called *Castell Bach*, where are the remains of a small subsidiary earthwork of the same character as that just described.—Visited, 7th August, 1914.

683. *Pen y benglog Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 28''$).

A promontory fort of triangular shape, distant about half a mile south-east from Castell Llwyd. The spur of land known as Allt y Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 546) is defended by very steep slopes, that to the south being practically unscalable. The defence to the north consists of a double line of ramparts, each with its ditch now much silted up. The banks in places are almost 10 feet high; both have been largely destroyed at the west end, and much lowered elsewhere. The enclosed area has a length of some 150 feet and a width of 100 feet.—Visited, 22nd June, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

684. *Castell Mawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 23''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 30''$).

This earthwork is one of the largest in the county, the enclosed area being four acres. It stands on the summit of a hill 450 feet above sea level, about half a mile south of the parish church, 500 yards east of Castell Llwyd, and a similar distance north of Pen y benglog. The defence consists of a circular rampart and ditch. The bank rises to a height of 8 feet and falls 15 feet to an almost obliterated ditch; it is built of dry stone walling largely hidden under fern growth. There are east and west entrances opposite each other. They have a width of about 30 feet and, so far as the growth permits of observation, do not appear to have been much altered. The interior, 100 feet in diameter, is divided diagonally by a bank which probably is part of the original plan. At neither end does it join the main rampart, a space of 20 feet being left between them. The inner bank has a height of about 8 feet, and is of similar construction to the outer. The enclosure is known as Parc Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 584), and the field immediately north-west as Parc Garreg Llwyd, the field of the grey stone (Tithe Schedule, No. 587). An iron spear-head, with a sharp spike fitting into a socket in the shaft, was ploughed up in a field south of the camp (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). Enquiry as to the whereabouts of this object have met with no success.—Visited, 7th August, 1914.

Parish of **MELINE**.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

685. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.). Ded : St. Dogmael. Diocese of St. Davids ; archdeaconry of Cardigan ; rural deanery of Kemes.

The church, erected in 1865, consists of a small single chamber terminating in an apse. It retains a portion of the north wall of an earlier structure, in which is a pointed doorway, now closed, having two rudely-carved human heads on either side, and the fragment of a third above. The octagonal font and stem are from the earlier church ; they are probably of pre-Reformation date.

At the rebuilding there was removed to Pen y benglog a well carved pew-back, bearing the following legend : SED : MATHILD : UX : GEO : PER : PENE BENGLOG : GE, 1626. (The pew of Matilda, wife of George Per [rott] of Penybenglog, gentleman, 1626.)—Visited, 17th June, 1920.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

686. *St. Dogmael's Well*.

Immediately outside the churchyard fence is a well which is known as Ffynnon Dogmael. The water for the church font was formerly taken from it, but no traditions of healing are attached to the spring, and the well-space precludes total immersion.—Visited, 17th June, 1920.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—TRACKWAYS).

- 686A. *Ancient Trackway*. In the sheet of the *Survey* of the county (p. 24 : Ord. Survey, 11 S.W.) the editor, referring to the early trackway on Prescelly,

observes : “ Nowhere in the county of Pembroke can this old roadway be followed to better advantage [than in the section comprised within the parish of Meline]. It is known by various names—Via Julia, Via Flandrica, and Pilgrim's Way—and consists hereabouts of a raised bank about 10 feet wide, with indications of a ditch on either side. It will be observed that the map-maker has marked at intervals ‘ hole,’ ‘ picket and pile of stones.’ The conclusion we arrived at respecting these was that the holes were of comparatively recent construction, and made for the purpose of cutting turf to drive off along the old track, but that they had been kept open and enlarged by the mountain sheep getting in to scratch themselves and shelter from sun and wind. With regard to the piles of stones and ‘ pickets,’ it seems as if the earthen bank which formed the track had at some period been repaired with stone in considerable quantities, and that then the bank had again given way and exposed the heaps of stones which had been used to mend it.”

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

687. *Garn Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 53''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 58''$).

A cottage 300 yards east of Parc y rhos House, and half a mile east of Brynberian Chapel. There is now no cairn, nor the tradition of one, but the presence of much white quartz on the surface of the small enclosure probably marks the site of an early burial.—Visited, 24th September, 1914.

688. *Parc y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 48''$).

The third field east of Glan Duad Fach House. Ploughing has from time to time revealed the presence of much stone about its centre, where, it is locally said, formerly stood a small mound, but of this there is now no sign on the surface. Tithe Schedule, No. 654.—Visited, 17th June, 1920.

689. *Rhos dywyrch: Inscribed stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 30''$).

The residence near which the antiquary Lewis Morris mentions the presence in 1746 of an inscribed stone. His note runs : “ In a loose stone, 4 feet long, in the

Parish of MELINE.

parish of Meline, near Rhos Dowyreh, the seat of John Howells, gent., near a hill called Pen y Benglog, where there are old entrenchments, Mr. David Lewis [of Pant y benne] found the following inscription, 1746." (*Arch. Camb.*, 1896, V, xiii, 132). Nothing is known of this stone at present, but it may still exist.

690. *Carn Breseb, Carn Goediog, Carn Bica* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.).

Natural outcrops on Prescelly.—Visited, 22nd September, 1914.

690A. *Urn*. In the course of quarrying at Dyffryn, in February, 1925, an urn of somewhat unusual character was discovered. It was found inverted, and broken, but has been admirably restored at the National Museum of Wales, and is now in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society. The urn is black in colour; 5 inches high; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of base $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The workmanship is good. It appears to be of the cordon type, and probably dates from the later Bronze age.

[Illustrated, fig. 192.]

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

691. *Spear-head*. In a field to the south of Castell Mawr (No. 684) was ploughed up "an iron spear-head, with a sharp spike to fit into a socket in the shaft. Perhaps the weapon of a High Sheriff's javelin man" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). Its present locality is not known.

692. *Spindle whorl*. In 1914 a very perfect spindle whorl was dug up near Carn Alw on Prescelly; its flattened side was marked by two circular double lines, joined by cross lines. It came into the possession of a late vicar of Eglwyswrrw, and was seen on the 18th June, 1914, by our Assistant Inspecting Officer. Its present location is not known.

Parish of MILFORD.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

693. *Pill Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 28''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 15''$).

An oval enclosure above Castle Pill, about one-third of a mile east by north of the parish church; it measures about 40 feet by 50 feet. Only the southern half of the rampart, 250 feet in length, remains, and this has been much reduced by cultivation. It is best preserved to the south-east, where it rises 3 feet, to fall 8 feet to a ditch which is elsewhere barely perceptible; to the north its outline can be faintly traced. The entrance has disappeared. The remains are doubtless those of a small defensive post intended to provide cover for men watching the creek, but it is impossible to conjecture its original character or builders. Lieut.-Col. Morgan, R.E., considers it to be the work of Scandinavian raiders.—Visited, 27th July, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

694. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.). Ded: St. Catherine. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

A modern structure, consecrated in 1808, and enlarged in 1905. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Nelson, some relics of whom are preserved.*—Visited, 27th July, 1920.

* The stand on which is placed an urn "of red porphyry" (*Lewis, Top. Dict.*), 34 inches high (brought from Egypt by bishop Pococke, and presented to the church as a baptismal font by Lady Hamilton), bears a tablet inscribed: "The truck of the mainmast of *L'Orient*, 120 guns, blown up in action with the *Vanguard*, 74 guns, was a legacy from Lord Nelson to Lady Emma Hamilton, who placed it here as a record of the Battle of the Nile, and of the institution of its anniversary at Milford, the 1st of August, 1801, on which day Lord Nelson and Sir William and Lady Hamilton were welcomed by the county of Pembroke on their arrival from Sicily. The first stone of St. Katherine's Chapel [was laid] in the above month and year by Lord Nelson."

Parish of MILFORD.

695. *St. Catherine's Chapel.*

The ruins of this small edifice stand about 250 yards east of the parish church. They are in private ownership and carefully preserved. Fenton's description (*Tour*, 189) is as follows: "It consisted of two portions, divided, as usual, into nave and chancel, the latter being lower than the other. The nave is vaulted into a pointed roof and perfectly sound, though long stripped of its external covering of tiles. The west end wall is totally gone." The chancel (15 feet by 11½ feet) was entered from the nave through an arch, which has been destroyed. The east window was a double light, those in the north and south walls were single; all have been built up. In the east wall to the north of the altar is a small recess, and in the south wall are traces of piscina and aumbry. The nave (24 feet by 14½ feet) had a window on either side, both with plain pointed arches; these are now blocked and no tracery remains. There was a door to the north. As stated by Fenton, the west wall has disappeared. There are no remains of an enclosing wall, but its course can be followed. The field in which the ruins stand is known as 'Chapel field' (Tithe Schedule, No. 205).—Visited, 27th July, 1920.

696. *The Benedictine Priory of Pill or Pull** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.).

Within a few years of the foundation of the Benedictine Priory of St. Dogmaels (No. 1012) by Nicholas de Turribus, which took place about the year 1100, that house had established two subordinate houses, one on the island of Caldey (No. 92) and the other on the banks of one of the small inlets of Milford Haven called Hubberston Pill. Modern rearrangements of early landmarks have removed the site of the monastery from the parish of Hubberston (itself probably an early break-off from Steynton) and brought it within the limits of the civil parish of Milford.

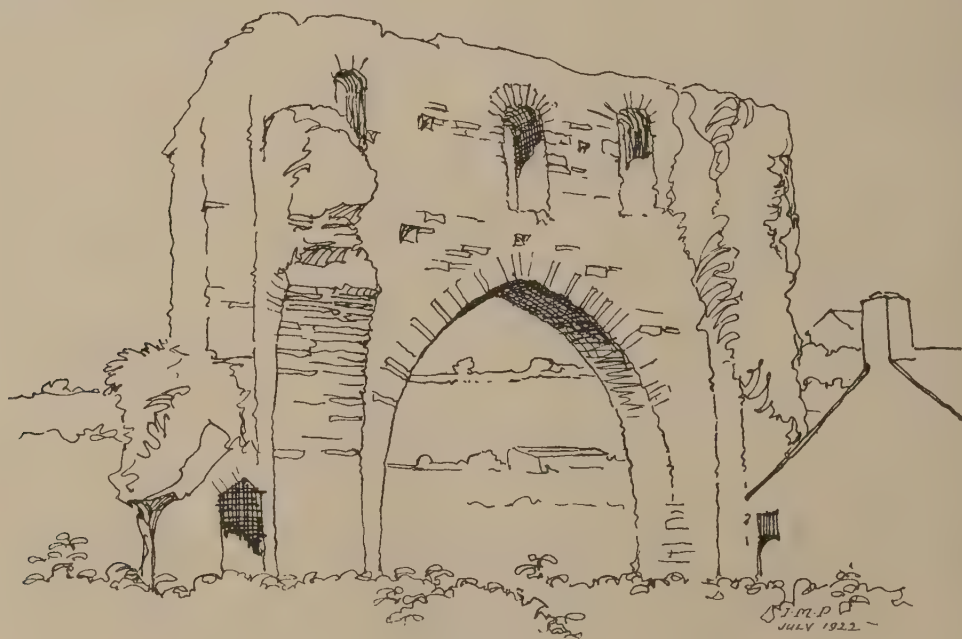


Fig. 194.

The founder of the priory of Pill was Adam de Rupe, and the house was dedicated to St. Budoc and the Blessed Virgin. At the visitation of the rural deanery of Cemaes in July, 1504, the prior of Pill, as rector, was reported to have repaired the ruined chancel of Pill, and that it was in good order; and in the visitation of Roose, held in the chapter-house of Pill Priory on the 10th September following, Dom David says he has five monks all obedient to him, that the monastery was not in debt, and that he had sufficient means to keep it up.

* This little monastic house was called both Pill and Pull. The first is an O.H.G. term for a small tidal creek capable of sheltering the big rowing or sailing boats usual in the Baltic and North Sea; and there is little doubt that it was introduced into Pembrokeshire, where it is very common in the southern parts of the county, by the foreign settlers of the 10th and 11th centuries. The Welsh *pwll* means a pool, and often a landlocked creek, when it would be synonymous with pill. Both words are from the same root, and their resemblance of sound and sense leads naturally to the use of either.



Fig. 77. CALDEY. The Priory Church (No. 92); tower.



Fig. 96. CASTLEMARTIN. Pier in Old Vicarage (No. 146).



Fig. 193. MILFORD. Ruins of Pill Priory (No. 696).

The priory, though quite insignificant in size, was planned after the regular monastic model: a quadrangle, with the various buildings ranged round its four sides; but it must have presented the appearance of a monastery in miniature. The existing remains consist only of the walls of the church at the crossing of the chancel and transepts—the east wall of the nave has fallen. The ground upon which the rest of the priory buildings stood is occupied by a number of cottages in which every feature of the monastic buildings has been lost. The single detail left is the well-proportioned chancel arch, and this is tottering to its fall. Our illustration of a drawing by Mr. Charles Norris shows that the body of the church had been completely removed prior to the commencement of the 19th century, but that the chancel and transepts were not then so ruinous as they have since become. The present interest of the ruins is, indeed, not so much architectural as historical.

[Illustrated, fig. 198.]

NOTE.—Though there can be no doubt of the relationship that existed between the house of St. Dogmaels and the establishments of Caldey and Pill—that of mother and daughter monasteries—there can also be no doubt that the bonds between them, so far at any rate as Pill is concerned, were confined solely to the payment of a small annual pension to the parent monastery. Pill had its own independent churches, issued its own charters and granted its own leases, and was regarded at the Dissolution as the direct possessor of its own revenues.

The first surviving Ministers' account for the 28th–29th Henry VIII of the priory revenues affords much important information upon the place-names of the properties, which being situated in the semi-Welsh district of Roos (the Welsh 'Rhos'), enshrine valuable evidence of the relative strength and position of the different nationalities which had obtained a footing in the county. The much-debated questions of the extent to which the Welsh had been completely expelled from the southern part of the county, and clear racial line of demarcation which is often stated to exist between the English and the Welsh stocks, find considerable enlightenment from this hitherto unpublished document.

Co. Pembroke. The late priory of Pylle in the diocese of St. Davids.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Account of John Wogan, collector of the rents & fermes from Michaelmas 28th to Michaelmas 29th Henry VIII.						
Arrears: as by the previous account						Nil
Ferm of demesne Lands: Demesne lands demised to John Wogan by Indenture of the Court of Augmentations				3	13	4
Tenants at will in the Manor of Staynton:						
One tenement with annexed lands demised to Rotheroth ap John	0	10	0			
One burgage demised to D'd bordd	0	8	0			
One tenement " to William Phillip	0	13	0			
One message " to Phillip Moller	1	0	0			
One tenement with appurtenances, demised to William Hay	0	5	0			
One tenement demised to John Bull	1	0	0			
				3	16	0
Tenants by Indenture & at Will in Denante [Denant]:						
One tenement with app's lying in the lordship of Hav'ford west, demised to Richard Davye under the convent seal of the late priory of Pylle as follows:—This Indenture made the 10th day of January the year of Our Lord God MCCCLXXXV [1535] & the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Harry the VIIIth the XXVth witnesseth & by this our Indenture do affirm that we by the grace of God, William Watts, prior of the monastery and priorship of the house of our blessed lady of Pull, with the agreement and consent of my brethren, hath demised and to ferm let a tenement with all manner appurtenances to it appertaining, sitting & lying within the town[ship] of Denant in the lordship of Haverford west unto Richard Davy of the said town now dwelling, & to his heirs & assigns, for the term of xl years next and immediately ensuing this date. And the said Richard his heirs and assigns to pay an annual rent of 20s., that is to wit 10s. at Easter next ensuing this date or 15 days following, and 10s. at Michaelmas next & immediately ensuing the date or 15 days following, and the said Richard his heirs & assigns lawfully to repair the aforesaid houses and tenement with the appurtenances & to do all manner of suit and services customably to be used and done upon the said tenement thus performed on behalf this Indenture to stand in effect, or as void unto this present Indenture I the said Richard Davy have put my seal the day and year above written						0 0
One tenement and 6 bovates land with the appurtenances in the ten't [tenement=tenancy] of Demant demised to Richard Ffysher by the convent seal of the monastery of Pylle which was not produced, at a rent in two equal portions of	1	1	8			
One tenement with app's demised at will to Robert Pers	0	16	0			
One tenement with app's demised at will to John Hoell	0	12	0			
				3	9	8
Southoke:						
Divers lands in Southoke demised to Richard Yevan under the convent seal of the late priory of Pull as follows [set out in full]. Parties, William Watts prior of the house & church of the blessed Mary, Virgin, of Pull; the aforesaid Richard. Two tenements with app's in Southoke, according to their assigned & known metes & bounds; term 99 years from date of Indenture; rent 5 marcs; covenants for distraind and re-entry on non-payment, & to keep in decent & sufficient repair; dated 11 Jan. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII				3	6	8
St. Baddock*						
One message & land with app's in the vill & fields [campis] of St. Budoc [Budoc] in Roos [Rus] in the lordship of Hav'ford west, lately of John Not, now demised to George Wales by Indenture under the convent seal of 19 Dec. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII; term 95 years from date of Indenture; covenant to hand over in good repair according to the custom of the lordship of Haverford, as by one part of the said Indenture produced	1	6	8			
One message & one carucate of land in the vill & field of Seint Badoek, lately held by William Row, now demised to Hugh Nutt by Indenture under the convent seal dated 4 April 16 Hen. VIII, term 60 years; covenant to keep in repair	1	6	8			
				2	13	4
Rents of free tenements and by Indenture in Stedolph:						
One tenement held freely by Thomas Hyves	0	0				
One message and 7 bovates land with app's in the vill & fields of Stedolph, demised to William Hill by Indenture under the convent seal dated 19 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII, term from Christmas next following for 95 years; covenant to keep in repair according to the custom of the lordship of Haverfordwest; rent	1	7	8			
				1	7	9
Monkton:						
One message with app's, and with rabbit warren, demised to Morris Butler by indenture under the convent seal [set forth in full]; parties John, prior of Pulla and said Maurics: one message called le Monckton containing 2 carucates & the bovate and rabbit warren in the tenancy (ten') of Villa Johannis, term 80 years from date of Indenture; covenants to re-enter on non-payment etc. Convent to have three rabbit huntings in each year, & rushes from the land for the use of their house; dated 4 July 1517, 9 Hen. VIII	1	0	0			

* The priory was dedicated by its founder, Adam de la Rupe, or Roche, to God, St. Mary and St. Budoc. Adam may have been a Norman-Breton, the patronal saint of whose French home was perhaps the Breton saint Budoc. Another suggestion is that there was a Welsh shrine of high honour and influence within the limits of Adam's conquests with which he desired to connect his own dedication to the Virgin. This is rendered the more likely by the fact that one of his grants to Pill was of half a carucate of land *que vocatur Wasfreit*, showing that St. Fraid (the Irish Bridget or Bride) had a cult in the district around the southern corner of the bay which bears her name. It is also interesting to note that Adam, after enumerating the churches with which he endows his new foundation, St. Kewit (Cawwyd) of Steynton, St. Mary of Rupe (Roeh), St. David of Newcastle, St. Nicholas of New Mote, adds the words "*et omnes ecclesias totius conquesti mei*," clearly marking the source of his own power and the extent of his grants.

St. Budoc has been completely forgotten. Within a mile south-west of Pill is St. Botolphs. It is just possible that the former personal name is concealed in the latter.

Parish of MILFORD.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents at will in Thornton :						
One tenement with app's demised to John Daye				0	10	0
Deplemore :						
One tenement with app's demised to Hugh Barnard by Indenture under convent seal as follows [set forth in full]. Parties, William Watts, prior of Pulla, & the said Hugh Barnard ; one tenement, & lands, meadows, messuages, & pastures appurtenant called Deplemore in the tenancy [ten't] of Ketyngeston* in the lordship of Haverford ; term, 80 years from date of Indenture ; dated at Pulla, 28 May 27 Hen. VIII				0	12	0
Rents of free tenements, & by Indenture in Kethingston :						
Marriages & reliefs ferm'd by William Vaughan	0	2	0			
5½ [caritar', ? caruocat'] of land in the holding of dame Owyn a widow	0	18	0			
One tenement & one place (placea) of land demised to William Gillat under conventual seal which was not produced	0	10	0			
				1	10	0
Rents at will & by Indenture at Ledameston :						
One tenement with app's demised to George Walkyn by indenture under the convent seal as follows—[set forth at length], 20 Dec. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII ; parties, William Watts prior, and the said George Walkyn ; one tenement with the app's in Ledameston in Rus, "the which as now the said George dwelling therein" ; term, 80 years from date of indenture ; rent	1	7	4			
One tenement demised at will to Thomas Bayle	0	17	0			
" " to D'd Miller	0	11	0			
				2	15	4
Newcastle :						
One tenement with its appurt's demised at will to John Stephen				0	8	0
Rent at will in Wyndsores :						
One tenement & app's demised at will to D'd Gwyn				0	13	4
Rent of tenement by Indenture in Magna Pulla :						
4 bovates land with app's in the fields of Magna Pulla [ib'm], by indenture under the convent seal as follows [set forth in full]. 20 Dec. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII ; parties, William Watts prior, and Phillip Webbe ; 4 oxlands with app's in the fields of the Great Pulla ; 80 years from date				0	10	0
One parcel land demised to Thomas Wadde by indenture under the convent seal as follows [set forth in full]. 20 Dec. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII ; one house named a store house sitting & lying beneath the mill of the Pull and a " plas " named the salt mill of the lower part of the said house, and the river that runneth from the Pull of the west part of the said house, with 5 yards of land sitting & lying about the said house ; term, five score years and xv ; rent				0	0	2
				0	10	2
Ratford :						
One bovat land with app's demised at will to John Mellor				0	6	8
Free Rents in Rupe & Hubberston :						
One piece [pectu] land in the tenure of William Gillat	0	4	0			
Various lands & tenements lying in Hubberston	0	11	0			
				0	15	0
Newgold :						
Various lands & tenements in the parish of Roche, & a chapel called Seint Cradok's Chapel† ; demised by Indenture under the convent seal to John Philipps ; indenture not exhibited				0	2	4
Rectory of Staynton :						
Rents of tithes of crops [garbarum], & other profits in the hands of William Watts late abbot				30	0	0
Rectory of New Mote :						
Ditto, demised to John Philipps esq. by indenture under the convent seal				5	0	0
Rectory of Newcastle and Rupe :						
Ditto, demised to William Gillatt, by indenture under the convent seal, not exhibited				15	0	0
Pensions :						
From Huscard, paid to William Watts, the late prior				6	8	
From Huberston, paid to ditto	0	3	4			
From Jameston, ditto	0	6	8			
From Norlton, ditto	0	1	0			
				1	17	8
Perquisites of Court :						
Nothing this year, because none accrued				Nil		
				79	7	3
Fees & Outgoings :						
John Philipps esq. steward by letters patent of the priory dated 28 Dec., 23 Hen. VIII ; for six months	£	s.	d.			
Henry Cathern, clerk of the court of Stanton for life ; six months	1	0	0			
Ditto as collector of rents & ferm's	0	6	8			
The auditor's clerk for making up this account	0	13	4			
	0	2	0			
				2	2	0
Rents Resolute :						
The heirs of Malefaunt	2	0	0			
James Bowen, out of the manor of Stanton	0	0	6			
Thomas Laneffeld, from tenements in Deunant & Sowoke [South hook]	0	0	2½			
				2	0	8½
				4	2	8½
				75	4	6½
Credits :						
Paid to Edward Waters, crown receiver, 17 Dec. 29 Hen. VIII				42	8	4½
In hands of or due from William Watts late prior				16	13	4
Paid to said receiver by the said Wm. Watts				14	10	10
				73	7	6½
Balance due				1	17	0
Note.—Lewis ap Bowen, archdeacon of St. Davids, has received the sum of 37s. for procurations & synodals, which payment is referred to the determination of the Chancellor and coadjutors of the Court of Augmentations.						
Arrears carried forward to next year's account						Nil
(Public Record Office · Ministers' Accounts, Henry VIII, No. 5274.)						

* Keeston in the parish of Camrose.

† See No. 904, post.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

697. *Old Castle Head* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.W. ; lat. 51° 42' 31", long. 5° 1' 20").

This earthwork has been practically destroyed by modern structures, which have collected on and around its site. When examined by Lieut.-Colonel Morgan, R.E., in the year 1870, it presented the appearance of an entrenchment, 150 yards in length, cutting off a triangular enclosure that projected into Milford Haven. The enclosure was to some extent protected on the east and west sides by cliffs, about 30 feet high, but by no means precipitous. The rampart, of which traces still remain, was 7 feet high, with a fall of 17 feet to a ditch 6 feet deep which has become a lane. The field immediately to the south is called 'Encampment Field' in the Tithe Schedule, No. 190.—Visited, 3rd August, 1920.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

698. *Coins—Roman.* In Lewis's *Top. Dict.* it is stated that a silver coin of the emperor Domitian was dug up near the ruins of St. Catherine's Chapel "about thirty years ago" (c. 1810).

699. *Silver Seal.* A silver seal, "found near Milford Haven," is illustrated in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xiv, 10. "The seal is oval in form and has a conical handle surmounted by a trefoil . . . The device represents a clerk kneeling before a figure of Our Lady and Child, on the right of whom is engraved a large star. . . . The surrounding inscription is : + HENRICI CAPELANI. The seal is of late thirteenth or early fourteenth century date."

Parish of MINWEAR.*

NOTE.—The story of the depredations committed on the corn fields of Dyved by a swarm of mice, which forms part of the Mabinogi of Manawyddan son of Llyr, is connected with the district of which the castled crag of Narberth was the centre and *caput*. The tale ends with the words "For this reason the story is called the Mabinogi of Mynnweir and Mynordd." Sir John Rhys and Professor Loth have attempted explanations of these names, both scholars dealing with them as personal names. Professor Loth, in support of his view, quotes a line of Taliesin, *bum Mynawc Mynweir*, 'I have been Mynawc Mynweir,' thus treating Mynweir as a surname. We would suggest that the correct interpretation of the passage is 'I have been Mynawc of Mynweir,' and that the name is that of a place which can be no other than the modern (parish of) Minwear. A prominent personage in the tale is Llwyd mab (son of) Kilcoet, the husband of the lady who, in the form of a mouse, had led the host of rodents. This should be understood as Llwyd of Kilcoed, and the place intended is without doubt the (kil)cot, a farmstead on the margin, and at an earlier date within the bounds of Minwear Wood. It appears as Colkatt in the document of the year 1546, quoted at the foot of p. 234. The whole is doubtless the story of an unsuccessful raid by Norse invaders, and their repulse by the Welsh chieftain of Narberth.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

700. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.E.). Ded : St. Womar. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

The present church comprises chancel (14 feet by 12 feet), nave (23½ feet by 15½ feet), north aisle or transeptal chapel (25½ feet by 7½ feet), south mortuary chapel (7¼ feet by 6¾ feet), western tower (externally 15¾ feet by 7 feet).

The church and parish are delightfully situated on the left bank of the Cleddau a few miles from its fall into Milford Haven, and there can be no doubt that it was early seized upon by a Norse freebooter in search of an agreeable position for a permanent settlement. About the year 1150 the church of Mynwere, with the tithes of the parish, were granted by Robert, son of Lomer or Lodomer, to the preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Slebech, on the bank of the Cleddau opposite to Minwear. If any vestiges of that church still remain they are doubtless to be found in the foundations of the present nave, and in the stones used up in subsequent rebuildings and restorations. The original font, the one object that is so often found to link the early churches of Pembrokeshire with the present, has not survived at Minwear.

The pleasant surroundings and close proximity to the parent house, combined with complete immunity from close surveillance provided by the dangerous river, doubtless rendered Minwear a favourite resort of the brethren of Slebech, and, as the parish appears to have been regarded much as the demesne farm of the preceptory (see next article), it is probable that the parish church was well cared for. Its original single chamber was enlarged by the structural addition of a separate chancel,

* Pronounced *Minner*.

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and a north aisle which was made to align at the east end with the newly-built chancel, and was carried about midway down the nave. A new north door set opposite to the earlier south door, gave additional admittance into the church. The eastern gable wall, which by these changes had become the division between nave and chancel, was pierced, and an arcade formed consisting of a central arch $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 7 feet in height, with a smaller arch on either side; the piers of this arcade are of masonry, one is an octagon, the others are square; the arches are round-headed, which has given rise to the mistaken idea that they are of the Norman period. To remove the appearance of bareness in the space above the arches two plain sharply-pointed window-like orifices were made through the gable. The tomb recess on the south side was probably constructed at the same time. It is vaulted, but is otherwise quite undatable, though the whole of these improvements may be considered as falling within the latter half of the 14th century. The tower may also have been undertaken at this period; its lower storey is vaulted, but it differs considerably from the regular form of Pembrokeshire church tower of an earlier date. All the windows are modern. The font bowl is an octagon on a modern pillar and base. The bowl is ornamented on each of two opposite sides, with two small human heads placed one above the other, probably intended to represent the four evangelists, and a small cartouche beneath each head may have been intended to bear the respective names. It was for some years used as a trough on a neighbouring farm, and has suffered accordingly.—Visited, 6th July, 1920.

NOTE.—The dedication to St. Womar or Wonan is probably the result of confused transmission of the name of the founder Lomer or Lodomer, who is not known otherwise than as a knight in the train of the great Earl Marshal. Bacon's *Liber Regis Winwear* appears to be an error for Minwear.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

701. “*Sisters' House*” (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 10''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 8''$).

On the left (south) bank of the Eastern Cleddau, immediately opposite the site of Slebech Commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, are the extensive foundations and ruined walls of a building which is locally known as “*Sister (or Sisters) Houses*.” The ruins are not marked on the current Ordnance sheets.

Fenton (*Tour*, p. 297) describes the site as that of a “respectable mansion, once inhabited by a brother of the Barlow who resided at Slebech”—a remark which was correct for only the last stage in the existence of a building that was certainly not erected for a “respectable mansion.”

The site had been practically lost in a dense thicket of trees and small shrubs, until a partial clearance about the commencement of the present century enabled the visitors of the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey to report upon the place as follows:—

Tithe barn which is [not] marked in the Ordnance map. The eastern entrance was originally through a porch, but a little building was added on each side, which contained three loops on the basement, and one loop in the upper chamber, which was a mere lodgment under the roof; the western entrance an unprotected barn door. The tithe barn was a gabled building, with a basement and two storeys, the second being in the roof. The basement had four loops at each end, twelve loops on the east side, thirteen on the west. The first storey seems to have been looped in the same fashion, excepting that the loops alternated. The second storey on the north and south gables had three loops. The building seems to slope from south to north, the loops in the basement being about 3 feet above the floor on the north, but 5 feet on the south where a fragment of flooring still remains; it is of lime and stone. In the building you will find neither fire-place, chimney, window, nor stair. All the loops seem to have had a flag above them, but these have been removed. The basement seems to have been about 8 feet high, the first storey a trifle less, but the chamber in the roof, or second storey, about 12 feet at the point of the gable. The building, if, as the editor supposes, a tithe barn, was constructed to store grain, not unthrashed straw. The approaches to the upper chambers must have been by wooden ladders. There are many small dilapidated cottages, and the most perfect of them consists of a barrel-vaulted cellar about 6 feet high; two storeys above it; a western wall is gone. The lower of the two storeys is 14 feet by 12 feet and about 8 feet high. In the eastern wall a square-headed, recessed opening; another window or door blocked up. In the northern wall there is a window; in the southern

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a fire-place with an aumbrey by the side. In the upper chamber a window in the north gable, but no fire-place, and it seems to have been approached by an outside stone staircase which is now broken away. The chapel, 18 feet by 12 feet, with a barrel-vaulted roof; east wall not bonded; it was lighted by a narrow square-headed window; the west wall is gone, where, presumably, was the entrance. Further west is a mill driven by the stream which falls into the Minwear Pill, on the side of which probably stood the mill which ground the corn stored in the tithe barn. There are several large areas enclosed by stone walls; in these, peradventure, the Knights Commanders collected the tithe cattle and sheep. There is a splendid spring here.

The present condition of the site has frustrated the intention of providing a plan of these interesting ruins, and it has been possible to do little more than verify the account which has been already given, to add a few further details, and to correct some errors into which earlier visitors have fallen.

The main building consists of a long rectangular chamber which appears to have measured about 100 feet in length, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. This chamber so far as present indications permit us to judge, seems to have been undivided throughout its entire length by solid walling, though it is possible that it may have been partitioned off by wooden screens. The building was aligned north and south, and midway were placed two entrances which practically faced each other. On each side of the eastern doorway was a small building standing at right angles to the main chamber; both these outbuildings were probably of the same or very similar dimensions, that is, of a depth from the main chamber wall of $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet and a width of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet; it is impossible to state positively that they communicated with the large chamber, but it may be considered certain that each had a doorway opening upon the short passage between them which led up to the main entrance. The roofs of the building have completely disappeared, but the description as regards the floors and the mode of lighting is doubtless accurate for the date when the survey was taken. The interest concentrates principally upon the small building to the north of the main doorway, the upper storey of which is known as "the chapel," but no detail beyond its orientation exists to warrant the ascription.

It is, of course, possible that the building was originally constructed as a spacious tithe barn, which would store the chief stock of grain of the Hospitallers during a long period of scarcity; and a small house and chapel would be the regular accompaniments of a medieval monastic grange. There are, however, several difficulties in the acceptance of this view. In the first place, the meagre records of Slebech do not show the existence of a grange at Minwear; on the contrary, the Commandery's temporal possessions in the parish of Minwear at the Dissolution were not of sufficient importance or extent to demand all the paraphernalia of a home farm, though there is mention of a manor of Minweir and of a mill there. It is also not easy to imagine a tithe barn divided throughout its entire length into a basement and two floors.

Considerable analogies between the building at Minwear and the ruins called Bishop's Walls, in the parish of Llanrhaidr y'Nghimmerch, co. Denbigh (*Inventory*, No. 476, note), support the suggestion that the real purpose of the structure was a shelter for the bands of pilgrims, female as well as male, making their painful way to and from St. Davids.* The building would be divided into cubicles, separated from each other by wooden partitions, and each lighted by its small loop. Minwear Pill probably represented the farthest point to which small sloops or flat-bottomed boats coming from ports on the Bristol Channel could proceed, and after a few nights' rest and a brief devotional service at dawn the pilgrims would be ferried over the river and pass through the Slebech Commandery's demesne on their short walk to Haverford, where they would find themselves on the well-trodden road to the cathedral city.

Researches conducted at the Public Record Office since the above remarks were written have practically resolved one of the points that have been advanced, namely, that the building at Minwere was not originally constructed for a tithe barn, whilst it is, of course, not impossible, though highly improbable, that the structure may have been used temporarily for that purpose directly after it was taken

* Another, and possibly closer resemblance to the remains at Minwear is to be found at Pentrehobyn, near Mold, co. Flint (*Inventory*, No. 180), where is a building containing eight cells, each 7 feet by 5 feet, and having the caretaker or guardian's house approached by steps built against one of the gable walls.

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into the hands of the Crown officials. The entry on the Patent Roll of the sale of part of the Slebech Preceptory property, and of lands that had belonged to other monastic houses in different parts of the country, to Roger and Thomas Barlow, enumerates briefly the different items of that property in Minwere, and amongst these are included *omnes illas parcelas terræ nostras cum pertinentiis vocatur Systeme House, etc.**

It is quite impossible to believe that the knights of Slebech would call a tithe barn by the name of Sisters' House, nor can we credit that there had existed at some time a branch of the Slebech house for females, which discretion and a sense of propriety had placed on the other side of the Cleddau. The absence of the ordinary conveniences of settled life from the Minwear building is against the existence of a house of the Order for females. Until, therefore, it has been proved that priories for knights of the Order of St. John could have establishments for females affiliated to them, the suggestion that the ruins at Minwear are those of a hostel for female pilgrims to St. Davids may be regarded as holding the field.

It is evident that the present site is of the greatest importance to the proper understanding of the religious and secular life of Wales in the late medieval period, and is one that probably presents unique opportunities for the attainment of accurate information concerning the life and customs described by our Commissioner, the Rev. Dr. Hartwell Jones, in his *Celtic Britain and the Pilgrim Movement*. The Commissioners, in accordance with one of the duties laid upon them in His Majesty's Royal Warrant for their appointment, have recommended this monument for preservation, and they would venture to go further and suggest that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, should take into consideration the careful examination of the site.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

702. *Old Walls* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.E.; lat. 51° 46' 20", long. 4° 50' 0").

This is the name still given to a field about half a mile south-east of the parish church, on which are traces of the foundations of a small clay-built structure locally known as the "bath." No information respecting its use or appearance could be obtained. Tithe Schedule, No. 656.—Visited, 6th July, 1920.

* It may be interesting to the future local historian if, for the purpose of recording the place-names, we give the full list of Minwere properties included in the grant to the Barlows. It comprised:—

the house and manor of Mynwere, with the rectory and church of the same, and all houses, etc., namely:—

the house now or lately occupied by John ap Richard, and all the lands, etc., known as Hobbe's

lands [comprising the well-known *trajectus* called Hobb's Point] in the same occupation,

the lands called Bramble land and Pittocks park, etc., in the occupation of Thomas Swayne,

the land called Whitmore park in the occupation of Hugh Evan,

mountain pasture called le Esthill alias Patrick's hill,

land, etc., called Colkatthyll [beacon hill] in the occupation of Thomas Kethen,

the messuage called Fotelande,

the close called Seynt's well,

land called le Westhyll, alias Soweland,

land called Smethes parke lying to the east of the Westhyll,

1½ ac. meadow land lying in Southe meade.

all those parcels of our land, with appurtenances, called Systeme House, and all the land called

Beggars land, and the island called le Ilande,† with its fishery,

the water mill called Smythes mylne, and one other water mill called le gryse [grist] mill, with all watercourses, etc.

To hold to the said Roger and Thomas Barlowe, their heirs and assigns for ever (*in perpetuum*); holding the same in capite for one-quarter of a knight's fee. Grenewyche, 26 June, 38 Hen. VIII (1546). (Pub. Record Office: *Patent Roll*, No. 798.)

† For "the Island" see No. 1086 (parish of Slebech), *post*.

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DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

703. *Castell or Castell Joan* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 4' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 6''$).

An almost circular work situated at the meeting point of the three parishes of Monington, Moylgrove and St. Dogmaels. It occupies a strong natural position above the Trewyddel brook. The enclosing rampart is practically undisturbed, rising on the south to a height of 10 feet, and falling 18 feet to the bottom of the ditch which is much obscured by vegetation. The interior has a length of 300 feet from north to south and a width of 160 feet. The entrance is to the north-east, where the rampart falls gently to the level. Its width is 20 feet. In the south of the enclosure, close to the rampart, is a depression which may be a hut circle or shelter. The field is known as Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 78). Caerau, in St. Dogmaels parish, is about half a mile distant to the north.—Visited, 11th June, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

704. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.E.). Ded: St. Nicholas. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.

The present building, consisting of chancel, small nave and single bell-cote, contains nothing of antiquarian interest.—Visited, 29th July, 1914.

The churchwardens' presentment of the year 1684 makes reference to the structure and fittings of the building which preceded the present one: "The church is in good repair, with such cleanliness as becomes the church of God, saving y^t the steeple is out of repair. A font with a good cover to it; a pulpit; but there is not a Bible of the last translation; we have a Welsh Testament, a Book of Common Prayer and a book of homily, both in Welsh. No vicarage house, nor glebe lands."

NOTE.—This parish is called Manaton and Manyton in the episcopal registers for 1399 and 1401, respectively. Fenton (*Tour*, 536) says: "Monington, I know not why so called in English, in Welsh Eglwys Wythwr, the church of eight men; for (to use George Owen's words) 'about so many are there of freeholders in the parish.'" Fenton's statement that the parish is in Welsh called Eglwys Wythwr, is as wanting in authority as his explanation of the name is absurd. Doubtless the parish had a Welsh name; the difficulty is to account for so English a form as Monington in a district that is predominantly Welsh. If the name was Eglwys Wythwr, or some such form, it would probably represent an earlier Eglwys Wythyr, Gwyther's church.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

705. *Parc y Grömllech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 4' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 42''$).

A field near Pen rhiw house, half a mile north-east of Monington parish church. The name is in common local use, although no traces remain of the cromlech which must have given rise to the designation (Tithe Schedule, No. 108). The second field to the south is called Parc yr arian, for which no explanation is forthcoming.—Visited, 24th July, 1914.

706. *Maen Saeson* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 4' 37''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 20''$).

This is the name of a farm in the north of the parish. In 1899 the editor of the *Pem. Arch. Survey* could not find or hear of the maenhir to which the name applies; it was probably destroyed when the farm-house was built about the middle of last century.

707. *Parc Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 3' 26''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 42''$).

A field about 500 yards south-east of the parish church, bounded on the south by Nant Ceibwr, the parish boundary. The cottage known as Castell Trefigyn adjoins the field on the east. There are no traces of earthworks (Tithe Schedule, No. 220).—Visited, 29th July, 1914.

708. *Pant Saeson* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 4' 31''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 30''$).

A farm-yard and buildings of no archaeological import occupy the site of the old Pantaeson house. "The property has been in the James family for many generations. Their predecessors were Peverils, who lived in a house between Pantaeson and the sea, the very site of which is in dispute" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited 29th July, 1914.

Parish of MONKTON.

NOTE.—The urban district of Monkton, an outlying township or hamlet of the ancient parish of Pembroke, has within recent years become an independent civil parish, and as such its monuments of antiquity are inventoried here; but it should be borne in mind that its past history as well as its geographical situation constitute it for all practical purposes a part of the town of Pembroke, of which it is really a suburb, the boundary reaching to within a few yards of Pembroke castle gate.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

709. *Monkton Old Hall* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.W.).

About 100 yards south-east of the Benedictine Priory church of Monkton, now the parish church of that district, is a building, which, though somewhat drastically renovated in recent years, still preserves in its restored features many of the characteristics of a small residence of the 15th, or even (as is claimed) of the 14th century. By the latter half of the 19th century its internal arrangements had become a heap of ruins, so that the account given of it in 1868 by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell in *Arch. Camb.*, III, xiv, 70, is incomplete, and the illustration of the exterior which he appends is far from presenting an adequate idea of its outward appearance. Some years later it was leased by the late Mr. J. R. Cobb, F.S.A., who determined upon clearing out the rubbish which choked up most of the interior, and of so far restoring it as to bring it again into public or private use. The ruin was so extensive that the restoration had to become equally thorough. Mr. Cobb had thus every opportunity of judging of the age and plan of the structure, and as he appears to have been a careful and competent observer, we give his account of what would seem to be the oldest domestic residence in Pembrokeshire which has been restored to something resembling its original condition. Mr. Cobb's article is as follows:—

The main building consists, on the basement, of a long, low, vaulted hall, due east and west, of three nearly square bays, with plain, square ribs springing from the wall; the eastern bay having on the south side a vaulted porch extending the entire width of the bay, and 8 feet wide. Over the central and western bays is another hall, 24 feet by 21 feet, approached by external steps, having on the north side, near the east end a fireplace served by a slender Pembrokeshire stack; and at the east end an arch filled with masonry, pierced with two diagonal slits, probably looking on to a wooden music gallery, and enabling the occupiers of the state rooms to see and hear what passed in the hall; and with a hatch below these; while over the east bay and porch were service rooms, on the vault; and above them, in front, a state room with a splendid specimen of Edwardian fireplace; and behind, a room entered from the newel-stairs of the north-eastern limb.

The north-eastern limb consists of a kitchen with plain barrel-vault, built on to the eastern bay of the main building, having a detached and enormous fireplace at the north end, extending the whole width of the limb, and having the east side arcaded in a very remarkable way; a chamber with garderobe on the vault, and another room above, reached by newel stairs, each having a fire-place, the flues of which open direct into the huge flue of the vault below. As there are no existing means of access to the lower of these last, it is assumed it must have been approached by external stairs from the yard.

The north-western limb was built on the western bay of the main building, the arched door leading from the upper hall to its upper floor, and the foundations of one side, extending from the corner of the slender round stack to the churchyard, being all that remains of it.

The earliest part of the existing building is the lower hall. This is cut into the limestone rock, and is 45 feet long, of a mean width of 20 feet; but it is wider at the east end than at the west, and about 12 feet high. The eastern bay has the vaulted porch above named, both porch and bay having arched doorways plainly chamfered, and exit on the north side to oeilleted stairs in the thickness of the wall; windows reaching to the roof at the east end, and on the south side of the central and western bays; an exit on the north side of the western bay to the basement of the north-west limb; and a fire-place either at the west end or on the north side of the central bay.

It may be noticed that there is now no ancient fire-place served by the original stack on the western gable, and the leaning circular stack was clearly designed to serve the hall above; the flue from the central bay below, though very ancient, being apparently not original, and entering the leaning stack near the top by an ingenious twist.

At this time, and possibly as part of the same design, was built the upper hall, the north wall being built on the rock outside the wall of the lower hall; the former being 24 feet wide, while the latter is only 20 feet. Afterwards were added the porch and arch front, and probably at the same time the internal arch at the east end of the upper hall, and then the north-eastern limb was built. The south front at first had a narrow light (probably a lancet) over the arch, and perhaps terminated with a gable and parapet. This light was afterwards stopped by the insertion of the Edwardian fire-place and flue, in somewhat the fashion adopted in the chapel at Manorbere Castle. Then (but at a period of not bad workmanship) the building seems to have been divided into numerous chambers; the original lights, if remaining, being altered into square-headed windows, being those now appearing. And these again were, at a later date, contracted as much as possible with inferior materials, the upper hall divided into two storeys, and small fireplaces and flues put in every possible angle.

In 1879 the slated roof, the timbers of which bore the date of 1819, had fallen, all the partitions above the vaulting and wooden work had disappeared, the bays of the lower hall were divided by walls, the east window had been converted into a fireplace and flue, and earth and filth had accumulated halfway to the roof. The vault of the porch had given way recently, that of the north-east limb in more remote times, its further fall being arrested by a pillar of loose stones built underneath, about 10 feet by 6 feet square.

In 1879 the external stairs to the upper hall existed, as shown . . . at page 23 of the 2nd vol. of *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, but instead of being ancient or finished work, as would be inferred, the steps were little more than rude stones piled on the limestone rock. The door forming the present access was blocked with excellent masonry, as well as the lights under the front arch. The limestone step on the west side of the original south wall of the eastern bay had plainly been subject to the friction of great traffic, being much worn, as was also the sill of the adjoining window on the floor level. An old fire-place and flue existed on the north side of the chamber over the east bay, but it was clearly not original, though the existing chimney stack is.

An elder tree 2 feet in circumference grew in the slender stack, sending its roots down through the masonry to the floor of the lower hall, but there were clear marks of the junction of an old wall (where the new wall has been put), and in one place the remains were 3 feet high, and part of the foundation yet shows at the north-east angle of the shed. This doubtless formed one side of what has been called the north-western limb, the first floor of which was entered from the arched door on the north side of the upper hall, while there was probably a basement, entered from the west bay of the lower.

The south wall of the north-eastern limb had bulged very considerably, and there was imminent risk of the whole giving way; it is hoped the unsightly modern buttress will preserve it. Of course there was no authority for this buttress, it was simple necessity. The windows in this limb are original, as is also that of the main building looking north, which Mr. Barnwell took for a door. The corbels near it are merely stone hooks, probably for hanging a ladder on as in the tower of Manorbere Church.

The arrangements at the junction of the north limb with the main part are very curious. The stairs to about half the distance to the top of the vault exist, and have first a slit, which must have been external, and then door-jambs, blocked at about half their height by the vault of the north limb, while on the vault of that limb is a well-formed garderobe.

Allowing for the difference of available material, and for the absence of moulding (which follows when the material is limestone), the design of the building seems almost identical with that of the Hostelry of the Prior of St. Pancras at Lewes, in Southwark, described in *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, vol. i, p. 50. The description there given will do for this, and this has far more interesting adjuncts. That building being now destroyed, this may be considered quite unique.

The house is now occupied as a private dwelling.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

710. *The Parish Church, formerly the Church of the Benedictine Priory of Monkton* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.W.).

The present parish church of Monkton was formerly the church of St. Nicholas, originally founded by Arnold de Montgomery within his castle of Pembroke, and annexed by him to the Norman abbey of Seez, doubtless on the condition that the abbey should establish a subordinate house on or near the same site. Slight traces of Norman work incorporated within the present priory or found built into its walls point to its erection during the lifetime of Arnold or soon after his death; but, with the exception of the lines of the exterior walls, the existing building has suffered such extensive demolitions at and since the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, and even more extensive restoration within the past half-century, that it is difficult to be sure of the periods to which its component parts should be allotted. It was carefully examined and described by the late Professor E. A. Freeman a few years before its restoration (*Arch. Camb.*, 1852, II, iii, 181). The professor refers to the "vast length of the nave, and the noble, though melancholy, aspect of the ruined choir." Like many Benedictine monastic churches, the nave was used, probably from the first, as the parish church of Pembroke, whilst the chancel was walled off for exclusive use by the monks; hence in 1535 the former part lived on uninjured, whilst the latter portion was stripped of its roof and left to become a total ruin. It is now very largely a modern church, and as such is one of the finest religious edifices in the Principality. The tower, though doubtless renovated, probably more than once, presents much the same appearance as it has always shown, owing to the restrictions imposed by its form. It differs from the usual Pembrokeshire church towers, appearing to be of the same size from base to battlement, though it has a scarcely perceptible batter, and as its bare outlines are not broken by buttresses, or varied by bands of different stone, the effect is not so pleasing as is usually the case. It is probably not coeval with Arnold de Montgomery's work, and as there are abundant evidences that the church was considerably altered and added to in the Decorated period, it is possible that the tower is also of that date. The conventual buildings were placed on the north side of the church. What is believed to have been the chapter-house of the priory, but is much more likely to be an independent chapel built during the reign of Edward III, when the house was in the hands of the Crown by reason of the wars with France, is placed close to though not adjoining the south

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wall of the chancel, having its east wall aligned with the east wall of the monks' choir, and a similar though smaller east window to that of the great church.* After a second seizure during the reign of Henry V, the priory was granted to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and by him made over to the abbey of St. Albans.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

711. *St. Nicholas' Well.* A copious spring at the end of Watery Lane, now enclosed within a modern conduit. It is said to have supplied water to Pembroke castle through pipes of earthenware and lead. One of the former is built into the boundary wall of Monkton Council School, and one of the latter is preserved in Tenby Museum (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Seen, 5th May, 1922.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

712. *Bronze Implements.* In the autumn of 1906, during the exploration of a cave in the face of the limestone cliff near Monkton Bridge, three bronze instruments were found lying close together in the detritus below the surface earth, associated with human and animal remains, flint flakes and fragments of pottery of the Bronze Age. The implements are: (i) Saw, 7 inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, slightly curved; at one end a hole through which a ring of twisted bronze is passed. At the other end the implement is rolled on the flat; the indentations of the saw pass right up to the ring and end about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the rolled flat. (ii) Chisel, 5 inches in length; no 'stop' at the pointed end which was let into the handle, the other extremity expands to a converse cutting edge. (iii) Palstave, with cutting edge, cusped at ends; the butt broken off. In the National Museum of Wales.—Seen, 9th January, 1923.

(*Arch. Camb.*, 1908, VI, viii, 114, *ill.*; *Notes on a Pembroke Cave* (Style), 1906, *ill.*)

713. *Matrix of Seal.* During the clearing away of some of the remains of Monkton Priory a metal seal was found. The inscription runs: SIGILLU': PRIOR: PROVINCIALIS: ANGLIE: ORDINIS: FRATRU': PREDICATORUM; its date is about 1500. In the Tenby Museum.

714. *Stone Vessel.* Some years ago a fine specimen of the vessel generally known as a domestic mortar of medieval date, was found in ground adjoining the priory church. It has a height of 10 inches, and outside diameter of 18 inches and inside of 13 inches; a heavy lug at each of the four corners.—Seen, 3rd May, 1922.

Parish of **MORVIL.**

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

715. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 47''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 40''$).

The Ordnance Survey maps indicate the site of an earthwork marked 'Castell' on Mynydd Morvil, just above the pass known as Bwlch wyniad. No certain trace of this construction can now be made out, the mountain being heavily clothed with undergrowth. Above twenty years ago the *Pem. Arch. Survey* reported of the antiquity: "So little of the earthwork now remains that its dimensions could not be traced. There appears to be the remains of a small cairn within the lines of the enclosure." The word 'castell' is still used by the natives for this wild tract, and local tradition speaks of a battle having been fought here. The site is probably the scene of the sharp skirmish between Martin de Turribus and the Welsh which took place at or near Morvil a few days after the landing of Martin at Abergwaun or Fishguard, when the natives were repulsed and pursued by the Normans across the Prescelly hills.—Visited, 20th October, 1914.

Fenton, *Tour*, p. 522; Laws, *Little England*, p. 98.

* Since the above was written it has been ascertained that an inquisition into the revenues of the priory taken in 1 Ric. II (P.R.O. *Exchequer K.R. Miscellanea: Alien Priors*, E.106, bundle 11/1) gives the value of the temporalities of the church of St. Michael, *cum duabus capellis*, as £40 p.a.

Parish of MORVIL.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

716. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.E.). Ded: St. John Baptist. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

The church is modern, though possibly built upon the original foundations. Its only fitting with any pretence to antiquity is the font bowl, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and resembles a fragment of a circular column with the top hollowed out into a small orifice, 8 inches in diameter and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. There is no drain. It stands on a modern square base of brick. Its date is uncertain, but it may safely be pronounced to be post-Reformation, and it is probably a local production of the 18th century.—Visited, 20th October, 1914.

NOTE.—In the *Tazacio* of 1291 the name of the parish is given as Morvin, perhaps an error of some scribe for Morvill.

Cross-Incised Stone. In the churchyard is an erect stone having on the east face a small plain cross within a circle, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The circle is rudely formed and the cross arms are plain lines drawn from the centre to the circumference. The lower perpendicular arm is continued down the stem for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches beyond the circle. The terminals are not expanded or ornamented. The stone itself has a height above ground of 34 inches, with a width of 15 inches and a depth of 11 inches. It has been used as a gatepost.—Visited, 20th October, 1914.

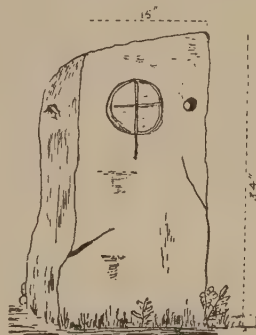


Fig. 195.



Fig. 196.

Maen Morvil. In the churchyard is an erect stone, which is known locally by the name Maen Morvil. It presents the appearance of having been intended for a small wheel cross, but left unfinished. The stone stands 50 inches above the ground. From a width of 19 inches at the top it gradually widens to 28 inches, and again contracts to 15 inches at mid-height, from which it widens out to its base. It has an average thickness of 12 inches.—Visited, 20th October, 1914.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

717. *Fagwyr goch; 'Redwalls'* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 28''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 0''$).

This is a site on a farm of the same name at the foot of the spur of Prescelly known as Pen Palis. George Owen, who must have known it well, refers to it under its English name as follows: "At Redwalls a markett on Mundayes, a faire in *vigilia festo et crastino Sti Edmondi Regis*, weh. is 20 Junij."

Parish of MOUNTON.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

718. *Mounton Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.W.).

This small edifice consists of chancel (15 feet by 18 feet) and nave (25 feet by 18 feet), having originally no structural division, though a wall pierced by a plain pointed arch has been inserted at a later date; there are also a west porch and a single bell-cote over the western gable. In the chancel is a small lancet window, now blocked; north of the altar is a recess having a pointed head and rude stone ledge; in the north wall is a plain square recess. A tie-beam above the chancel arch is inscribed W.C., 1743, C.W., the year when the building was renovated and the division between chancel and nave effected. A small west gallery was removed. The roof and windows are modern. There is no font. The altar table is a small square of grey marble on a wooden frame.—Visited, 6th May, 1914.

NOTE.—"Whether Mounton is the equivalent of mountain, i.e., unenclosed land, or Monkton, the monks' hamlet, is hard to say; but Monkton, the suburb of Pembroke, is always called Mounton by its old inhabitants. George Owen spells it Muncton. See Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, 64" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*.)

Parish of MOUNTON.

This chapel is not named in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1533, but there is little doubt it was in existence before the Reformation. It was probably built to serve the upland portion of the original parish of Narberth lying to the south-west of the castle and vill of Narberth known as Narberth Mountain, the mountain pasture of the lordship; it was accounted for to the lord by the propositus of Moleston foreign which was administered under Welsh tenure (P.R.O. *Ministers' Accounts Hen. VIII*, No. 5264). This sub-manor formed part of the grant of Pembrokeshire crown lands to John Barlow in 4th Charles I.

Parish of MOYLGROVE.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

719. *Parke Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 3' 4''$ and $6''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 41''$).

In the hedge which divides the fields *Cromlech ucha* and *Cromlech issa* appurtenant to Parke Farm, are two erect stones which probably formed supporters of the cromlech from which the fields derive their names. The stones are 5 feet apart. So far as they are visible, their height is about 4 feet. Adjoining them on *Cromlech ucha* is a stone now prostrate which was evidently a third supporter; it is partially covered with soil. There is no trace of the capstone.—Visited, 28th July, 1914.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

720. *Trefaes Maenhir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 3' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 47''$).

On the western corner of *Parc y garreg* on *Trefaes ganol* Farm is a massive rounded stone 150 inches in girth, standing 54 inches above the ground and fronting south. So far as could be learnt there is no tradition connected with it.—Visited, 28th July, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

721. *Castell Tre Ruffydd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 4' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 19''$).

A fine example of one of the many cliff castles of this county. Its position is about 600 yards to the north-west of *Tre Ruffydd* farm-house and a short mile south-west of *Pen Castell*, in *St. Dogmael's* parish. A peninsula about an acre in extent is formed by a narrow cleft in the rocks running directly north and south which is called *Traeth Bach*, and by a similar but slightly more open cleft running directly east and west, which appears to have no name. Both inlets are open to small flat-bottomed boats, and a huge rock called *Carreg Yspar*, covering the peninsula, breaks the force of the westerly gales. Across the narrow isthmus between the innermost points of the two inlets has been drawn a bank of earth and stone 280 feet in length. The bank is well bowed to the land side; both terminals have been swept away by the elements. At its highest point the bank rises 3 feet, and has an outer face of 5 feet to the natural surface. To the south and west are faint traces of a ditch, which has elsewhere practically disappeared. The entrance gap in the eastern bank is about 30 feet wide, but this, with the rampart, has been much altered by the storms that break over this exposed spot. From a rabbit cast in the entrance our Assistant Inspecting Officer picked out a small sherd of unglazed pottery decorated with two faint parallel lines. Fenton (*Tour 538*) visited this cliff castle and "conceived it to have been a Danish encampment, the last retreat of the desperate Scandinavian pirates."

As a good example of a landing place for a daring enemy coming by sea, this position deserves careful investigation.—Visited, 28th July, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

722. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.W.). Ded: St. Andrew. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.

The present church was erected in 1814 and restored in 1867, when the chancel was added; this, with nave and south transept, constitute the structure. In the interior west wall is preserved a stone dated 1619. The earlier font, a plain bowl 20

Parish of MOYLGROVE.

inches by 19 inches externally, 15 inches by 14 inches internally and 10 inches deep, with circular shaft and base, stands in the churchyard. It is Norman in style, though not of the usual type, and is almost certainly the original font of 12th century date.—Visited, 11th June, 1914.

NOTE.—The church is called “*ecclesia de Grava Matilda*” in the *Taxacio* of 1291, and this was probably the original name of the parish. In the episcopal register for 1487 it is termed Moldegrove in Kemes. Fenton (*Tour*, 586) says he found it occur in the form of Malt’s Grove in old deeds, for which we should doubtless read Mallt’s Grove, Mallt being the Welsh form for Matilda. *Grove* as a translation of *grava* finds a parallel in the example of *ystrad* and *strata*. In former years an ancient residence called Tre Wyddyl, the Irishmen’s or the woodmen’s township, stood near the small village of Moylgrove, and it is possible that this was the earliest name of the parish.

In 1684 the churchwardens presented the churchyard “out of repair”; and they add “we have a sexton, but he can neither read, write, nor sing.”

Some few years ago, during the opening of a grave in the churchyard, the Rev. E. P. Jones, vicar, saw turned up “a piece of board which was at the bottom of the grave, on which was cut the inscription in running text ‘Alexis Chaussepied,’ surmounted by a crest.” A rubbing now in the library of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, shows a shield charged with a lion rampant, on either side two mullets.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

723. *Llain garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 3' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 56''$).

At the landward end of Cwm Penwern, which flows into the sea at Traeth Bach, one of the creeks forming the peninsula cut off by Castell Tre Ruffydd (No. 712), is the field called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 34) *Llain garn*. No remains of a cairn are to be seen upon it, and no local tradition appears to exist concerning one that may formerly have stood here. A small cottage at the southern corner of the field is called *Dol gam* on the Ordnance map, and it is just possible that the *Llain garn* of the Tithe Schedule should be *Llain gam*. There is nothing crooked (*cam*) about the meadow.—Visited, 28th July, 1914.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

724. *Flint Implement*. Referring to a spot on the coast line in the northern part of this parish, or that of St. Dogmaels, the *Pem. Arch. Survey* observes (p. 4):

“On the cliff we found a somewhat large fragment of a chipped flint implement (apparently a celt). Ceibwr is between two cliff castles.” No further information could be obtained of this find.

Parish of MYNACHLOG DDU.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

725. *Croes Mihangel Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 18''$).

All that remains of this tumulus is the base, which has itself been so much disturbed as to make it difficult to trace the outline of the mound in the growth under which it is hidden. The tumulus doubtless derives its appellation of ‘*Croes*’ from a wayside cross which may have stood on or near the spot, and the suggestion is strengthened by the fact that the parish boundary passes over the site.—Visited, 22nd September, 1914.

DIVISION Ib (CARNEDDAU).

726. *Crug yr Hwch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 39' 30''$).

Faint traces remain of this mound, which stood on the summit of the mountain land still known as *Crug yr hwch*, just above the 1,000 feet contour line. The parish boundary passes over the site.—Visited, 9th June, 1915.

Parish of MYNACHLOG DDU.

727. *Crugiau Dwy** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 55''$, long. $4^{\circ} 39' 43''$).

This is the name given to two cairns which are placed on an outlying southern spur of the Prescelly range, the highest point of which is known as Mynydd Crugiau Dwy. The more southerly cairn is actually within the parish of Llanfyrnach, the border fence passing between the mounds. Within recent years both of these monuments have been robbed of much of their contents for road metalling. Their circumference at the base measures about 300 feet. They are composed of small-sized mountain-gathered stones, though the larger boulders may have been carried away.—Visited, 9th June, 1915.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

728. *Mountain Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 47''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 12''$).

When perfect this cromlech must have been a fine example of its class. Five supporters remain, four being prostrate and one leaning slightly over. The capstone is about 12 feet in length; it is partially concealed by a hedge which is carried over it. The remains stand in the centre of a low mound having a base circumference of some 270 feet; but it is not clear whether the cromlech was wholly or partially covered or merely stood upon the mound. It is asserted that this object of antiquity, which is locally known as Mountain Cromlech from the farm of that name, was deliberately destroyed.—Visited, 22nd September, 1914.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

729. *The Stones of the Sons of Arthur* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 44''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 19''$).

Two erect stones standing 30 feet apart, about 150 yards south-east of Tynewydd farm-house, in Cwm Cerwyn. They have a height above ground of 75 and 80 inches.—Visited, 24th September, 1914.

NOTE.—It is, of course, possible that these stones may be the surviving supporters of a demolished cromlech, but in such case the cromlech must have been destroyed before the Arthurian legend took shape and became localised in Cwm Cerwyn. The episode in the hunting of the Twrch Trwyth, where four of Arthur's champions were killed by the infuriated *porcus Troit*, may have grown out of some hazy tradition that four great warriors and hunters were killed at this spot. The name 'Cerrig meibion Arthur' seems to point to a group of distinct monoliths erected to commemorate some tragic event, rather than to a cromlech.

730. *Waun Lwyd Standing Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 55''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 52''$).

Two erect stones 20 feet apart, on the eastern boundary of Waun lwyd. They stand south-west and north-east, and are 7 feet and 9 feet high respectively. On the same field of *Gwerglodd y maen* (Tithe Schedule, No. 594) are two other prostrate stones, in line with those still standing; no remembrance or tradition exists that they have ever been erect. The position of the four stones suggests an alignment, but there are numerous mountain boulders in the vicinity. The next field to the south is known as *Parc y maen* (Tithe Schedule, No. 596).—Visited, 9th June, 1915.

* In the *Pem. Arch. Survey* the name is given as *Crug y Dwy*. "Local tradition," it is added, "asserts that two females, whether goddesses or women uncertain, were in love with one individual, god or man uncertain; the ladies retired to the top of this hill, and fought a duel with stones, the lover acting as referee. The fight was so severe that both combatants died, and the disconsolate lover put a cairn over each of them." There is unfortunately no early appearance of the place-name: it probably stands for an early *Crugiau Duiw*—the cairns of the gods. The presence of two cairns would naturally lead in medieval times to the idea that the name was intended to refer to the number of the mounds, the Welsh *dau* (fem. *dwy*) meaning two; but the grammatical construction *crugiau dwy* is impossible.



Fig. 198. MYNACHLOG DDU. Gors Fawr Circle (No. 731); general view of district; Carn Meini in distance.



Fig. 199. MYNACHLOG DDU. Gors Fawr Circle.



Fig. 200. MYNACHLOG DDU. Gors Fawr Circle; the pointer stones.

DIVISION Id (STONE CIRCLES).

731. *Gors Fawr Circle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.E. ; lat. 51° 55' 51" ; long. 4° 42' 46").

The following is the report of a special survey of this monument made by Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., an ex-Commissioner:—This collection of standing stones consists of a circle and two outstanding meini hirion, which are placed on a dreary common at the foot of the Prescelly Hills, a short distance from the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan road. The diameter of the circle varies from 72 feet to 75 feet, and the number of the stones is sixteen, of which three are prostrate.

The stones are ice-borne boulders, of which a great number are scattered over the common. Two have apparently been split, but probably by natural forces and not by man.

Individually they may be described as follows:—

- A. 36 in. high : a well-shaped stone.
- B. 27 in. high.
- C. 34 in. high.
- D. 45 in., leaning over : very pointed.
- E. 30 in. high.
- F. Prostrate.
- G. 12 in. high.
- H. 17 in. high.
- I. 18 in. high.
- J. 12 in. high.
- K. 16 in. high.
- L. Prostrate.
- M. Prostrate : all but covered over.
- N. 17 in. high.
- O. 26 in. high.
- P. 35 in. high : a peculiarly-shaped stone.



Fig. 197.

From the manner in which the prostrate stones have become covered by the growth of peat, it would appear that the standing stones must have been originally at least 1½ foot further out of the ground than they show at present. As a whole they are unusually well spaced, but it cannot possibly be said that the circle is divided into fifteen equal spaces, as described by the late Mr. Done Bushell, F.S.A., in *Arch. Camb.*, 1911, VI, xi, 319. The spacing of stone F between it and the two stones on either side of it is so different to that between any of the other stones, that there may be doubts whether it is *in situ*. It has, however, fallen inwards, and its base is apparently on the circumference of the circle.



Fig. 201.



Fig. 202.

Towards the north-east are two outlying standing stones. The largest, the western, 150 yards from the centre of the circle, has an azimuth 15 E. (sky line 2° 30'); the second, a little further east and 45 feet distant, azimuth 19 E. The azimuth of the alignment is 59° 30'. The western stone is 6 feet 2 inches high,

Parish of MYNACHLOG DDU.

3 feet long in the direction of the alignment, and 2 feet thick. It is a well-shaped stone, though undressed. The eastern stone is 6 feet 2 inches out of the ground, but the soil around it has been excavated 1 foot, probably in an attempt to remove the stone. It is 3 feet wide in the direction of the alignment, 18 inches deep on the eastern side, tapering to a 6 inch point on the western side.

These two stones are called an alignment, but it is very doubtful what they have been. They might have been part of a destroyed avenue, but the avenue delineated by Mr. Bushell as running from the centre to these two stones does not exist, though there are so many stones lying about that short alignments and pointers can be seen in all directions.

The meini hirion are too far north to have reference to the sun, and nothing can be deduced from the orientation of the circle.

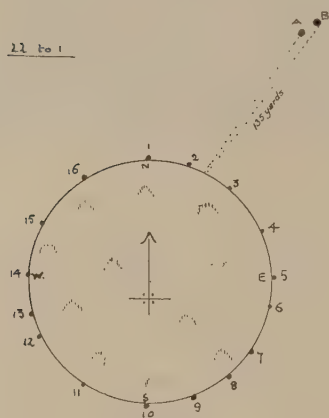


Fig. 203.

The Commission's Assistant Inspecting Officer adds to the foregoing description the following further details:—

Of the sixteen stones in the circle, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are the largest, being 2 feet above the soil. No. 12 is prostrate. The distances between the stones are:—

No. 1 to 2, 13 ft. 6 in.	No. 9 to 10, 15 ft. 6 in.
„ 2 to 3, 14 ft.	„ 10 to 11, 16 ft.
„ 3 to 4, 15 ft.	„ 11 to 12, 16 ft.
„ 4 to 5, 15 ft.	„ 12 to 13, 9 ft.
„ 5 to 6, 12 ft.	„ 13 to 14, 15 ft.
„ 6 to 7, 14 ft.	„ 14 to 15, 14 ft.
„ 7 to 8, 13 ft.	„ 15 to 16, 14 ft. 6 in.
„ 8 to 9, 11 ft.	„ 16 to 1, 15 ft.

A. B. erect stones, 6 feet and 5 feet 9 inches above ground; 45 inches apart. Total diameter of circle, 66 feet.—Visited, 24th September, 1914.

[Illustrated, figs. 198–200.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

732. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 N.E.). Ded: St. Dogmael. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

This church was appropriated to the Benedictine priory of St. Dogmael; hence its name of Mynachlog Ddu, the (church of the) Monastery of Black (monks). In the *Taxacio* of 1291 it is described as *Capella de Nigra Grangea*. It consists of nave (35 feet by 14 feet), and north aisle (38 feet by $12\frac{3}{4}$ feet); there is no structural division between nave and chancel. The roof, windows, and much of the walls are modern, consequent upon a thorough restoration in the year 1889. The aisle is divided from the nave by an arcade of three bays, with plain masonry piers; the arches are plain pointed. In the north wall of the aisle is a low doorway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet to the spring of the arch and $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet to the crown. The doorway at the west end of the nave has a similarly pointed arch. On either side of the communion table, at a height of 2 feet from the ground, is a corbel or bracket probably of 14th century date, to which period the nave in its original state belonged, the north aisle being a century later. At the east end is a plain aumbry. The font measures $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches externally, and 17 inches by 15 inches internally; it is plain, and chamfers off to a modern base.—Visited, 7th June, 1915.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

733. *Carn Arthur, Bedd Arthur* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 23''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 0''$ and $14''$).

Both are natural outcrops of rock and of interest solely because of the name attached to the spot. Carn Arthur is also locally known as Coitan Arthur, which is said to have been hurled by the king from Dyffryn, in Henry's Moat

parish, where is a "Circle" (No. 313). Bedd Arthur is on the southern edge of the ancient trackway along the summit of the Prescelly Hills which cross the north of this parish from east to west.—Visited, 22nd September, 1914.

734. George Owen, in his list of churches—most of them in ruins—in connection with which the remembrance of pilgrimages survived in his day, mentions the name of two in this parish called respectively Capel Cawey and Capel St. Silin or Giles. The *Pem. Arch. Survey* visitors "could find no trace of the old grange, where there was a chapel of St. Giles. The only suggestion of antiquity was an old foundation at the back of a small cottage, now used as a store-room close to the gate of the churchyard. This foundation may, however, have been merely that of an old hedge." Our Inspector was equally unsuccessful.

735. In a foot-note to the reprint of his article, *The Early Life of St. Samson of Dol* (*Arch. Camb.*, 1903, VI, iii, 319), the late Rev. W. Done Bushell, F.S.A., says:—"St. Samson's name survives in Pembrokeshire in Ffynnon Samson in the parish of Mynachlog Ddu." This spring could not be located with any degree of certainty.

736. *Capel Bach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 32''$).

In Cwm Cerwyn are the grass-grown foundations of a building 35 feet long by 20 feet broad, traditionally said to have been a chapel. The site is orientated. A break in the line of foundations probably marks a north doorway. Built into the wall of the neighbouring cottage called Capel Bach, is a fragment (30 inches by 11 inches) of the head of a two-light trefoiled window, which was discovered some years ago at the east end of the foundations.—Visited, 24th September, 1914.

This may have been the chapel known to George Owen as Capel Cawey, the latter word standing for Cerwyn.

Parish of NARBERTH.*

The present parishes of Narberth, Narberth North and Narberth South are recent administrative subdivisions of the earlier civil and ecclesiastical parish of Narberth, which may also have comprised the modern parishes of Robeston (Robertston), Moleston, and Moun-ton.

Though not named as a separate district in the early list of Welsh chiefdoms contained in British Museum Hargrave MS. 313, written about the year 1260, but taken from an earlier source; nor in the same list as copied into the Red Book of the Exchequer—though the adjacent district of Evelfre (Y Velfre, the (E)velfre) is included in both manuscripts—it is fairly certain that Narberth had early attained to a place of dignity and importance in the group of small principalities which constituted the province of Demetia or Dyfed.

The original form of the name was Arberth. The tribal holdings and villages were *yn Arberth*, 'in Arberth', and this style on the lips of a stranger race such as the Norsemen from Scandinavia and the later Northmen from Normandy, naturally became Narberth. The usual scribal form is Nerbert.

The earliest notice of the district—contained in a manuscript that is not earlier than the early 14th century—is found in the semi-mythic story of Pwyll, prince of Dyfed, one of the tales included in the collection of Welsh traditional romances called Mabinogion. The story of Pwyll commences thus: "Pwyll, prince of Dyfed, was lord of the seven cantrefs of Dyfed. Once upon a time when he was at Arberth, his chief llys, he was minded to go and hunt, and the part of his dominions where it pleased him to hunt was Glyn Cuch. He set forth from Arberth that night, and went as far as Llwyn Diarwya, where he passed the night." The direction of Pwyll's journey must have carried him through the northern part of Evelfre, now Llanddewi Velfrey.

Another of the Mabinogion stories which centres around Narberth is that of Manawyddan, son of Llyr, the Lir of early Irish romantic literature. In the tale Manawyddan visits Pwyll's son Pryderi at Narberth, and while there the two chieftains take a walk to a place called Gorsedd Narberth, which, as the stroll was taken between the courses of a royal feast, must have been within easy distance of Pryderi's llys. Pwyll, Pryderi and Manawyddan are probably creations of Celtic fancy working upon local traditions, but the setting of the stories would have to be such as would be known to and recognised by the storyteller's audience; and the best recognised feature in such a setting would naturally be the mound castle of Narberth.

* Under the parishes of Llanbedr Velfrey and Llanddewi Velfrey we have already touched upon some of the archaeological and historical issues that to a lesser extent also concern the parish of Narberth, and which have to be borne in mind in considering the problems to which the monuments of Narberth naturally give rise.

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Amongst the points already adverted to attention has been drawn in the brief and incomplete sketch of the early conditions in south Pembrokeshire to the small chieftainry or principality, the hub or centre of which was the medieval castle of Narberth. To what has already been stated about the shadowy realm of Pwyll, prince of Dyfed, must be added here, as falling more appropriately under Narberth, a few remarks on an interesting question of the topography of Pwyll's supposititious domain.

In his book entitled *The Arthurian Legend* (1890), the first Chairman of this Commission, the late Professor Sir John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, dealt with Pwyll as king of Annwn or the Celtic Netherworld. Pwyll, it will be remembered, is also represented in the romances as having a territorial habitation at Arberth. Rhys notes that one of the knights of king Arthur's court is named Teyrnon twryf vliant. Now, Teyrnon is associated in Welsh legend with Tintern and its neighbourhood, but it is possible that his connection with Gwent and the south-eastern district of what may have already come to be known as Cymru may have been occasioned or quickened by family or dynastic changes produced more particularly in the Teilo district of south-west Wales, and accentuated by the gradual restriction of the Teilo influence to the diocese of Llandaff. If it is conceded that in dealing with Teyrnon we have to do with a real personage, it may be suggested that we must look for his traces in south-east Dyfed, in company with his over-chief, Pwyll.

Sir John Rhys, treating the entourage of Arthur as the result of euhemerising solar or physical phenomena, explains Teyrnon's cognomen of *twryf vliant* to mean "a turbulent flood." Malory, regarding the term from the most natural point of view, takes it to denote the name of Teyrnon's castle, which he proceeds to call Castle Bliant. This conclusion has probably resulted from the error of reading the long form of the letter *s* as *f*, and in consequence *twryf* has been read *twrys*, a mere adaptation of the Latin *turris*. The name *Teyrnon twryf vliant* would thus represent Teyrnon of Tower Bliant, *v* being a mutation of *b*. If, too, *Bliant* should prove to be a scribal error for *Bliauc* we should arrive at the corrected form of Teyrnon of Tower Bliog, which is without doubt the same as Malory's "Castle Bliant."

These suggested emendations give rise to the problem of the location of Castle Bliog in Pembrokeshire.

The search is rendered difficult because of the almost complete obliteration of the Welsh names from the district traditionally regarded as forming Pwyll's terrestrial *dominium*, and of which Arberth (Narberth) was the chief seat. This kingdom, or, rather, chiefdom of Dyfed, doubtless comprised the various districts which are later found recorded as subdivisions of the medieval lordship of Narberth in the documents from which extracts will be given when we come to deal with the lordship and its castle. The storyteller may indeed have regarded the boundaries of the kingdom of Pwyll as being those of the lordship, and the use of the term Dyfed in the quasi-regal title of prince of Dyfed as having the same substratum of truth as had Hywel dda's title of king of all Wales. It is clear, however, that if we are right in linking Teyrnon of Castle Bliog with Pwyll, we must look for Teyrnon's castle somewhere within the bounds of Pwyll's princedom. The following suggestions are advanced as possibly affording points of departure for further researches.

In the lands enumerated in the inquest of 1362 on the death of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke (*P.R.O., Inq. post mortem*, 17 Edw. II, no. 75; see also Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, pt. iii, p. 348, note by Mr. Egerton Phillimore), all of which fall within the conjectural limits of Pwyll's realm (though Narberth is not named, probably because the castle by 1362 had become a royal stronghold and the neighbouring district a castellantry), a place styled *La Torre* is entered between the sub-manors of 'Mineyerdoun' and 'Coyt.*'

The usual Welsh term for a military position of any kind is *castell* or *caer*. *Twr*, though not unknown, is uncommon, and is employed to signify a small stone or wooden turret of post-Norman times to which the English *tower* would better apply than the more open defensive positions of an earlier period. The Welsh word signifying the usual Norman motte is *tump* (a simple borrowing of the English *tump*), except in Pembrokeshire where mounds have almost universally become *raths*. Now, in the district under consideration (extending from the Eastern Cleddau at Minwear to the Bristol Channel at Amroth) there are, excepting Narberth, no remains of stone castles, and of the mound castles crowned with a wooden tower there appears to be only the example at Templeton (No. 748 below). We are, therefore, led to the conclusion that by the name *la Torre* is intended a defensive enclosure having within it a mound that may have been crowned with a small wooden tower; and of this type of earthwork the only one in the district that seems likely to have at any time fulfilled the requirements of the case is the fine rectangular camp in Ludechurch parish (No. 624), which is called upon the 1 in. Ordnance map by the name of *Castell Meherin* (for *Myherin*)—wethers' castle. There is no trace of a mound at present, but within the memory of the present writer the earthen banks have been much destroyed, and there may have been at one time within it just such a mound as is to be seen to-day at Rudbaxton Rath (No. 917).

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

737. *The Castle of Narberth* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.; lat. 51° 47' 44", long. 4° 44' 29").

The ruins of what was originally a small but imposing medieval castle stand upon a knoll at the south end of the town, about 200 yards from the parish church. The existing remains show a pile, rectangular in plan, with three-quarter engaged drum towers at the angles. The residential portion of the castle was placed on the side of the irregular quadrangle furthest from the entrance, where a fragment of walling still shows a window and pointed door. The stair newels

* Minwear and Cot (see p. 231). The frequently mentioned *Coedraith* of Ministers' Accounts is doubtless from an earlier *Cot Rath*.

remain in several of the towers. The south tower has its exterior wall fairly perfect up to the third storey, and shows a few traces of round-headed lights, but most of the buildings have been swept away altogether; those that remain are in such a ruinous condition that no detailed description of the place is possible.—Visited, 8th May, 1914.

[Illustrated, fig. 26.]

NOTE.—The earliest drawing of the castle seems to be that of the brothers Buck in 1740, which we reproduce. So far as this exhibits its condition at that date, there were then standing bastions and curtain walls in which were set arched doors, windows, and a gable-end with chimneys—the building was inhabited as a dwelling house as late as 1657 (Fenton, *Tour*, p. 309)—and a well-preserved gateway some distance from the central group.

The original mound castle of Narberth is unquestionably the earthen *motte* known as Sentence Castle, which, as falling within the bounds of the parish of Narberth South, is described at No. 748 below. The position appears to have been found too open to attack, and was deserted for the stone castle now under notice, probably after the destructive inroad of Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd in 1256, when several of the castles of Dyfed, “including Arberth,” were demolished. The former is doubtless the castle which is stated by Fenton to have been constructed by Sir Andrew Perrott in the reign of Henry I; but as the castle which Fenton really had in mind is almost certainly the stone castle in Narberth village, his attribution of the latter to the period of Henry I is inaccurate, though it may be correct to credit Sir Andrew Perrott with being its founder. Upon, or soon after, the death of the great William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, in 1231, and the division of his immense patrimony between three heiresses, the castle of Narberth was taken into the hands of the crown, and, with a considerable area of land surrounding it, it became the crown lordship and castle of Narberth (or ‘Nerberd,’ as was the usual spelling). As such it was granted by Henry VIII to Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Leland, writing shortly after Sir Rhys’s death, calls it “a litle preati pile of old Syr Rhese given onto hym by King Henri the VIII” (*Itinerary*, ed. 1906, p. 62). On the attainder and execution of Sir Rhys ap Thomas’s grandson and heir, the lordship again fell to the crown, when the following Survey of the castle was taken:—

The Castle of Nerberth.—This said castle is hard by the town of Nerberth, & standeth on a little round hill the south end thereof descending down the hill, and not so high as the north end. And hath 5 towers within the same, whereof one is a very strong tower and higher than the other[s] by reason of the high ground there, and a quadrant [quadrangular] court within the said castle. And the entering in to the same at the north end, which containeth in length five score two foot [102 ft.]; and the south end 84 ft.; and the east side 192 ft.; and the west side 150 ft.

The north end of the said castle wherein is builded the gatehouse with two low chambers on either side the entering, in which [is] a prison house under one of the chambers; over which chambers and entering [entrance] is builded a chamber which containeth in length 39 ft., & in breadth 15 ft.

Item, the great Tower over the east part of the said gatehouse, and on the east side in compass within the battlements 108 ft., wherein is a great deep dungeon, greater in compass than the said tower, with three chambers or lofts one above another; and above the battlements two little turrets, the thickness of this wall in the midst of the tower 9½ ft., and one place a great deal thicker.

Item, adjoining to the said tower is builded a little storey four square, with 29 stairs or steps leading forth of the court into the said storey, which is the way in to the said Great Tower and over the same a chamber or lodging now partly in decay.

Item on the same east side a house containing in length 33 ft., wherein is a low parlor, a closet, with a chamber over.

Item, on the same east side at the south end of the said lodging, a story or building of 46 ft. long and 25 ft. broad, wherein is a pantry & a cellar vaulted, with a great chamber & a closet over them.

Item, on the east part of the aforesaid buildings is builded a tower which containeth in compass within the battlements 66 ft., wherein is builded a buttry with two chambers over one above another.

Item, at the south end of the said east part and the south end of the castle is builded a tower which is [in] compass within the battlements 81 ft., wherein is builded a bakehouse, a chapel over, with a chamber over the same.

Item, on the said south end is a story which containeth in length 66 ft. & in breadth 26 ft., wherein is builded the kitchen, with the hall over the same. And at the east end of the hall a tower wherein is builded a larder house with two chambers above another.

Item, on the west side of this castle on the top there is a walking of a man’s height, & in the midst of the same a larger compass than the wall for men to stand on for the defence of the castle; to the which wall within the castle is builded a gallery or walking place, with three chambers or lodgings under the same, which said gallery containeth in length 76 ft. & in breadth 10 ft.

This aforesaid Castle goeth greatly in decay, etc.

The contents of the buildings within the said castle:

First a hall, a chapel, a kitchen, a larderhouse, a bakehouse, a buttry, a pantry, a cellar, a prison house, a great deep dungeon, two closets, 18 chambers great & small.

There is also this castle a forest called Narberth Forest, all full of wood, containing in length three miles and in the narrowest place one quarter of a mile, which wood is oaks, etc.

(Pub. Record Office. *Treasury of Receipt, Miscellaneous Books*, Vol. 151, m. 12.)

For many years the castle and lordship continued to be let to various tenants for short periods. In 1609 the following letter from Edward Carne, crown receiver for South Wales, to Mr. Secretary Cecil (earl of Salisbury) affords welcome light upon the position of the lordship at that date.

Right honorable. Pleaseth it your lordship to be advertised that upon notice taken by me of the intention of one Mr. Barloe of Pembrokeshire to purchase the inheritance of his majesty’s lordship of Nerberth in that county of Mr. Garwey & others, his highness’ contractors, I have humbly presumed out of the duty of my place to inform your honor of the state of that lordship which I find doth contain the circuit of eight miles in length and six in breadth extending into several parishes, and consisting of eight members, namely, Villa Nerberth, Templeton, Moleston, Caneston, Newton, Robeston, Welfrey and Talghe, wherein are many farms and takings of the best quality of land in that country and most infeasible and easily valued. These members are distinct in the “reeveships” only for the more convenient collecting of the rents, but all make one body of a lordship by the title of the Lordship of Nerberth, where all the tenants of those reeveships do their suit and service, which notwithstanding, the said Mr. Barloe, to make his way the more easy to the obtaining of this lordship hath already purchased these members, namely, Newton, Caneston, Talghe, Robeston and Welfrey, by pretence that they are distinct manors, which, for aught that ever I could learn, or am persuaded can appear, there is no good record or evidence to warrant. This lordship hath in it a strong pile of a castle, though ruined, and a forest large in wastes and store of woods, and the only wood of any reckoning that his majesty hath in that county, where many of his majesty’s tenants are by covenant to receive timber for the repair of their tenements and farms, and without which they cannot well hold them. And for the further relation of the state of this lordship and the confirmation of these advertisements, it may please your honor to vouchsafe the consideration of a late survey taken thereof amongst other his highness’ revenue of South Wales by his majesty’s commission this last summer, in which considerations, and for that the said lordship was first vested in the crown by descent from the earl of March, and so continued by many descents, and that the dismembering thereof from the rest of his highness’ revenue of good value in that county (which lieth on the haven of Mylford) will be, in my simple opinion, very prejudicial to his majesty’s benefit, I could not omit to give your lordship knowledge thereof; And the rather for that I find there is at this last audit an increase of £8 or thereabouts by the year, which is likely to be more improved hereafter, and fit to be understood in this time especially when there is motion to purchase the said lordship out of the crown. Leaving the further consideration thereof to your honor’s wisdom, for whose happy preservation I shall always most heartily pray, and do remain ever, your honor’s in all service most humbly to be commanded, EDW: CARNE. Nash, the 7th of November, 1609. (Pub. Record Office. *State Papers, Domestic, James I. Vol. 49, No. 13.*)

The survey referred to in the foregoing letter affords much interesting topographical information. It runs as follows:—

A Survey of two parcels of wood ground parcel of the lordship & forest of Narberthe in the county of Pembroke. Made & taken there by Gilbert Tacker the 9th day of August 1609, by virtue of His Majesty’s commission to him and others directed. £ s. d.

First, I find within the Lordship and Forest of Narberth aforesaid, one parcel of wood called Castle Lake wood, divided with a small river or brook called Castle Lake on the north side thereof from West Wood alias Canniston Wood, parcel of the forest of Narberth, beginning at Newhouse alias Redcastle, and thence descending down the same river or brook till it fall into a fair river called Canniston River where it parteth with Canniston Wood alias Westwood, and followeth the same river to a place called Black Pool where it leaveth the same and shooteth south-west along a blind ditch through a moorish and boggy thicket of alders and other small wood bounding upon a certain parcel of land called Llimingham till it come to a highway leading from Tymbly to Haverford West, and there meeteth with a quick-set hedge and turneth somewhat south-eastwards along the same, bounding upon a parcel of land called Blackmoorchill, being parcel of the lordship of Newton, which lordship doth bound the same wood upon the south-west side thereof till it come to Newhouse alias Redcastle, where I first began. Which said wood called Castle Lake Wood containeth threescore acres well set with small sapling oaks, which will hardly ever come to better perfection than now they are. Amongst which here and there are some dotard oaks of bigger proportion serving to no other use but firing. All which, the greater with the less, are in number about 20,000, according to my computation, which I esteem to be worth two pence a piece one with another, at which rates the value thereof amounteth in the whole to 173 12 0

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Also I find one other parcel of wood near thereunto adjoining called Newton Cliff alias Penglyn's Cliff, a parcel of the forest aforesaid, extending from a place called Stony Steps, along the side of a steep bank, to a hedge parting Newton grounds and Blackmoor Hill, and so along the same hedge upon the top of the bank till it come to a small corner of a hedge within sight of Penglyn's Mill, bounding upon Newton grounds, and, there meeting with the freeholders' lands, it cutteth down directly west to the bottom of the valley where it meeteth with a small brook coming from Penglyn's Mill, and there turneth directly north with the same river till it come to Stony Steps where I began. Which parcel of wood containeth 28 acres reasonably well set with oaks of good growth and proportion, many of them serviceable for timber, being in number about 1220, according to my computation, and worth to be sold 12d. a piece one with another. At which rates the whole value amounteth to 61 0 0

The whole value of both these woods is £234 12 0

The Inhabitants near thereunto adjoining do claim common of estovers upon the ground whereon these woods standeth, as parcel of the forest of Narberth. In consideration whereof I can value the soil at no higher rate more than the value of the wood that groweth thereon.

By me GILBERT THACKER.

(Pub. Record Office. Rentals and Surveys : Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Books, Vol. 206, f. 159.)

Barlow seems to have obtained the grant of the lordship for which he sought, but troubles broke out between him and the tenants. A suit was commenced in the Court of Exchequer which gives considerable information respecting the castle and the conditions of tenancy in the lordship. Amongst the interrogatories administered to numerous witnesses on behalf of the defendant tenants are the following :—

3. Declare & set down the bounds & circuit of the lordship of Nerberth as you have known or accounted the same all the time of your remembrance, & what your predecessors or ancestors have in former and ancient time declared and shewed the same to be, and between what lordships is the same lordship of Nerberth seated ; and do you know that the said lordship of Nerberth, with the ancient members, is a spacious & large lordship within the county of Pembroke, and consisteth of an Englishry and a Welshry, & that within the Englishry of the lordship of Nerberth there were the several divisions & villages of Nerberth, Templetowne, Robertstowne, and Canistonn, and whether [there were within] the Welshry of the lordship of Nerberth the divisions of Welfrey and Moleston ; and is Moleston a several reeveship or division from Welfrey in rents, customs, parish, and situation ; and is Templeton another reeveship of the Englishry between Moleston and Welfrey ?

4. Do you know that time out of mind, & all the time of your remembrance, & by relation of your ancestors that but one court hath been still held or kept for all the said reeveships & members, as for one body of a lordship by the name of the Lordship or Manor of Nerberth, at the castle of Nerberth whilst it was in repair, and ever since at the village of Nerberth within the view of the same castle, & no where else, and that by reason of the different languages of Welsh and English, there be several headings given unto the said court held before one steward in one instant day and place aforesaid, entered into one & the selfsame court book, viz., for the Englishry the hundred or home court of the lordship of Nerberth in Latin Curia hundred' sive intrinseca de Nerberthe, and for the Welshry the forren or Welsh court of the lordship of Nerberth, in Latin Curia forensica de Nerberthe, and no mention of the names of Welfray, Moleston or Robeston, etc., in the headings of the said court rolls, and also several juries sworn to enquire receiving but one charge of one steward as aforesaid ; and are divers lordships in Wales near adjoining of that quality & nature having a Welshry and an Englishry, & yet but one entire lordship, as, namely, Lawhaden, Laugharne, Kilgarraun, etc., and what other lordships ; and during the time aforesaid did you know that any test, law-day, or court hath been held or kept for the said Welfrey or Robeston severally from the lordship of Nerberth, or have they been reputed or taken to be manors or distinct & several from the lordship of Nerberth, or but reeveships & members thereof, until of late George Barlow esq. endeavoured by purchase of some of the said members to call them manors, and is there any lands or tenements in Welfray or Robeston known by the names of the Manor of Welfraye or Robeston ?

5. Do you know that about the midst or centre of the said lordship of Nerberth there hath been a strong & stately castle in and near the village of Nerberth, and doth it yet shew so to have been by the turrets & strong walls of great breadth and height yet remaining, and is there a large forest thereunto belonging of about two or three miles in length and half a mile in breadth, and are the said several members of Welfray, Moleston, or Robeston etc. situate about on every side of the said forest and adjoining & abutting & abounding on the said forest like unto the description or "plot" thereof now shewed unto you ; and do you know that the said several reeveships are not only adjoining and abutting each to other, but that also the inhabitants of the Englishrie are linked together and interested equally in their customs and commons, viz., in common of pasture & common of estovers in the said forest ?

Phillip David Lloyds of the parish of Llanpeder Velfrey, yeoman, aged 63. To the 3rd Interrogatory he replies : he doth know that the said lordship of Nerberth doth extend one way from the town of Nerberth to Whitland in the county of Carmarthen, and another way from Templeton to a place called New house in the said parish of Llanpeder [Velfrey], which said New house doth not hold under the lordship of Nerberth. The said lordship is seated next adjoining unto the lordship of Laugharne one way. It is a reasonably large lordship, as he taketh it, & consisteth of an Englishry & a Welshry, and within the Englishry are several villages as Nerberth, Templeton, Robeston & Canistonn, & within the Welshry are the divisions of Welfrey* and two houses or tenements in Moleston.

To the 5th Interrogatory saith : about the midst of the said lordship of Nerberth there hath been a strong castle near the village of Nerberth and yet sheweth so to have been by the walls thereof of a reasonable breadth & height yet remaining in decay. He knoweth the same because he saw one John Vaughan gent. deceased, dwell there.

(Pub. Record Office. Exchequer Depositions, Pembroke. 11 Jas. I, Hilary, No. 6.)

* That is, Llanbedr and Llanddewi Velfrey.

The quarrel continued into the next term when the following evidence was given (*inter alia*) for the plaintiff, George Barlow :—

Morris Phe[li]p of Lampeter, yeoman, aged 30. Deposes that Sir William Wogan possessed one messuage or tenement in Welfrey called Llwyngwathan, let to undertenants, which messuage was formerly the king's majesty's lands.

William Gaye of Moleston, yeoman, aged 42. The defendant John Steppeth esq., as steward of the manor of Nerberth yearly received of the inhabitants which had estovers & common of pasture within the precincts of the forest of Nerberth, as custom supposed to be due upon the said inhabitants, for every plough 12 sheaves of wheat, 12 sheaves of barley & 12 sheaves of oats, and half as much corn for every half plow, together with 11d. in money at the wood court holden at Michaelmas yearly. And about five years past the said John Steppeth did convert the said yearly payment of corn into a yearly sum of money, viz., for every plough 2s. 6d. and 18d. for every half plough, amounting to the total of £8 or thereabouts. And the reason for that conversion of corn into money was for that by a jury sworn by one Gilbert Thacker general surveyor appointed (amongst other things) for the survey of the manor of Nerberth aforesaid it was found that the said duty-corn and 11d. yearly for every plough & half-plough was due unto the king's majesty, and not to the steward of the manor.

To the 24th Interrogatory he said that there are in number inhabiting within Nerberth, Templeton, Robeston, Canestonn, Newton, Newhouse, and Moleston, within the precincts of the forest of Nerberth, & the west wood called by the name of Canestonn wood, 68 cottagers or thereabouts who did yearly pay unto the foresters of the said forest and wood 6d. a piece, for which payment the said cottagers were licensed to take wood out of the said forest & wood. Also that anciently the cottagers were of right to take no wood, but lately exacted by the steward, forester, or woodward for their own gain & private commodity, whereby the king's woods are daily wasted.

Richard Kneathell of Haverfordwest, alderman, aged 60. To the 27th Interrogatory he saith that he well knoweth that the foresters of the said forest of Nerberth & Canestonn Wood have & do yearly take, receive, & sell the bark of all the trees that are felled & cut within the said forest & wood ; and that he, this deponent, for the space of this 20 years last past hath bought of the said foresters the bark of divers of the said trees so cut & felled until about two years past. And saith that the foresters did receive the money paid for the said bark yearly, but to whose use deponent knoweth not. And also that the said bark was yearly sold not only to this deponent but to divers other persons, & that he sometimes bought in some years ten cartloads, in some years eight, & in some years twelve, & for the same did sometimes pay 10s. the load, sometimes 12s., & sometimes 13s. 4d.

(Exchequer Depositions, Pembroke. 11-12 Jas. I, Easter, No. 15.)

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

738. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.). Ded: St. Andrew. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Narberth.

This church, with the exception of the tower, was completely rebuilt in 1879, and now contains nothing of archaeological interest. The tower (17 feet square) is of three stages, with corbel table and restored battlements. An angle turret carries the tower stairs. The lowest storey is plain vaulted. It dates from the earlier half of the 13th century.—Visited, 8th May, 1914.

NOTE.—The dedication of the church to St. Andrew is said by Fenton to perpetuate the name of Sir Andrew Perrott its builder. The 1609 survey of the lordship states that a yearly fair was held upon the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle.

Parish of NARBERTH.

739. *The Old Rectory.* The late Rev. John Morris, M.A., rector of Narberth, writing to the Commissioners in 1914, states :—

“ The old Rectory was built in 1827, in the centre of 56 acres of ancient glebe, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the church. In the field adjoining the house a very old parishioner informed me thirty years ago that his parents informed him that there was an ancient building, in which they remembered weddings taking place. No vestige remains now, but when the rectory was built in 1827, three stone-arched doorways were removed from the ruin in the said field and used in the building of the Rectory as doorways for the drawing room, dining room and study. The Rectory was much enlarged in 1873, and these stone arches were then removed and placed in the two doorways of the garden and doorway of the backyard. Near where the ruins were standing there was and is now a bee-hive-shaped well of splendid water. The Old Rectory was sold in 1902.”

Parish of NARBERTH NORTH.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

740. *Canaston Wood Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 20''$).

This is a circular enclosure, the northern defence of which has disappeared for a distance of 200 feet. It is situated on the hill-side on the north-west of Canaston Wood, where the trees and undergrowth are particularly dense and much obscure the earthwork. The bank is about 500 feet long, with an average height of 5 feet, and a fall of 15 feet to a terrace about 10 feet in width. On the east the defence is formed by a small stream. The original entrance was probably in the destroyed stretch of bank, the present narrow entrance to the south being evidently a forest trackway passing through the enclosed area. About 100 yards south of the camp is a length of parallel banks about 4 feet high, on either side of the main path. Whether these are portions of the original work is hard to determine. Fenton (*Tour*, 303), speaks of the camp as in form approaching to “ an isosceles triangle, with one of its angles very obtuse, that which faces the river.” Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, an ex-Commissioner, says :—“ This camp is difficult to classify. It approximates to the horse-shoe, but is unusually large for that class of work. It is of more importance than an ordinary circular enclosure, and again is decidedly on the hill-side. It has been an important work, but is more likely to have been made before than after the conquest.”

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

741. “ *The Square Stone* ” (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 53''$).

A dressed stone (20 inches by 20 inches by 24 inches), now in the yard of Stone Ditch Farm, to which it was removed a few years ago from its position in the north hedge of Stone Ditch Lane, about 50 yards north of the farm-house. It was embedded in the hedge, from which position it fell into the lane. Since its removal it has been whitewashed. While it was still in the hedge it was considered unlucky to pass the stone without touching it. “ It is said to be the stone from which Stone Ditch Lane takes its name. It may well have been part of the pedestal of a cross. There is no marking of any kind on it” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited, 8th May, 1914.

742. *Inscribed Stone.* In British Museum Ms., Stowe, 1024, is a sketch of a monolith, stated to have been 2 feet 6 inches long and 17 inches broad, which bore an inscription, of which the accompanying illustration is a faithful reproduction. Its location is given as “ Near St. Owen’s Well in Arberth parish, P-kshire.”

It has not been found possible to locate this well of St. Owen, and the name appears to have passed out of local recollection. If the name of the saint is correctly given by the original draftsman or his copyist, the entry brings forward a new

Parish of NARBERTH NORTH.

Pembrokeshire saint. It is said (Bond, *Dedications of English Churches*, 326) that there are four dedications to St. Owen in England, one of which is found in Somersetshire, a county having close connections with Pembrokeshire from a very early period; and the church of St. Owen at Rouen is, of course, well known. The name occasionally appears as Yewen or Ewen.

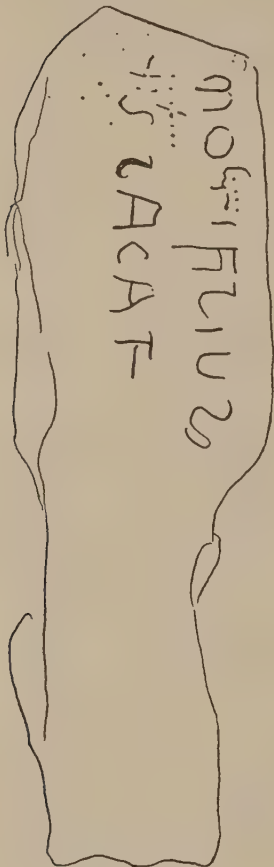


Fig. 204.

With regard to the persons commemorated in the inscription, it seems probable that the upper part of the stone has been broken off, so that the full name is irrecoverable. The remaining letters appear to read: MOGI FILIUS SLACATI, or perhaps S LACATI. It is tempting to see in the small strokes and dots at the top of the picture parts of an Ogam inscription, but they may represent only the draftsman's attempt to express the presence of a letter which he could not decipher.

Since the above was written a reference to what is unquestionably the same inscribed stone has been found in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1882, IV, xiii, 41). Dealing with several missing stones, the late Professor Westwood observes: "A stone found at a place called Stoneditch near the town of Narberth," of which he gives a representation of the inscription. The drawing from which the illustration was taken is said to have been a copy by the late Mrs. Thomas Allen of an original made in March, 1792 for publication in an intended (but not achieved) 'History of Wales' or 'History of Pembrokeshire.' The drawing passed into the possession of Mr. Williams of Ivy Tower, near Tenby, and at the sale of his effects it was purchased by Mr. Mason of Tenby, who permitted Mrs. Allen to take a copy of it. Professor Westwood adds that he could not precisely decipher the inscription, "of which the letters appear to have been carelessly copied."

A careful scrutiny of the Lhuyd and Westwood drawings will make it clear that we have here one identical inscription. It is also evident that in St. Owen ('s well) and Stone (ditch) we have to deal with but one, and the same, locality. The question resolves itself into whether Lhuyd or his companions misunderstood the information they received, so as to have taken the local pronunciation of Stone for St. Owen—in itself a somewhat unlikely assumption; or whether in the course of the 18th century the name St. Owen had become Stone.

That there was a place called Stone ditch is quite certain. The name is well known at the present day as that of several places in the modern parish of Narberth North, about 500 yards south of the castle ruins. It is also found in a Survey of the lordship taken in the year 1609 (*Pub. Rec. Office: Land Revenue Misc. Books*, vol. 206), where Richard Webbe is entered as holding "a tenement called Stone-ditche," and other properties. The ditch would seem to have been the course of a small brook running westwards through the low ground to

the south of the town of Narberth, and joining the Eastern Cleddau a few yards from the present Canaston Bridge. It had probably become paved or culverted, and an ancient well may have dried up in consequence. There is no trace in the records of the lordship of such a name as St. Owen.

It seems possible that the stone described in the previous article is the one now in question, but the dimensions are not reconcilable.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

743. *Hoarstone Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 15''$).

The fourth field east of Bloomfield, and a quarter of a mile north-east of Narberth. Its name, though now forgotten, points to a former standing stone. Much stone has been removed from its surface in recent years (Tithe Schedule, No. 1147).—Visited, 9th May, 1914.

744. *Parc Carreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 14''$ and $6''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 18''$).

Two fields on North Sodston Farm (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1329–30). No explanation of the name is now forthcoming.—Visited, 7th May, 1914.



Fig. 205. NARBERTH SOUTH: opened tumulus on Carn Mountain (No. 745).



Fig. 206. NARBERTH SOUTH: urns from Carn Mountain tumulus.

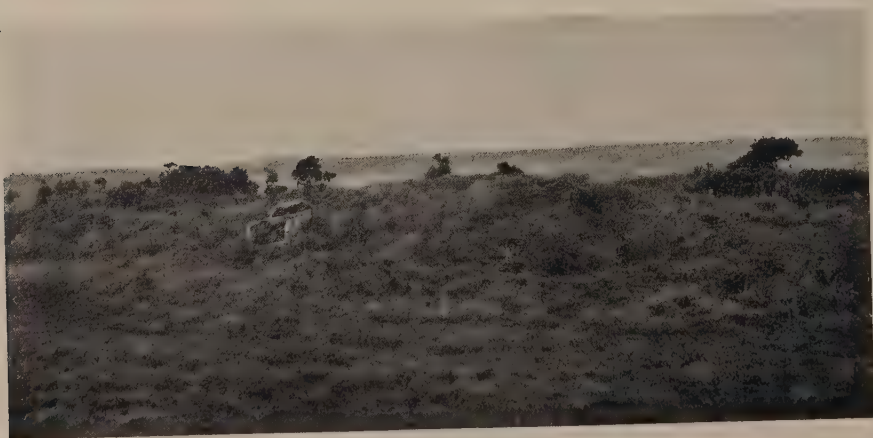


Fig. 207. NARBERTH SOUTH: tumulus, showing cist.

Parish of NARBERTH SOUTH.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

745. *Carn Mountain Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 33''$).

The farm of North Hill (Mr. Thomas Harries owner and occupier) is situated at almost the southernmost point of the parish of Narberth South, and a few yards within the boundary line which divides it from the adjoining parish of Begelly.

The site is in the district to which we have already drawn attention under the head of Begelly as that which we consider to possess the best claim to be regarded as the *locale* of the battle of Mynydd Carn (see map opp. p. xlv of the Introduction).

About 100 yards north by west of the dwelling is a low wide-spreading mound which is known to have been dug into for the stone with which the farmstead and buildings are constructed, and it is probable that the mound had been the subject of previous attacks over a century ago. Speaking roughly, it is between 4 feet and 5 feet high and about 150 feet in circumference. It was grown over with ragged gorse bushes, and presented the appearance of a rough piece of slightly elevated ground which had been left in its pristine condition when the land was enclosed and the field bank was formed and carried past it.

It was a matter of common knowledge that the mound had already contributed many loads of stone for divers purposes, but no objects of a different nature were known to have proceeded from it, nor was its real character suspected, though the tradition that a battle had been fought in the immediate neighbourhood is current in the district. The site is not distinguished upon the original 1 in. Ordnance Survey map of 1840, nor is the field recorded in the Tithe Survey Schedule of the same year by a name that would excite attention or was based upon traditionary knowledge.

In April, 1921, Mr. Harries, who had but recently entered into possession, proceeded to rifle the site for stone. Commencing operations on the western side of the mound, where previous operations had evidently been undertaken, he met with nothing beyond a quantity of rough stones of varying sizes, none heavier than a man could handle with ease. A little later it was decided to begin the stone-quarrying on the east side of the mound. This led at once to the finding of a cist containing an urn; which, by reason of the unexpected discovery, was broken to pieces. Many of the fragments were rescued, and it is hoped that enough exists to admit of its partial reconstruction. A second cist was uncovered close to the first, and two urns were taken out of the cist in perfect condition. News of the discovery became bruited abroad, and our Assistant Inspecting Officer (Mr. Eyre Evans), who was in the neighbourhood, proceeded next day to the scene of operations. He was just in time to assist at the disinterment of one of the largest urns that is known to have been discovered in Wales. The urn was inverted and placed upright upon a stone slab. Though somewhat near the surface, and more towards the centre of the mound than the previous discoveries, it had unfortunately collapsed beneath the weight of the superincumbent earth. The rim and about 4 inches of the neck had resisted the pressure, and this upper portion of the vessel was got out entire. The fragments of the body had fallen within the unbroken rim, and in the mixture of sherds, ash and soil was found a small urn of the incense-cup type. The large urn had been partially filled with the burnt ashes of bones, and amongst the powder and tiny particles was a piece of bone about 3 inches long (fig. 5, vi).

At the period of writing these lines the entire find has passed into the safe keeping of the National Museum of Wales, through the intervention of this Commission. The photographs which we are enabled to publish will be sufficient to indicate the general character of the discovery, which is probably the most important find of a pre-historic burial place that has yet been made within the Principality.

Owing to the circumstances attendant upon the find, and certain difficulties which arose later, it is not possible to be certain of the order or sequence of the burials, or whether the interments are all of the same archaeological period, as appears

Parish of **NARBERTH SOUTH.**

probable. Tentatively, the mound and its contents may be set down as falling within the late Bronze Age. The large cinerary urn is of the type of Abercrombie's No. 143, but the rim appears to have reached a more advanced stage of artistic and manipulative development. It is 14 inches in diameter at the mouth and 18 inches high.

[Illustrated, figs. 5, i and 205-7A.]

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

746. *Molleston Back Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 55''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 28''$).

This is a pear-shaped enclosure standing 400 feet above ordnance datum on a field known as Skerry Back, about 500 yards west of Molleston Back farm-house. It lies east and west, its main axis being 360 feet; its greatest breadth is 180 feet. The defence consists of a much-decayed earthen bank, a ditch on the south side, and two low banks which protect the eastern entrance. The enclosing bank is only 2 feet high, its entire length is 1,150 feet, and its fall 6 feet to a shallow ditch. The ditch on the south and south-east sides has an average width of 10 feet; on the other sides all traces of it are gone. The enclosed area is level. The entrance is 60 feet wide, with long slopes to both banks. About 12 feet outside the entrance are two oval mounds or platforms, that to the north being 4 feet high and the other to the south 6 feet high. The distance between them is 60 feet.—Visited, 6th May, 1914.

747. *Narberth Mountain Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 1''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 10''$).

A crescent-shaped earthwork 100 yards south-east of Narberth Union Work-house. The camp is formed of a rampart nearly 300 feet long, with an exterior well-defined ditch 6 feet wide. It is difficult to conceive the purpose for which it was constructed; it could not have been intended for a defensive work.—Visited, 5th May, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

748. *Sentence Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 31''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 18''$).

A circular mound, with no signs of a bailey, close to the village of Templeton. The mound rises some 15 feet above the level, and is surrounded by a shallow ditch. Its base circumference is 350 feet, the diameter of the summit 20 feet; it has a sloping depression in the centre. The ditch has a width of 10 feet and an outer drop of 5 feet to the ground level. The entire work is thickly overgrown with vegetation. The fields to the north and west are known as the Castles.—Visited, 5th May, 1914.

NOTE.—“ Tradition runs that the Templars held a court on this camp, hence the name ” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

It is difficult not to connect this mound with the topography of the 13th century manuscript of the Mabinogi of Manawyddan son of Llyr, and especially with the episode of the capture by Manawyddan of the mouse which (with its comrades) had devastated the flourishing wheat crops of Dyved (see Note to the parish of Minwear, p. 231). Having captured the thief “ he went to the Gorsedd of Narberth, taking the mouse with him. And he set up two forks on the highest part of the Gorsedd. And while he was doing this, behold he saw a scholar coming towards him [who begs without success for the life of the mouse. The preparations for the execution are continued] . . . and as he was placing the crossbeam upon the two forks, behold a priest came towards him [who is equally unsuccessful]. . . . Then he noosed the string around the mouse's neck, and as he was about to draw it up, behold he saw a bishop's retinue with his sumpter-horses, and his attendants. [The bishop's pleading is successful on the condition of restoring the mouse to her original female shape, and the removal of the charm from the seven cantreys of Dyved].” This story, told with dramatic zest and action, must have been frequently told and appreciated in the old and new castles of Narberth.

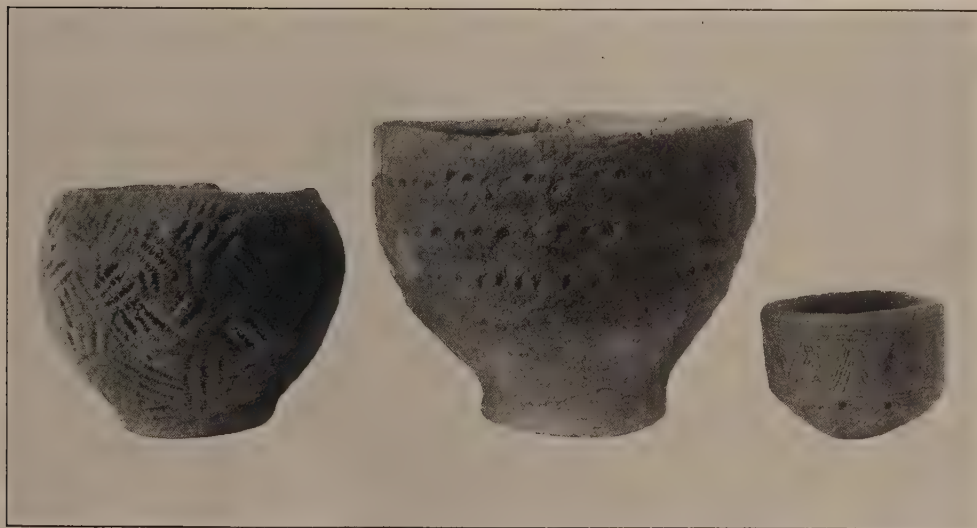
DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

749. *Poyer's Arms* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.W.).

A two-storey cottage which has been thoroughly modernised. Until recently the kitchen mantel-beam bore the date of 1672. In the same room is a stone corbel which once supported the floor of the room above. The stone chimney stack is built outside the line of the front wall of the cottage.—Visited, 5th May, 1914.



i



ii

Fig. 207A. NARBERTH SOUTH. Carn Mountain tumulus (No. 745) ; urns as restored in the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

750. *Cross Shaft*. Until recently there stood in the yard of Stockwell House in Templeton village, a stone cross shaft, 25 inches high. It has been removed to the adjoining burial ground of the modern St. John's church and there re-erected, together with its plain octagonal base stone. The shaft is octagonal in form and has no ornaments.—Visited, 5th May, 1914.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

751. *Site of Hospice* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.W.).

Before the erection of the modern church of St. John, in the village of Templeton, there stood on the site an old building which had long been used as a Unitarian meeting house (MS. Prof. D. L. Evans, of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, d. 1902, aged 90). The Knights Templars appear to have possessed land here—hence the place-name—on which may have stood a small hostel or hospice.—Visited, 5th May, 1914.

752. *Chapel Hill Lane; Great, Little, and Upper Chapel Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.E.).

Three farm-houses and their approach, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Templeton village. The origin of these names is not obvious, and no tradition of the presence of an ecclesiastical building in the near neighbourhood appears to exist. It is, however, to be noted that a foot-path leads from the east end of Chapel Hill Lane to two fields in Ludchurch parish known as Great and Little Church Park.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

753. *Carn Mountain or North Hill Tumulus*. For the finds in this tumulus see No. 745.

[Illustrated, figs. 205–7A.]

Parish of NASH.*

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

754. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.W.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castle Martin.

This is a modern church possessing nothing of archaeological interest. The 13th-century recumbent effigy of a knight, which formerly lay in the churchyard, "neglected and overgrown with moss" (Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 125, *ill.*), has been removed to Upton Chapel (No. 1134, i).—Visited, 11th May, 1922.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

755. *Church Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 10''$).

A field a little over half a mile south-east of the parish church. It formerly belonged to the rectory of Yerbeston, hence its name (Tithe Schedule, No. 102).

* The original form of the place-name Nash was Ash, which appears in early records as Esse (pronounced Esh). In the same manner as Angle became Nangle (see p. 8, footnote), Arberth became Narberth, and Old Town became Nolton, so Ash became Nash, meaning the districts within those respective manors or parishes.

Parish of NEVERN.

DIVISION Ib (CARNEDDAU).

756. *Foel Eryr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 13''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 52''$).

A cairn on the summit of Waun Maes at an altitude of 1,530 feet. It is built of mountain-strewn stones, most of which could be handled by two men; white quartz stones are found in the mass. The cairn has a base circumference of about 250 feet and a height of 10 feet. It is evidently sepulchral and has not been much disturbed. The prospect from it is extensive, embracing the greater part of the county.—Visited, 9th July, 1914.

757. *Moel Feddau Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 24''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 48''$).

A mound crowning one of the summits of Prescelly, in the south-east of the parish; almost certainly sepulchral. Standing at an altitude of 1,520 feet above ordnance datum, it has a base circumference of about 300 feet and an average height of 8 feet. It is constructed of mountain-gathered stones and is overgrown with turf. It has been interfered with.—Visited, 19th June, 1914.

758. *Mynydd du Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 44''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 38''$).

This is a much disturbed cairn to the west of the Syfynwy brook, which here divides the parishes of Nevern and Maenclochog. Its base circumference is about 150 feet and height about 3 feet. In its construction some white quartz stone appears.—Visited, 9th July, 1914.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

759. *Pentre Ifan Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Survey sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 53''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 9''$).

This is probably the finest example of its class in Great Britain. It stands on a field called Corlan Samson (Tithe Schedule No. 1377), about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Pentre Ifan farm-house. The earliest known sketch and description of any British cromlech is that furnished of this structure by George Owen (1552–1613) of Henllys in this parish, in his ‘Description of Pembrokeshire’ (Owen’s *Pembrokeshire*, 1892, I, 251). In an enumeration of the natural and artificial beauties of his county, that able and energetic local antiquary remarks:—“An other thinge worth the noteinge is the stone called *Maen y gromlegh* upon Pentre Jevan lande: yt is a huge and massie stone mounted on highe and sett on the toppes of iii other highe stones, pitched standinge vpright in the grounde, yt farre passeth for biggnes and height *Arthur’s stone* in the waye between Hereford and the Haye, or *Legh yr ast neere Blaen Porth* in *Cardiganshire* or any other that ever I sawe, savinge some in *Stonedge* vpon *Salisburie* plaine called *Chorea gigantum*, beinge on of the cheefe wonders of England; the stones whereon this is layed are soe highe, that a man, on horsbacke, may well ride under it, without stowpinge, the stone that is thus mounted is xvij foote longe and nyne foote broad, and three foote thicke at the on ende, but thinner at the other, and from it, as it is apparante since his placeinge there, is broken a peece of 5 foote broad and 10 foote longe, lyeinge yett in the place more than 20 oxen would drawe, doubtles this stone was mounted longe tyme seethence in memorye of some notable victorie, or the buryall of some notable parson, w’ch was the ancient rite, for that it hathe pitched stones standinge on against the other, rounde aboute, and close to the huge stone w’ch is mounted highe to be seene afarre off, . . . they call the stone Gromlegh.”

Fenton (*Tour*, p. 560), quoting from "Ms. Geo. Owen," after the words "twenty oxen," interjects a sentence which does not appear in the above *Description*:—"There are seven stones that doe stand circle-wise, like in form to the new moon, under the south end of the great stone, and on either syde two upright stones confronting each other."

Edward Lhuyd, at the time when he was engaged upon his additions to Camden's *Britannia* had not seen this monument, as he expressly tells us (Gibson's edition, col. 636), and contents himself with the above account of it, which he obtained at second-hand from a manuscript of George Owen.

The Rev. John Jones (Tegid), vicar of Nevern (1842-1852), writing in 1847, says that the cromlech was formerly "in a circle of rude stones, 150 feet in circumference. . . . In the adjoining field, about 100 or 150 yards north-east from the above cromlech, is a huge recumbent stone, evidently intended for an altar; but broken in the act of being lifted or hoisted up" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1847, I, ii, 374).

The present appearance of the cromlech will be best appreciated from the photograph which we give. The capstone measures 16 feet 9 inches in length, is 9 feet 6 inches broad, and has at its thickest (the southern) end a depth of 2 feet 8 inches. The stone is light in weight and appearance; the northern end is pointed. The two highest supporters are about 7 feet 6 inches above the soil, the third a few inches shorter. In close proximity to the shortest of the pillars, are two fine monoliths standing in line which may have formed part of a gallery or passage, of which the recumbent stones also formed a part. The two still erect are quite unconnected with the support of the capstone, and formed no part of the enclosing walls of the chamber beneath it.

The circle of stones mentioned by Camden (following George Owen), and stated by Tegid to be 150 feet in circumference, is not to be traced with any certitude. The area immediately about the cromlech is strewn with large and small boulders, very many of which bear signs of recent shifting and displacement. It has been impossible to locate Jones's "huge recumbent stone." A difficult point to settle is whether this famous cromlech was originally hidden beneath a mound of stones, or of mixed earth and stones. In such case the cairn would have been of unusual proportions, though in view of the immense mound near Newmarket in Flintshire, Avebury in Wiltshire, and the innumerable Norman mottes, it is clear that the mere size of the mound would present no insuperable difficulty. Less easy to answer is the argument—if the cromlech was intended to be covered, why it should have been constructed on such a colossal scale? It is, of course, possible that the structure represents only a partially-finished whole; and if it was intended to cover the bones of a hero, or was commemorative of one who had been slain in a tribal or racial conflict, a rapidly moving host would not have sufficient time to erect so huge a *carnedd* as the cromlech would require.

The cromlech is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882.—Visited, 8th June, 1914.

(*Arch. Cam.*, 1865, III, xi, 284, *ill.*; 1872, IV, iii, 128, *ill.*; 1884, V, i, 136, *ill.*; 1885, V, ii, 72, *ill.*; Owen's *Pembrokeshire* (with sketch, circa A.D. 1600), i, 251.)

[Illustrated, fig. 6.]

760. *Cromlech Trelyffant* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.W.; lat. 52° 2' 50", long. 4° 47' 42").

This cromlech stands about 500 yards north-west of Trelyffant farm-house. The ground about it is slightly raised, being in all probability the remains of the mound which originally covered it; a few of the base stones can still be detected in the soil. The capstone measures 6 feet 8 inches by 5 feet 11 inches, with a thickness of 2 feet 7 inches; it is an unshapely mass which has been forced sideways, but not sufficiently to dislodge it from the three pillars upon which it stands. Its height above ground is 5 feet 3 inches. When sketched by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson

Parish of NEVERN.

(*Collectanea Archaeologica*, 1871, vol. II, part III, p. 230, *illust.*) there was a small stone inserted between the square-headed supporter and the capstone which has since been removed.



Fig. 208.

Adjoining the cromlech is a large stone and several small ones, suggesting the probability that this had originally been a double cromlech. The upper surfaces of both this stone and the capstone are pitted with a number of cup-like depressions of varying dimensions, which appear to fall into three or four irregular groupings. They are faintly discernible in the following illustration.



Fig. 208A.

In the corner of the adjoining field, about 300 yards south-east of the cromlech, is an erect stone, 4 feet 6 inches high, possibly a pointer to the cromlech. It is not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. The field upon which the cromlech stands bears the name of "Parc y llech" (Tithe Schedule, No. 126).—Visited, 23rd June, 1914.

NOTE.—Trelyffant is an old house much modernised. "Here," says the *Pem. Arch. Survey*, "lived Sisillus Esceirhir, i.e., Cecil Longlegs, who, according to Giraldus (Rolls ed. VI. 110), was eaten up by toads [W. llyffant, a frog]. Formerly a toad in green marble was fixed over a mantelpiece. This is now in the keeping of Morris Owen, Esq., at his house in Haverfordwest. N.B.—Mr. Owen's arms 'a toad proper.'" This relic is said to have been sent from Italy by Sir Richard Mason, knight of the green cloth to James II, to his relatives at Trelyffant, "who bore a toad for their crest" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1864, III, x, 310). It was exhibited at the Cardigan meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1859.

761. *Llech y tribedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 3' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 15''$).

Llech y tribedd, "the tripod-supported or triangular-shaped stone," is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of the Trelyffant cromlech (No. 760). It is 9 feet 8 inches long by 9 feet broad, with a thickness of 3 feet 11 inches; it stands on three supporters, the whole structure having a height of 9 feet 6 inches. The capstone is a huge unshapely block of stone. A fourth stone lies prostrate. A correspondent described to Edward Lhuyd its appearance in the year 1693:—"It is placed on four supporting stones pitched in the earth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ yard high, one whereof is

sunk a little in the earth, so that it doth not touch the covering stone; this covering stone declines towards the north occasioned by the thickness of the south end" (Camb. Arch. Assoc., *Parochialia*, III, 103). The ground on which the cromlech stands is perfectly flat, and there are no traces of an outer ring of stones. The field-name of *Parc y llech* (Tithe Schedule, No. 55) is still in use.

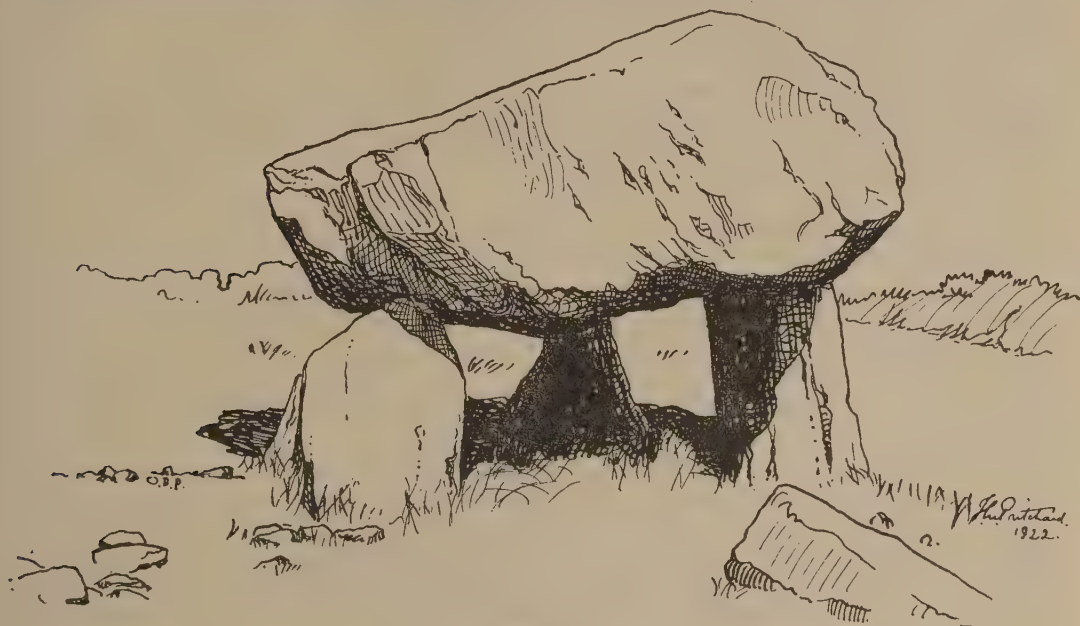


Fig. 209.

A short distance off, there stood formerly a single stone which may have been connected with the cromlech. Fenton (*Tour*, p. 534) states that: "At the west end of the field in which it [the cromlech] stands, towards the sea, I pass a stone called *Maen y tri thivedd*, or the stone of the three heirs, the possessions of three different men having met there." * This stone is said to be buried beneath the hedge between the field and lane about 50 yards west of the cromlech.—Visited, 23rd June, 1914.

Arch. Camb., 1847, I, ii, 373; 1864, III, x, 311; 1872, IV, iii, 131, *illustr.*; *Collectanea Archaeologica*, 1871, II, part iii, 229, *illustr.*

762. *Cromlechau Meibion Owen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 29''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 8''$).

About 500 yards north-east of *Croesffordd dwr bach* are the remains of two cromlechs, of which only one is shown on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. The first has three supporters, two erect and one fallen. The erect stones are distant 6 feet from one another, and are respectively 95 inches and 90 inches above ground. The prostrate stone is 12 feet long and somewhat pointed. Of the capstone there is no trace, and no local tradition of it appears to exist. It was unknown to the late father of Mr. David Howells (aged 69), of the adjacent farm of *Cilgwyn Mawr*, who was born here.

To the east of this cromlech, and distant from it 30 yards, are the remains of the second. This has one supporter still *in situ*, standing 90 inches above ground; it leans slightly towards the east. Another pillar lies flat, and is now partially covered by the turf; at its side is a prostrate boulder which may have been the capstone. The field is called *Parc cerrig hirion* (Tithe Schedule, No. 1730). In the next field west is an unfailing spring called "*Ffynnon cerrig hirion*."—Visited, 30th June, 1914.

NOTE.—The site called *Carnedd Meibion Owen* is a natural outcrop of the Prescelly Hills, the ultimate source of the boulders used in the construction of the neighbouring cromlechs. The name

* For other instances of the use of early megaliths as boundary stones between manorial properties or parishes, see *Bwlch y Tri Arglwyddi* in *Llansantffraid Glyn Dyfrdwy* (Inventory of co. Merioneth, No. 440), and another of the same name in *Llansilin* (Inventory of co. Denbigh, No. 552). The Swine's [? Swayne's] house in Gower is on the boundary between *Rhossili* and *Llangunnoch* (Morgan).

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Owen is probably a distortion of Nawen, as does (the parish of) Manor Owen unquestionably stand for Maenor Nawen, and the chieftain of that name is probably commemorated by the high cross in Nevern churchyard.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

763. *Blaen Meini Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 N.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 55''$).

On a field in the north-west of the parish is an erect stone now somewhat hidden under bushes. It stands 3 feet 6 inches above the ground, has a breadth of 3 feet, and a thickness of 9 inches. It faces north. It is not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet.—Visited, 16th July, 1914.

764. *Parc lan Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 50''$).

Two erect stones on Parc lan. One, which is somewhat pointed is 57 inches above ground ; the other is more square, and rises 45 inches from the surface. They are not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet.—Visited, 30th June, 1914.

765. *Ty gwyn Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 N.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 5''$).

In the hedge opposite Ty gwyn cottages, on the Morfa in the north-west of the parish, are two erect stones now doing duty as gate posts. The taller and more southerly stands 8 feet 4 inches above the ground ; the shorter, distant 8 feet to the north, has a height of 6 feet 3 inches ; both are square topped. A curious local tradition asserts that these stones were dropped on their present site while being taken to build the Trelyffant cromlech (No. 751). They are not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet.—Visited, 16th July, 1914.

766. *Y Garreg hir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 45''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 10''$).

An erect monolith marked " Standing Stone " on the 6 in. Ord. sheet, about 600 yards south-west of Trefach farm-house, on the western slope of Bank du. This is a well-proportioned slightly-pointed stone. It stands 9 feet clear of the ground, faces west, and has a girth of slightly over 11 feet.

To the west of this stone, and at a distance of 15 yards, are five large stones embedded in the turf, having the appearance of belonging to a ruined cromlech. Nothing more can be said without excavation of the site.—Visited, 2nd July, 1914.

767. *Alignment* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 14''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 10''$).

Outside the garden of Troed y rhiw house, half a mile south-west of Carnedd meibion Owen, is an alignment of unhewn stones running due east and west for a length of 40 feet. The stones number 24 ; they are pitched on end and have an average height of 2 feet. They are set so as to touch one another. A few yards from the west end is a rudely circular group of stones, probably twelve in number, some having almost disappeared beneath the turf. The alignment and the circle are doubtless part of the same work, the object of which is not clear. The stones are not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. The site calls for excavation.—Visited, 30th June, 1914.

DIVISION Id (STONE CIRCLES).

768. *Waun Mawn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 20''$).

Of this circle on Waun Mawn, one monolith—indicated on the 6 in. Ord. sheet by the words " Standing Stone "—is erect, three lie prostrate on the surface of the common, and a fourth has apparently sunk, until its pointed top is barely visible. The Standing Stone, which is the most northerly of the five, is 65 inches above the ground. Distant 30 feet, in an easterly direction from this stone, is a prostrate boulder, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length ; a depression in the ground at its base

marks its original position. The third stone, 30 feet further on, has been fractured either in its fall or by frost; what remains is 43 inches in length. Prostrate on the line of the circle to the west of the Standing Stone, and distant from it 70 feet, is the fourth stone, a monolith of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. A slight depression in the turf marks the spot occupied by the stone when it stood erect. The fifth stone to the south, of which only the point is visible, is probably on the circumference of the circle, and this would give the circle a diameter of 150 feet. The surface of the common is much broken up by turf cutting, which has evidently obliterated traces of further stones in the circle, though it is probable that a careful examination would reveal their positions. Two hundred yards to the south-west are two erect stones, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the east is a third maen hir, all probably connected with the circle.—Visited, 18th June, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

769. *Castell Cynon* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 29''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 10''$).

The existence of this perfect example of one of the smaller promontory fortresses in the country is known from the Tithe Commutation Schedule, for although indicated on the 6 in. sheet, its character as an historical monument is not suggested, nor is it recognised in the neighbourhood as an antiquity. The camp is placed in the north-east corner of a field known as *Parc Castell* (Tithe Schedule, No. 2442), immediately north of *Tre Gynon* farm-house. The defence consists of a semi-circular rampart facing west, and a steep declivity to the river *Gwaun* on the east, at the point where the parishes of *Nevern*, *Llanychllwydog* and *Newport* meet. The existing bank at its southern end is 10 feet high, with a fall of 20 feet to a fairly well-preserved ditch 3 to 4 feet wide. The entrance is at the south end of the rampart, the width of the opening being about 10 feet. The northern end of the bank is brought close up to the fall to the river that flows below. The adjacent field is known as *Roft y Gaer* (Tithe Schedule, No. 2444).—Visited, 2nd July, 1914.

770. *Castell Henllys* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 2''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 38''$).

This is a fine promontory camp situated some 300 yards north-west of *Meline* parish church. The earthwork stands on the bank of the river *Duad*, which here forms the boundary between the parishes of *Nevern*, *Meline*, and *Eglwysrw.* The east and south slopes show distinct signs of scarping to a terrace 25 feet wide, which has been utilised as a roadway to an entrance on the eastern side of the camp. The tongue of land is cut off by a formidable rampart drawn in an imposing crescent across the northern and western sides of the enclosure. The enclosed area is a little over one acre; it is known as *Parc Castell* (Tithe Schedule, No. 922). The northern side of the rampart rises 15 feet from the level interior and falls about 40 feet to a ditch 20 feet in width; both have been largely destroyed to the west. The entrance to the east has been disturbed, but the clubbed end of the rampart is still to be traced.—Visited, 8th July, 1914.

[Illustrated, fig. 20.]

771. *Castell Trefach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 57''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 25''$).

The 6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet gives no indications of the existence of this earthwork, but the name of the field recorded in the Tithe Commutation Schedule led to its discovery. About 150 yards south-east of *Trefach* farm-house, and half a mile north-east of *Nevern* parish church, is a field known as *Parc Castell* (Tithe Schedule, No. 523), the south of which terminates in a promontory defended on three sides by precipitous descents to the *Camman* stream on the east, and a small unnamed tributary on the west, both streams uniting at the base of the promontory. The enclosed area measures slightly less than an acre. It is defended to the north by a well-preserved rampart and ditch. The bank has a length of 180 feet; it rises 10 feet, to fall 20 feet to a ditch 10 feet wide; it is best seen at its west end.

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The entrance, 30 feet wide, is at the eastern end of the bank. The top of the rampart is of unusual breadth, being of an average of 6 feet. The southern slope to the river has been scarped. The field to the west is called *Parc y domen*.—Visited, 23rd June, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

772. *Castell Nanhyfer, Nevern Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 40''$).

Fenton (*Tour*, p. 540) thus describes the situation of this important earthwork: "Above the village [of Nevern], on a hill, and yet sheltered to the north by a higher ridge, are seen the slight remains, or, rather, the site of the Castle, which, though almost entirely defaced, exhibit marks of great extent and strength." The original work consisted of a rampart and ditch to the north and west and a steep natural declivity on the south and east. At a later period a mound was thrown up midway along the rampart, and the earlier ditch, which at intervals cuts through the natural rock, was apparently deepened and widened. The entrance to the original work would seem to have been at the south-west corner of the rampart, and probably had a width of about 15 feet. The later mound rises to a height of 25 feet. Its summit bears traces of stone foundations, whether of a contemporary shell keep or of a medieval manor house it is impossible to determine without excavation. The original ditch, in part covered by the mound, has been reconstructed round its outer base; there is no inner ditch between the mound and the bailey court. In 1859 the Cambrian Archaeological Association visited these earthworks and reported that "a considerable extent of walling, internal and external, remains in the fosses, etc." (*Arch. Camb.*, 1859, III, v, 334). The parish church is at the foot of the declivity.—Visited, 1st July, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION H (ANCIENT VILLAGE SITES).

773. *Banc Llwydlos Hut Dwellings* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 47''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 35''$).

The site marked "Hut Circles," on that part of the Prescelly range called Banc Llwydlos, is now difficult to locate. The surface has been much disturbed within recent years by mountain torrents and by stone seekers. One hut dwelling can be traced, having a diameter of 8 feet within the walls, but its site is much hidden beneath rank vegetation. The Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey notes "a stone circle which could scarcely have been intended for a wall. There are ten or twelve hut circles; these appear to be really the foundations of dwelling places and not spaces marked out for sepulchres or unknown purposes."

It is quite possible that a group of genuinely prehistoric hut dwellings stood here, but the site has been so disturbed that it is impossible to trace any connection, much less communication, between the chaotic heaps of half-hidden stones.—Visited, 19th June, 1914.

774. *Waun Mawn Hut Circles* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 35''$).

About 200 yards north of the Waun Mawn ruined circle (No. 768), the 6 in. sheet marks a "Hut Circle." This is a slightly oval enclosure about 12 feet in diameter. The encircling wall stands about 1 foot high and appears to be formed of mountain-gathered stones. It is probably a sheep enclosure.—Visited, 18th July, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

775. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 43''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 58''$).

On a field called *Parc Castell* (Tithe Schedule, No. 326), 600 yards west of Blaen Meini farm-house, are faint traces of an earthwork which, without excavation, it is impossible to classify. The outline gives a rectangular enclosure about 100 feet by 60 feet, the bank having an average height of 2 feet. There is no ditch. It is probably a medieval enclosure for agricultural purposes; but the name, if it is old, presents a difficulty. In the next field to the north stands the Blaen Meini standing stone (No. 763).—Visited, 16th July, 1914.

776. *Castell y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 3''$).

A field of this name, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Nevern. On the second field east of the farmstead of Parc Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 148) are the traces of a small circular earthwork that is so much obliterated by cultivation as to admit of no more than this brief notice of it. After a fall of snow it is said that the outline is plainly discernible.—Visited, 23rd June, 1914.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

777. *Trewern* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 8''$).

The patrimonial residence of the family of Warren, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the parish church; known to older inhabitants as Tre Waryn. William Waring (or Warren), appears in the Dale Castle MSS. as sheriff of his county in 1674. He was the thirteenth of his line, and in all probability to him or to his father should the oldest parts of the present house be credited. It is of E plan, having a hall with two wings and a central porch. The stone-seated porch leads to a massive oaken door, having fine wrought-iron hinges and inside bar holes; this gives access to a spacious apartment having a panelled ceiling, now used as a kitchen. This room opens on the hall, from which broad oak stairs lead to the oak-panelled bedrooms. In the coach-house is a loose stone, found near the house, inscribed, 'Built by John Warren, Esq., 1710.' This, in all probability, refers to a vanished summer-house or outbuilding.—Visited, 15th July, 1914.

NOTE.—Other instances of the name *Warren* or *Waryn* becoming *Wern*, are *Wern ddu*, once *Waryn ddu*, and *Wern gochen* once *Waryn gochen*, both in Llantilio Pertholey, co. Monmouth (Sir Joseph Bradney).

778. *Henllys* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 24''$).

A modern farm-house occupies the site of the home of George Owen (1552–1613), lord of Kemes, the first of a line of local historians as author of a *History of Pembrokeshire*, which has been published in the Hon. Cymmrodorion Society's Record Series by Henry Owen, D.C.L., another Pembrokeshire worthy.

NOTE.—Fenton (*Tour*, p. 562) preserves for us George Owen's description of his home, "chiefly of the age of king Henry VII, built of stone, covered with tile, to which is belonging a stable of seven bays long, and a barn of thirteen bays, besides all suitable outhouses, buildings, curtilages, gardens and orchards." A fragment of walling east of the present house is stated to be a portion of the kitchen of the vanished mansion. Through the wood and dingle south of the house, runs the over-grown lane by which it was approached from Pont Baldwin.

779. *Llwyngwair* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.).

The present house is, in the main, of modern date, though some portion of its walls may belong to the structure erected by Sir James Bowen, an active supporter of Henry Tudor in 1485, who was living in 1517. *Llwyngwair* is mentioned by George Owen in his *History of Pembrokeshire* (A.D. 1603) as one of the county residences which stood in the midst of surrounding plantations.—Visited, 14th July, 1914.

780. *Pentre Evan* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.)

The earlier home of the Bowen family before a branch of it established itself at *Llwyngwair*. By Fenton's time (*Tour*, p. 559) the mansion had become "a mere farm-house, once the principal mansion, not only of this particular district, but of this county in the reign of Henry VII, when Sir James ap Owen, one of his strenuous adherents, occupied it in the true style of baronial magnificence."

The present house is without archaeological interest. In the yard is a tiled building of two storeys, the remains of the stabling attached to the former dwelling. The upper floor is approached by outside stone stairs, and has numerous small openings for light. Although further modernised, the building is much the same as when illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, III, xiii, 374, reproduced by Laws in his *Little England beyond Wales*, 1888, p. 313, but therein wrongly described as being at Pontvaen.—Visited, 15th July, 1914.

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781. *Velindre farchog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.).

The house, known as 'College,' was built for a school by George Owen, who died before he could carry out his project. It bears the inscription renewed, "Llysy Arglwyddi Cemmes. 1559-1620." The little building has been modernised and given a new roof, ceiling, floor, etc. The two windows facing the road retain their original stone mullions. As the above inscription implies, the room was also used for the court leets of the barony of Kemmes, and still continues to be so.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

782. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.). Ded : St. Brynach. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.

The church is cruciform in plan, consisting of chancel (48 feet by 18 feet) with shallow tomb recesses on the north and south sides, nave (72 feet by 24 feet), north transept (Capel Glastir), south transept (Henllys Chapel) with priest's chamber above, low western tower and south porch. The structure generally is late



Fig. 210.

Perpendicular. The windows have been renewed or largely restored. In the chancel arch are an aumbrey and a piscina. The Henllys Chapel, which has a groined vault, is separated from the nave by an arcade of two bays with pointed arches. In the west wall is a low arched doorway giving access to the turret stairs leading to the chamber above the vaulting. This low room (27 feet by 12 feet) is lighted by a circular quatrefoiled window in the east wall. The north transept contains a piscina. The nave opens to the tower by a pointed arch. The tower is corbelled and battlemented; it is of two storeys, with a turret in the south-east angle containing a flight of sixty steps. The upper storey has four windows of two

lights having stone louvres. The angles on the west side of the tower have stepped buttresses which reach to within a foot of the parapet, similar in character to those in the adjacent church of Newport. In the west wall is a four-light window. The font is modern. In the exterior south wall of the nave is a slightly defaced corbel with male mask. The burial ground contains a number of fine yew trees. In the exterior north wall of the nave is a small consecration cross.—Visited, 1st July, 1914.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1898, V, xv, 358).



Fig. 211. NEVERN. The Parish Church (No. 782, 1); the High Cross.

NOTE.—An interesting reference to this church is preserved in the Papal Letters (*Cal. Papal Reg.*, IX, 1444[–5]. 5 Non. March. Petition of Richard Caunton, provost, called master of the college called the cantaria iniciati of St. Mary the Virgin, near the church of St. Davids, and of the fellows thereof, that they and their predecessors still possess . . . many and divers lands, etc., parish churches, chapels, etc., granted to the College, and especially . . . St. Bernachius's Neverne, and Kilcom . . . and especially the glebe or lands of the same parish church of Neverne commonly [called] 'Clastir,' in the barony of Kemneys, namely a certain immunity called the 'Northvabernach' [Noddva Bernach], *alias* the sanctuary of St. Bernachius, where those who wish to dwell and to flee for sanctuary to the said church or lands or glebe, and especially to the said 'Clastir,' enjoy safety and liberty without any hindrance, etc."

(i) *Inscribed Stones.* The high-standing cross known as St. Brynach's Cross (the inscription upon which proves it, however, to have been erected to the memory of a local saint or chieftain of the Welsh district of Maenor Nauen), stands near the south door of the church. The shaft is 10 feet high above the level, the cross head is $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the breadth of the shaft at its base is 27 inches, at the top 22 inches, the width is $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches. "The shaft of the cross consists on each side of a series of compartments, each containing a differently arranged ribbon. The head of the cross is of elegant proportions, the four arms of equal size, widened at the ends, with the spaces below the arms sunk, the depressed parts, with a raised boss in the centre of each, as is also the case with the centre of the cross itself, which is ornamented with an interlaced ribbon pattern, as is also the narrow space at the base of the cross" (*Westwood, Lapid. Walliae*, p. 100, pl. lxii). It has been frequently described (*Arch. Camb.*, 1860, III., vi, 47, fully illustrated; 1883, IV, xiv, 342; 1905, VI, v, 167, the editor (Mr. Romilly Allen) noting it as "the most perfect example of its class now remaining in Wales."

(*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. iii; *Brit. Arch. Assoc. Journal*, i, 145; *Journal of Arch. Institute*, iii, 70; *Lapidarium Walliae*; *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times* (Romilly Allen), 1904, p. 191, ill.)

[Illustrated, fig. 211.]

(ii) *The Vitaliani Stone.* This stone is now placed in the porch of the church; it originally stood on the north side of the churchyard. It bears an inscription in Latin and Ogam. The Latin reads, VITALIANI EMERETO (to the well-earned honour of Vitalianus), the letters running across the face of the stone in two parallel lines. The Ogam characters read, VITALIANI (the monument) of Vitalianus.

The late Sir John Rhys regarded it as "probably one of the oldest of our bilingual monuments" (*Pembrokeshire Antiquities*, 1897, p. 5; see also Owen's *Pem.*, I, 328, n. i, where it is stated that the stone is "supposed to be as early as the 5th century").

Amongst the Lhuyd sketches (c. 1698) in the British Museum is the following, which would appear to show that no change has taken place in the size of the stone or legibility of the inscription since that date. The remark within brackets respecting the height of the high cross shows that the ground level has risen two feet in a little over two centuries.

A rude Stone, with another smaller Angle, abt 2 yds high
in the Church yard at Nevern parish Pembrokeshire with the following Inscription.
VITALIANI [Also a very elegant Gogh, wrote like the Stones at Llangellied
EMERETO. Glamorg. Its 4 yds high]

Fig. 212.

[Illustrated, fig. 54, i.]

(iii) *The Maglocvnus Stone.* This bilingual stone, now in the Henllys Chapel, was found built into the wall of the staircase leading to the priest's chamber by the Cambrian Archaeological Association when at Nevern in 1906. A little later it was carefully fixed in its present position. The stone measures 5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches across its widest part; it is incomplete, a portion of the smaller end having been broken off, probably when it was placed in the staircase wall. The inscription in Roman capitals runs MAGLOCVNI FILI CLVTORI. The Ogam reads MAGLICUNAS MAQI CLUTAR =.

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The two inscriptions are evidently close renderings of each other, both meaning the monument of Maelog, son of Clydei. Sir John Rhys has made it the subject of three articles: *Arch. Camb.*, 1907, VI, vii, 83, *ill.*; 1910, VI, x, 327; and *Festschrift to Kuno Meyer* (1912), 227-230, with rubbing.

[*Illustrated, fig. 53, iii.*]

(iii*a*) *Cross Stone*. On the same occasion, in 1906, this stone was found in the staircase wall, adjoining the Maglocunus slab. It was subsequently removed to the sill of one of the windows in the Henllys Chapel. It was then found to bear an interlaced cross in slight relief, the design occupying the entire stone, which is 62 inches long by 12 inches broad. There is no inscription. The stone also bears a ribbon ornament which is worked into a single knot, in a manner unusual and altogether different from the character of the ornament commonly met with on Celtic crosses.

(iv) *Imperfect Inscribed Stone*. In the exterior north wall of the church is a faintly lettered fragment of red sandstone bearing a few Roman letters, which read:—

T
V
M
I M

Professor Westwood, in 1860, described what without doubt is the same stone, which then bore a few more letters, and in 1912 the late Sir John Rhys said of it "the interest attaching to the stone or stones in question is that they are evidence of the existence at one time at Nevers of traces of Roman remains, evidence carrying us back to the Roman occupation, and tending to show that the place was one of some importance, perhaps before the Dessi occupied it and found it a convenient basis of communication with Ireland" (*Festschrift* presented to Prof. Kuno Meyer, pp. 230-4, *ill.*). There are no grounds for connecting the stone directly with the Romans, but it may date from the last years of the Roman occupation of Britain.

(v) *Missing Stones*. In *Arch. Camb.* for 1860 (III, vi, 53), Prof. Westwood notes that: "The interior of the church of Nevers contains another early relic of British Christianity, in a large slab now used as part of the pavement on the north side of the chancel, inscribed with a Greek cross, with a central boss, and with equal short limbs dilated at the ends, inscribed within a circle, the two outer incised lines forming which are extended downwards, below the bottom arm, so as to form a long stem or shaft to the cross. The diameter of this cross is 28 inches, and the width of the stem running down the middle of the slab is 10 inches." This stone is not to be traced. It probably disappeared when the church was restored in 1861. A dim recollection exists of its replacement beneath the chancel flooring.

In 1859, the Cambrian Archaeological Association, when visiting the church, failed to find a stone "said to have stood inside the church, about 2 feet high, and rounded at the top, and bearing certain characters, not more like Greek than Roman. The fate of this relic is unknown, and likely to be so, as active enquiries have been made without any success" (*Arch. Camb.*, III, v, 334). It may be the same stone as the former.

783. *Eglwys Fair* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 40''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 2''$).

The site of the little chapel of St. Mary is reputed to be the summit of Banc du, at the foot of which, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north, is the present chapel of St. Mary, Cilgwyn. About the year 1900 the Pem. Arch. Survey reported upon the few remains then visible as follows:—

They consist of large stones forming three sides of a rectangular figure. There is no trace of mortar, but in several places both faces of the foundation of a wall or hedge are visible, and, judging by the size of the stones, some of which are very large, the building—if building it was—must have been very ancient. The east side of the enclosure measures 21 yards, and the north side 19 yards. The south side measures only 9 yards, but it is possible the stones may have extended further westward, and that they are concealed by a mound of rubbish excavated from the [neighbouring] quarry. The curious feature is that the greatest length is from north to south; whereas in a church one would expect to find the building longest from east to west. The ground rises from the east side of the enclosure, so that it would seem that the west wall, if there was one, must have been below the level of the contour of the land, which slopes from the quarry to the east.

It is improbable that the building thus described was an early chapel, for it is not likely that a religious edifice dedicated to St. Mary would have been erected on such a site after the Norman intrusion. The chapel of the Virgin was more probably on the site now occupied by the church of Cilgwyn, where there are traditions of an earlier building than the 18th century church which, in its turn, gave way in 1884 to the present structure. The Cilgwyn font has a square bowl, 27 inches each way, which may be ancient.—Both visited, 2nd and 9th July, 1914.

784. *Site of Capel Cynon* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 26''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 52''$).

According to George Owen (Owen's *Pem.* I, 509), there were no fewer than eight chapels in this parish to which pilgrimages were wont to be made. Most of them were then in ruins. Their names, as he gives them, are, Capell St. Thomas, Capell St. Ffrede, Capell gwenfron, Capell wenddith, Capell Reall, Capell Padric, Capell Kilgwin and Capell St. George. To which of the eight belonged the faint outlines visible at Capel Cynon it seems impossible now to say. The site shows a depression 30 feet in length, and 18 feet in width. A few foundation stones are visible in the soil, and there is sufficient to prove that the little building lay east and west. The ruins stand on *Roft y capel* (Tithe Schedule, No. 2440).—Visited, 2nd July, 1914.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

785. *Rock Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 48''$).

Cut in rough relief on the face of the naked rock, immediately behind Chwarel Cottage, on the road to Frongoch, and 100 yards west of the parish church, is an equal-armed cross of early type. It is illustrated and described in *Arch. Camb.* (1883, IV, xiv, 342). The trees which had long shaded and concealed it were felled during the war, so that the relic and its kneeling place are again visible.



Fig. 213.

NOTE.—The Rev. Dr. G. Hartwell Jones, one of the Commissioners, writing of it says: "At Nevern a picturesque survival exists in the shape of a wayside cross cut in relief, which it may be plausibly urged lay on the route to St. Davids from Strata Florida and Holywell. It is hewn roughly in the rock, with a natural ledge below on which the devotees knelt and supplicated the saint to prosper their journey. Unsatisfied with chronicling the bare facts, popular legend has embellished the tradition, and makes Nevern the last stage on the pilgrimage to Dewi Mynyw's shrine, adding that at this point pilgrims often found their strength fail them, and expired and were buried in the adjoining churchyard" (*Celtic Britain and the Pilgrim Movement*, p. 371).

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—BRIDGES).

786. *Pont Baldwin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 43''$).

A bridge over the river Duad, at this point the boundary between the parishes of Nevern and Meline. Its name is commemorative of Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, who in the year 1188, preached the crusade at this spot, but it is not to be assumed that the bridge was then in existence. The structure has recently been widened, given new parapets, and generally modernised. From the bed of the stream can be seen a little of the old masonry in the crown of the arch.—Visited, 8th July, 1914.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

787. *Buarth Brynach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 11''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 48''$).

On the slopes of Prescelly, about 600 yards south of Carnedd Meibion Owen, is a spring dedicated to St. Brynach, and situated within Buarth Brynach.

Parish of NEVERN.

It is referred to by Fenton (*Tour*, 355) as follows:—"Above that range of rocks called Carnedd Meibion Owen, on the side of the mountain by the highway, and is compassed round with a curtilage of stone wall called Buarth Byrnach—Byrnach's Fold, the wall being 6 feet thick." No traces of a stone wall exist to-day.—Visited, 30th June, 1914.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

788. *Carn y Wrach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 45''$).

A group of naturally-placed boulders on Banc Du, of no archaeological interest.—Visited, 2nd July, 1914.

789. *Y Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 40''$).

A field on the farm of Plas y ffynnon, nearly half a mile south-west of Nevern parish church. The name is not remembered in the locality, and there is nothing visible to account for it (Tithe Schedule, No. 1128).

790. *Parc y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 1''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 0''$).

A field 100 yards south of Pont rhiw felen; so named from a natural outcrop of rock in its south-east corner (Tithe Schedule, No. 1501).—Visited, 15th July, 1914.

791. *Parc Carn wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 56''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 35''$).

A field, the name of which is still known, but no knowledge of a dismantled cairn appears to exist (Tithe Schedule, No. 1287).—Visited, 30th June, 1914.

792. *Parc maen gwyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 12''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 30''$).

A field which to-day contains no memorial that would account for the name. Tithe Schedule, No. 191.—Visited, 16th July, 1914.

793. *Parc maen hir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 35''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 37''$).

A field, the name of which is still current, wherein is a large boulder which probably accounts for the place-name. Tithe Schedule, No. 1213.—Visited, 30th June, 1914.

794. *Parc maen llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 27''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 30''$).

The second field north-east of Llwyngwair House. It still retains this name, but nothing is known of any stone having stood upon it. Tithe Schedule, No. 466. Visited, 22nd July, 1914.

795. *Parc maen llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 6 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 2' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 0''$).

A field, the name of which has probably no archaeological significance. Tithe Schedule, No. 79.—Visited, 23rd June, 1914.

796. *Parc castell Cerris* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 55''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 0''$).

A field on the farm of Cwm cenau. No sign of any earthwork appears, and it was said that nothing archaeological exists. Tithe Schedule, No. 436.—Visited, 16th July, 1914.

797. *Parc y Castell issa; Parc y Castell ucha* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 18''$ and $20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 40''$).

Two fields, doubtless formerly one. In the extreme north-east corner of *Parc y castell issa* is much stone which is said to mark the site of a vanished building that may have been named "Castell." Otherwise there is nothing of antiquarian import on the fields. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1283-4.—Visited, 30th June, 1914.

Parish of NEVERN.

798. *Castell y cynhen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 15''$).

A farm in the south of the parish. There is nothing of interest apart from the name, of which no explanation can be offered.—Visited, 18th June, 1914.

799. *Cnwec yr hydd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 28''$).

"The red deer's hillock," on the wild upland called Waun Mawn. The name is old. George Owen says: "As for hartes and hundes, although these be fewe, not worth spendinge any speach, yett some there are, and those live without sanctuarie or priviledge of fforest, free for every man to chase and hunte at their pleasure" (Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, i, 265).

800. *Banc y Capel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.).

The author of an "Historical Sketch of Newport" (1890, p. 10) says that "in full view of the front of Llwyngwair mansion stood St. Milburg's Chapel, its site being still known by the traditional name of 'Banc y Capel.'" There are no visible indications of a building, nor is such a dedication given in George Owen's list of early capellæ (see No. 784).—Visited, 14th July, 1914.

801. *The Grange* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.).

On the site now occupied by the present house of this name stood the principal grange of the lordship of Kemes.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

802. *Bronze Dagger*. In August, 1922, the bronze implement, of which we give an illustration, was found during quarrying operations at the Carreg y bont quarry, 50 yards west of Pont Brynberian. Its length is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, maximum breadth 3 inches, weight 1 lb. The haft has disappeared, but the holes by which it was secured are to be seen in the illustration. The mid-rib is rounded in section and well developed. Now in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

[Illustrated, fig. 334, ii.]

Parish of NEW MOAT.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

803. *The Camp, or Castell Parc Robert* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 2''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 39''$).

This is a small circular enclosure standing on a field known as Parc Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 366), about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of New Moat village. A rampart from 2 feet to 3 feet high, having a fall of 4 feet to a shallow exterior ditch, encloses an area of about 70 feet diameter. The interior is one foot higher than the ground outside, due to a rise of the hill. The entrance, which is some 25 feet broad, is to the south-east. The enclosure may have been a medieval cattle enclosure.—Visited, 30th September, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

804. *Castell Cymmer or Castell Rhyd y brwyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 57''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 28''$).

The confluence of two small streams at a place called Rhyd y brwyn, 'the ford of rushes' (unaccountably converted into Rhyd Brown on the modern Ordnance maps), forms a tributary of the river Syfynwy, and, crowning the summit of the rocky prominence which rises between the rivulets, is a fine camp which has been made by drawing strong earthen banks across the broad neck of the promontory. There are no less than four ramparts, each defended by its exterior ditch. The converging sides of the interior of the enclosure are undefended where the fall on either side to the streams is precipitous. The entrance is at the west side, a level terrace 35 feet wide being left between the slope and the ends of the respective banks. That this terrace is intentional is plain from the fact that it ceases where the inner rampart terminates immediately at the verge of the slope. A somewhat similar space

Parish of **NEW MOAT.**

is to be seen on the southern side of the entrance between the first and second ramparts. The ramparts are not clubbed nor connected with each other by loops. The enclosure is called Castle Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 235).—Visited, 2nd October, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

805. *New Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 52''$).

This monument of antiquity is described on the Ordnance map as a "Tumulus," and a fairly rectangular piece of ground on one side of it is termed a "Roman Camp," whereas the former is a good example of a Norman mound castle, and the latter represents the enclosure which accompanied the mottes of the Norman barons. The mound is now about 35 feet high. There are no indications of a stone keep, and it is probable that the defences consisted only of wood. The moat may originally have been dry, the present watercourse having been formed (or, perhaps, only deepened) by a recent owner. The bailey is placed on the northern side of the mound, it is a fairly regular parallelogram 250 feet by 120 feet, and is surrounded by a ditch.—Visited, 30th September, 1914.

NOTE.—New Moat is an excellent example of a Norman mound-castle, as well in its general lay-out as in its particular features. It is withdrawn a few yards from the village to which it gives its name, and from the church which may be contemporary with the manor of its proprietor. Four or five roads radiated from the village to various points of the manor. The bailey lay nearest to the village, and the residence of the manorial lord occupied a position of dignified seclusion. The name New Moat implies an earlier structure intended to serve a similar purpose, and in the absence of indications of a second motte it may be suggested that the earlier defensive position to which the name bears witness is the strong camp of Rhyd y brwyn (No. 804). On the other hand, it is possible that the neighbouring motte castle known as Henry's Moat (No. 817) may have been constructed sufficiently in advance of that of New Moat to give it the senior place. The motte passed through the usual course of transformation into a domestic habitation. Some time in the Middle Ages it was deserted in favour of a larger and more convenient residence on the flat ground near by, and in quite recent years this again gave place to a modern mansion, which continues the name of The Moat. As one of the most instructive of the historical monuments of the county the New Moat should be a subject of constant solicitude to the Pembrokeshire Society for their Preservation.

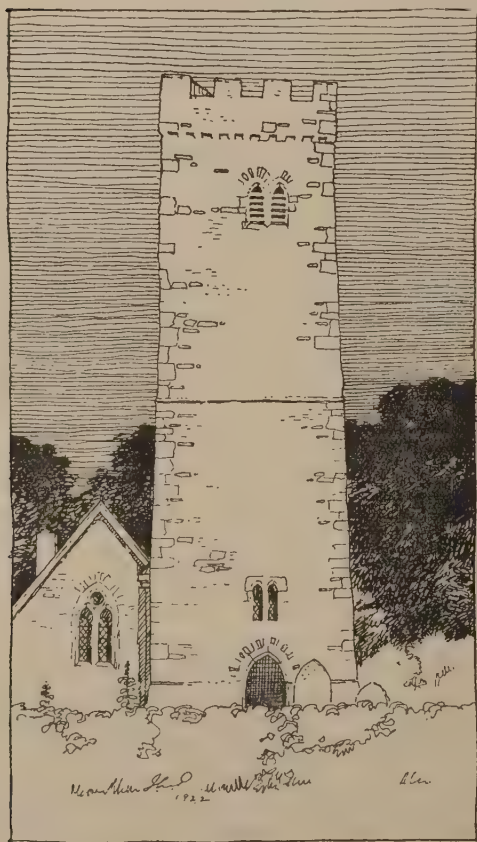
DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

Fig. 214.

806. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.E.). Ded: St. Nicholas. Diocese and arch-deaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

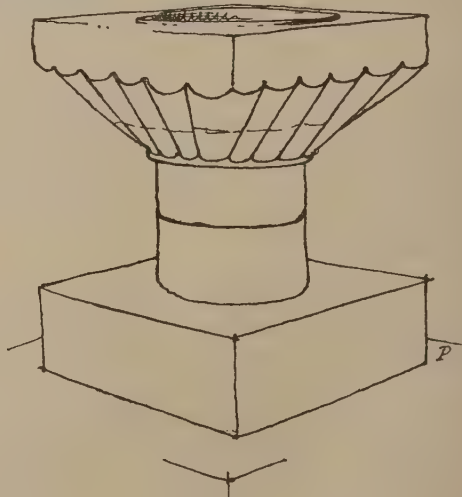


Fig. 215.

The present structure is modern, the church having been practically rebuilt, and (with the exception of the tower) recently restored on the original foundations; in addition it consists of chancel, nave and north aisle. The tower, 19 feet

Parish of NEW MOAT.

by 16 feet, is 64 feet high. It has three floors, the highest lit by a two-light window in each face; the lowest storey is vaulted. An altar tomb, to the memory of William Scourfield of New Moat (d. 1621), remains, but several handsome monuments of the same family, said by Lewis (*Top. Dict.*) to have stood in the chancel, have been removed. The font-basin has been re-dressed and given a new base. On the floor of the aisle are three post-Reformation bells, the oldest of the year 1631. In the churchyard is a plain cross-shaft.—Visited, 30th September, 1914.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

807. *Ffynnon Gain* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 16''$).

Originally of some repute, this well is situated about 600 yards north of Ffynnon Gain farm-house. There are slight traces of foundations in the soil around it, but no tradition survives of any building or well-house.—Visited, 2nd October, 1914.

NOTE.—The well is said to be dedicated to St. Keyna, but there are no circumstances pointing to a cult of that saint, while in the neighbourhood is a river Cain—a common Welsh river-name—from which the well would naturally derive its title.

Parish of NEWPORT.

DIVISION Ib (CARNEDDAU).

808. *Carn Briw* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 55''$).

This cairn formed of small boulder stones, is placed on Carn Ingli Common, at an altitude of 1,089 feet above sea-level, immediately north of the circles (No. 818). It has a height of 8 feet and a base circumference of 300 feet, commanding a wide prospect in all directions. It has not been injured by man, but has been slightly disturbed by animals.—Visited, 29th July, 1915.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

809. *Carreg Coitan Arthur** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 3''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 37''$).



Fig. 216.

A well-preserved cromlech standing about 300 yards north-east of the town of Newport, on the left-hand side of the road leading to the bridge over the river Nevern. The capstone, which is somewhat ungainly in form, is supported by only

* See letter of Erasmus Saunders in Introduction, at p. xxxvi.

Parish of NEWPORT.

two of the original pillars. In length it is 10 feet 7 inches, in breadth 8 feet 11 inches, and in thickness from 3 feet to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The chamber is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The supporters vary in height from 3 to 4 feet. Closely adjoining the structure are four other stones partially buried in the soil, and faint traces are visible of the base of a cairn. The cromlech is locally known as the "Quoit Stone," and "Arthur's Stone."—Visited, 7th July, 1914.

Arch. Camb., 1872, IV, iii, 140, *ill.*; *Collectanea Archaeologica* (Sir Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S.), 1871, 230, *ill.*

[*Illustrated, fig. 9.*]

810. *Ffynhonnau Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 57''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 27''$).

In the north-west corner of a little common immediately south of Ffynhonnau house, is a heap of mountain-strewn boulder stones, which has the appearance of being the contents of a ruined cairn.—Visited, 2nd July, 1914.

811. *Cerrig y Gôv* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 47''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 39''$).

Distant about a mile and a quarter from Newport, in a field on the right-hand side of the Fishguard road are the remains of what must have been, when in a perfect state, one of the most interesting monuments in the county. It consisted of five stone cists, the group forming a circle that was, and still is, raised slightly above the surrounding level. Its existence has always been known, but in



Fig. 218.

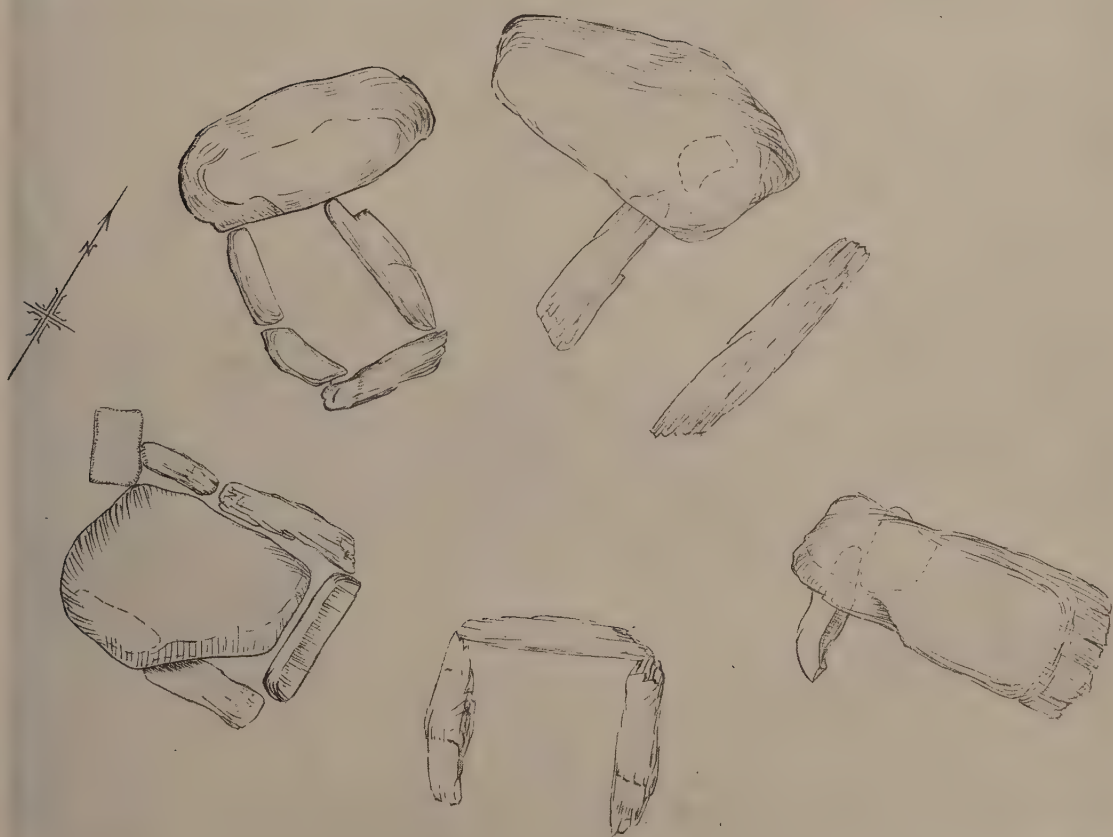
Fenton's time it was "overgrown with weeds and briars," so that no description of its special features was possible. In 1920, the undergrowth having been carefully removed, the real character of the structure became clear. Fenton (*Tour*, p. 555), removed the covering stones of the cists, and, digging down about a foot through fine mould, came to charcoal, and soon after to pieces of urns of the rudest pottery, some particles of bones, and a quantity of black sea-pebbles. He adds: "I opened them all, and with very trifling variation of their contents, found them of the same character. In the vacant space between each cistvaen, as well as in the centre over which the cromlech had been raised, I likewise dug but found nothing indicative of sepulture . . . The largest lid-stone was 13 feet 3 inches in length, nor were the others much less, and the whole group was in circumference 42 yards." The unusual character and extent of the structure, regarded as a whole, will be best realised from the accompanying measured plan which we owe to Mr. J. W. Phillips, of Haverfordwest, the secretary of the Society for the Preservation of the Ancient Monuments of the County.



i. View from east.



ii. View from west.



Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ " = foot



iii. View from north.



iv. View from south-east.
Arthur H. Thomas, A.R.I.B.A., County Surveyor,
Haverfordwest, 1920.

Fig. 217. NEWPORT (No. 811); Cerrig y gôf.

812. *Bedd Morus* (or Maurice).

According to Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, 1833, "there is on a hill connected with Carn Ingli, a large stone, called Morris's Grave." It is illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1875, IV, vi, 305, and described as follows:—"Judging from its form, it was probably a portion of a cromlech. Its height also (7 feet 6 inches) is one usually found in chambers of moderate dimensions. There are a few small stones near it, but not apparently connected with it, as the land around is full of such stones. It is known as 'Bedd Morris,' which Morris, or Morus, was a notorious robber, who lived among the rocks on the summit of the hill commanding the pass; and which is the old, and was once the only, road to Newport . . . the stone may be one of the groups that existed on the same line of road, the most remarkable part of which is the long line of upright stones called 'Pare y Marw' " [No. 507].

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

813. *Y Garreg hir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 56''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 28''$).

An erect stone standing at the meeting point of three fields known as *Pare garreg hir* (Tithe Schedule, No. 268), one mile west of Newport. It has a somewhat rounded top, is 41 inches above the soil, and faces south. Tradition is silent about it.—Visited, 21st July, 1914.

814. *Cross-incised Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 N.E.).

In a field close to College Square, south of Nevern church, is an erect stone which is not marked on the 6 in. sheet, and which is said to have been disinterred some years since from ground close by. It is an undressed boulder of Prescelly diabase, standing 58 inches above ground, with a breadth of 38 inches. On it is incised a cross within a circle, of extremely rude workmanship. The circle has a diameter of 28 inches, the arms of the cross are of equal length, but do not quite join the circle. A small stud is placed in each of the quadrants formed by the cross arms.—Visited, 3rd July, 1914.

Arch. Camb., 1905, VI, v,

167.



Fig. 219.



Fig. 219A.

814A. *Cross-Incised Stone*.

On the 12th March, 1924, following upon a communication from the Director of the National Museum of Wales (Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, F.S.A.), a cross-bearing stone was discovered serving as a gatepost to the enclosure shown as *Cnwc y Crogwydd*, "gallows hillock" (Ord. sheet, 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 53''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 38''$). The cross is of the ordinary simple type: equal-armed, within a rudely-formed and somewhat smaller-sized circle than usual. The arms are extended slightly beyond the bounds of the circle; the vertical arm to a greater extent than the others, and it is terminated by a small dot. About an inch lower than this terminal, and apparently sheltering it, is a curved bar. There is no inscription or Ogam markings. The stone should be carefully removed to a place of safety.

Parish of NEWPORT.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

815. *Carn Ingli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 25''$).

This is one of the best-preserved of the pre-historic camps of Britain.

The following article is by Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A.:—

Carn Ingli is situated on the top of a high mountain, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Newport. The defences consist of a series of stone walls connecting tors, some of which are of considerable size. The walls in places are still very perfect, though generally they have fallen forward. Owing to the immense quantity of loose stone lying about in all directions it is evident that the walls have never been robbed for the sake of the stone; and further, that the builders being in no ways restricted in these materials, the walls were limited to their very moderate dimensions for some particular reason. In several places where they are intact the width of rough walling is generally about 3 feet, backed with rough stones, according to the slope of the hill. The free use of headers shows that the constructors were no novices

in the art of building. They appear to have had considerable difficulties with their foundations, and, consequently, every advantage was taken of masses of rock projecting above the surface of the ground for the foundation of the wall.

The height of the wall at present in no case appears to exceed 4 feet, but the foot is generally buried in masses of fallen stone—2 feet to 3 feet at the least. The height probably never exceeded 6 feet to 7 feet. In the cases where the walls are on fairly level ground, and have now fallen into a shapeless mass of ruins, the stones, which have never been reduced in number by either time or man, would, if collected together, represent a wall 6 feet high and 6 feet wide. It is remarkable that with the abundance of building materials the walls were not made higher. It is hardly likely that this was done to enable the defenders of one line to retreat to the next, for in those days the retreat from the first line to the second would have been made as difficult as possible: there the defenders had to stay or die. Yet for some reason the height of the rampart was limited to 6 feet or 8 feet at the most. The only reason I can assign is that it was



Scale :
1/2,500

Fig. 220.

restricted to this height to enable the defenders, at a favourable moment, to jump down and finish the fight at close-quarters, which they would be unable to do in the case of a high rampart.

The Great Tor of *Carn Ingli* divides the main camp into two. The north-eastern portion is defended on the west by the scarps of the tor, and on the south by a wall connecting this tor to another on the east, above a steep and rocky slope. A wall running east and west connects this last tor with the main tor, forming the northern side of this north-east portion. This wall is well preserved and is in places 4 feet high by 3 feet wide, but it is probably higher owing to the accumulation of stones at its base. It seems to have been platformed on the top, and was, consequently, never higher than it is now. Projecting masses of rock have been largely utilised in the foundation of this wall.

The north-east outwork.—From the junction of the north wall with the main tor another wall runs north-east 300 feet to a small tor. This wall is in a ruinous condition, but it is evident that no stones have been removed from it. It is now continued 100 feet to another small tor. This portion is better preserved: it is broken by an entrance, but it is very doubtful whether this is original; at all events it has been so altered that only the site remains. The wall curves round the northern extremity, and turning southward forms the eastern side of the outwork. It afterwards divides into two, the commencement of another outwork. Both are thrown upon what has been called the eastern tor; one is 120 feet below the other. In places they are well preserved, and the space between them both, on the upper and lower slopes, is covered with masses of loose rock, rendering approach very difficult. The interior and exterior of this outwork are covered with hut-circles, and pounds of various sizes, more particularly on the eastern and western slopes, and even between the two outworks, amongst the masses of stones, are to be seen traces of huts.

The western portion of the main camp is protected on the east by the Great Tor; a short wall connects this with a smaller tor, and they together form the southern defence. A wall with an entrance, now much damaged, continued northwards about 120 feet, forms the western defence. The northern consists of a wall joining the western wall with the main tor. It can be fairly well traced amongst a mass of stones which rendered any defence almost unnecessary. A further outwork towards the west, containing the best-preserved entrance, is defended by a wall on the southern and northern sides overhanging considerable slopes, and on the west by a wall better defined than in most places. A further outwork extends to the tor on the western point. The wall, more especially on the southern side, is mostly composed of portions connected together by projecting rocks, but beyond the tor it disappears in large masses of broken stones, very difficult of access. Some distance down is an outer wall in continuation of the wall of the lower eastern outwork, and joining the eastern and western tors. The whole slope between the ridge and this outer wall, and for some distance outside, is covered with hut-circles and pounds, as also, to a lesser extent, the northern slope; the only part where they are absent is on the western approach, and here the ground is so strewn with detached stones placed in such a manner as almost to suggest that the hand of man had something to do in their distribution. There are no circles in the main camp or western outwork.

Carn Ingli, when it is better known, will be recognised as a typical example of the work of the men of the early iron age in Wales. The low rampart connecting small tors with the fighting platform above is most characteristic of those times. The numerous outworks, with the multitude of hut-circles and pounds are unequalled anywhere in Wales, and these features have been preserved in a marvellous manner by the vast accumulations of stones upon which they are built, the result of the disintegration of the trap rock.

Visited, 12th August, 1915.

Arch. Camb., 1905, VI, v, 162.

816. *Carn Ffoi Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 38''$).

The following article is by Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A.:—

A little stone-wall camp on the western spur of Carn Ingli mountain, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant. The walls have crumbled into a mass of ruins, and have mostly fallen forward down the slope of the hill, and have been further destroyed by the farmers. The defences consist of a single line of wall connecting projecting tors. To the east the ground on the outside almost commands the interior of the camp. Here the wall is straight, and most messed about. There are no traces of a ditch, which never existed. A few hut-circles along the line of the wall are still to be seen. The two entrances are probably original, but have been altered out of all recognition. The geological formation is trap, and stones are abundant on the whole mountain, but they are more numerous here and at Carn Ingli than elsewhere.

Visited, 28th July, 1915.

817. *Intrenchment* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 47''$).

A crescent-shaped intrenchment stands on the south bank of the river Nevern near its mouth, and but a few feet above high-water level. It has a length of 180 feet and a height of about 10 feet, with a fall of 15 feet to a ditch 10 feet wide.—Visited, 3rd July, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION H (ANCIENT VILLAGE SITES).

818. *Circular Hut Dwellings* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 7''$).

About half a mile south-west of Carn Ingli (No. 805), and just above the 1,000-foot contour line, are two or three groups of hut-circles or village sites, enclosed within walls of rough dry masonry. The largest and most perfect of the groups is north of a natural prominence called Carn Edward. It has an area 55 feet in diameter; the encircling wall is built of small stones without mortar, of a height of nearly 2 feet, with an average breadth of one foot. There are two entrances, one to north-west, the other to south-east; both have a width of 5 feet, and are fairly undisturbed. The hut-circles in the area have diameters varying from 6 to 10 feet. A second enclosure, a little to the north-north-west of the first, is of similar type, but with a diameter of only 20 feet, and apparently with only one entrance to the south. There may have been a third enclosure adjoining these two, but the disturbed state of the ground renders it difficult to be certain. It seems to have been similar in size and arrangement to those already described. Not far off is a small pool. The walling is altogether too slight for prehistoric structures, and the circles are probably medieval sheep folds.—Visited, 29th July, 1915.

Parish of **NEWPORT.****DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).**

819. *Bedd Samson* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 1' 3''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 25''$).

About 500 yards east of the earthwork at the mouth of the river Nevern (No. 817), and close to the spring marked Ffynnon Careg on the Ordnance sheet, is a mound known locally as *Bedd Samson*, which is not shown on the 6 in. sheet. Its length is 35 feet and breadth 12 feet, and it has a south-east north-west axis; the south-eastern end has been disturbed. The average height is about 5 feet. It stands on the south bank of the river Nevern, on a spot liable to floods, and covered at spring tides. Its form is that of a long barrow, and its name suggests a burial; but it was probably designed to serve as a fighting platform to the earthwork already described (No. 817).* It is analogous in size, location, and appearance to the mound near the mouth of the Loughor (Carmarthenshire Inventory, No. 327).—Visited, 2nd February, 1921.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES : MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

820. *Newport Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.).

In the year 1195, following upon the foundation of the New Port in place



Fig. 223.

of Castell Nanhyfer (No. 772) as the seat of the Norman lords of Cemes, a stone castle was built within the newly-founded borough by William, grandson of Martin de Turribus, the founder of the marcher-lordship of Kemes, of which Nanhyfer (Nevern) castle had hitherto been the caput. In 1324 the castle and lordship passed through an heiress to the baronial family of Audley, remaining in that family until the reign of Henry VIII. The barony of Kemes next passed into the family of Owen of Henllys until another heiress conveyed it to the Lloyds of Bronwydd. The present owner Sir Martine Lloyd, bart., exercises the original lord-marcher privilege of nominating the mayor of Newport each year.

The castle, which stands on a circular mound, is surrounded for two-thirds of its extent by a wet moat; the continuation of the moat is through higher ground, and

* With this suggestion Lieut-Col. Morgan does not concur. He observes:—"I cannot see how this is possible. Is it not more probable to be a refuge for stock in time of sudden floods? Such artificial islands are very common."



Fig. 221. NEWPORT CASTLE (No. 820); undercroft.

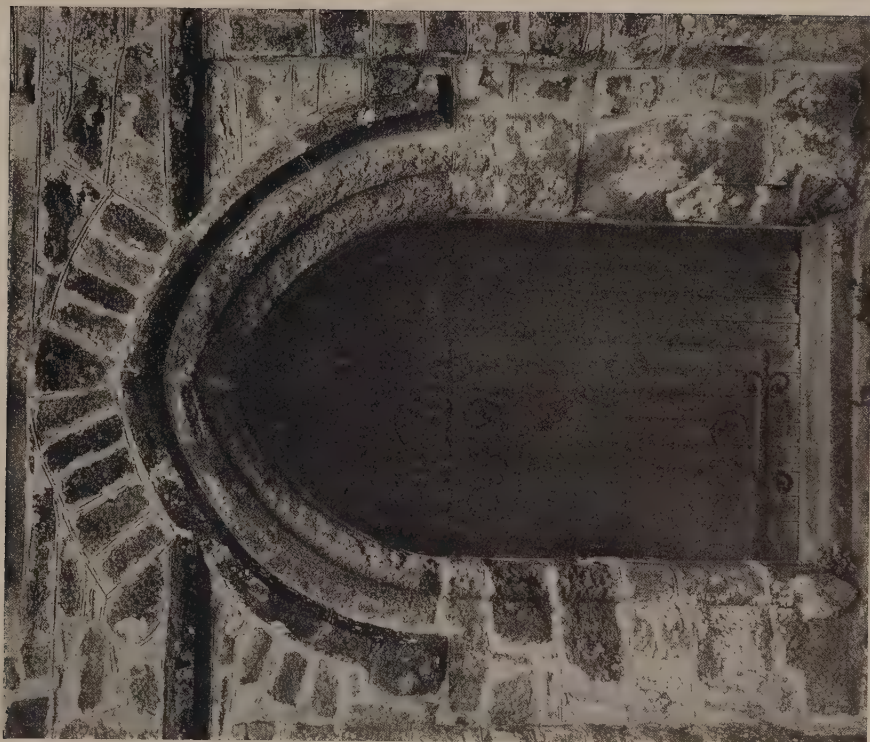


Fig. 222. NEWPORT. The Parish Church (No. 821); the west doorway.

is always dry. The dominant features of the original castle that still remain are the gateway and its flanking tower. From a square base the tower takes a circular form, and rises to a polygonal storey of later date. At the north-west angle of the bailey is a circular tower of two storeys containing a fine chamber known as the Hunter's Hall, in which are traces of an Early English fireplace. The wall between the gateway and the tower is much ruined. This curtain is continued on both the east and west sides of the mound, ceasing at the points where the wet moat commences. The eastern curtain terminates in a circular tower springing from a square base, but presenting a flat side towards the court (fig. 223). It contained a garderobe, and two large recesses, the object of which is not apparent. Adjacent to

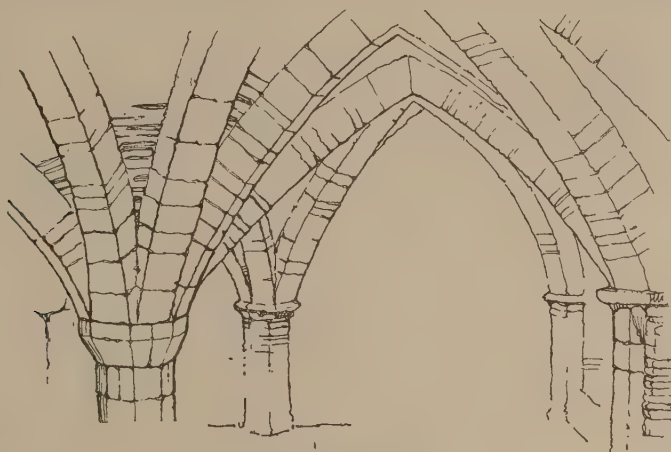


Fig. 224.

this tower on the north is a vaulted undercroft of the early Decorated period, having a central pier 4 feet high, from which eight ribs radiate to the angles and sides of the chamber. It has two single lights splaying from $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. When this crypt was cleared out in 1858, two interesting 15th-century vessels (fig. 227) came to light. In the south-west angle is the still perfect underground room called the dungeon, with its curious herring-bone ashlar lining. The cell measures 9 feet by 6 feet; it has a man-hole in its vault, and a door $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor-level. This is without doubt alluded to in the entry "the lord had a gaole for felons in his castle at Newport and all felons taken in [the lordship of] Kemes were to be brought there" (*Baronia de Kemeys*, p. 21). Just north of the gaol are vestiges of what would seem to have been a large oven. In 1859 the present residence was erected on the site of the great gateway, since which date the ruins have been admirably cared for and preserved.—Visited, 14th July, 1914.

Arch. Camb., 1859, III, v, 335; 1883, IV, xiv, 343.

NOTE.—George Owen, the historian (1552–1613), who was manorial lord of Kemes, and whose researches amongst the public records prove him to have had an intelligent perception of historical data, has some interesting remarks on the castle and lordship of Newport. He writes:—The said castle of Newporte being the head and cheefe house of the said baronage or lordshippe of Kemes, was a stronge and lardge castle, moted, garretted, and with towres, and haveing a lardge courte within the same, sheweth it to be built by the Normans; for that all the castles and fortes of the Welshmen in those dayes were rounde turrets without anye courtledge [curtilage], much like to those towres that are founde nowe in moste places in Ireland serving onely for the refuge of the lorde and a fewe companye upon a suddaine incursion of the Englishe people, whoe cold not spend anye longe tyme to laye anye sidge to the same, but were forced speedilye to departe the cuntrye; and then the lord comeinge forth, was maister of the field. That this is true, it manyfestlie appeareth by the soyles and foundac'ons whereone these old castles were built, as yett beareinge the names of castles, but moste are all utterly defaced, and noethinge left but highe and rounde toompes of earth, scarce haveinge the diameter of 40 or 60 foote over. Such was the castles of Wiston, Pontchardston, Harisemote, Newemote, Newcastle, Castelbighe, and many others. But the Normans at their first comminge into Wales brought with them armies of their owne people; and when as they conquered anye cuntrye, they were forced presentelye to build a strong castle for themselves, and a towne close adioyninge to the same for dwellinge of their garrison, consistinge alwaies of their owne English people. And then were their castles built with lardge courtes and greenes within, walled and garretted aboute, able to receive into the same their whole garrisons for their safegarde for a tyme when the Welshmen did make anye suddaine attempte upon them" (*Baronia de Kemeys*, ed. Cambrian Arch. Assoc., p. 9).

Parish of NEWPORT.

George Owen has also preserved (*ib.*, p. 57) a copy of the charter granted by Nicholas, son of Martin, to the free men of Kemes, 6 Edward I, with the names of forty-four signatories, whence we gather that the Welsh burgesses largely outnumbered the English; the place-names are of as great importance to the antiquary as are the personal-names to the local historian.*

It may not be out of place to note the following interesting place-names extracted from the Inquisition post mortem on Jevan Morgan Gwyn, a tenant in capite of the lordship, taken in the 19th Henry VII (1506), when the lordship was in the hands of the crown by reason of the execution of James, baron Audley, in 1497. Jevan was found to be seized of Bulgh y clawth [now called Temple Druid], Blayneranhelt [Blaen yr Annell], Eskerorth and Allth dey [yr allt ddu] in the demesne of Kemes; and of Place Vadog, Pencrayeg, Place cowrt and Rose mayneherion [Rhos meini hirion] in Maenclochog. John ap Jevan ap Morgan, Morgan and Oweyn were sons and heirs of full age. Eva verch Peres Brogthon, relict of the said Jevan, was seized of lands at Clenesithmayn [Clun saith maen in Llangolman parish, No. 495 ante] and Bulghepant [Bwlch y pant] in the lordship of Maenclochog, and of Berthdey in the lordship of Kemes, and Pontkena [? Pont Canna or Cynon] in the demesne of Eglwysrw.

[Illustration (Buck) fig. 28.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

821. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.). Ded: St. Mary.†
Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.



Fig. 225.

In the years 1834–5 the church was “enlarged and a gallery built therein” (*board in vestry*). When the Cambrian Archaeological Association visited Newport in 1859, it was found that the church had undergone so many alterations that little then remained of the original edifice (*Arch. Camb.*, 1859, III, v, 335). It was again restored in 1878, when “the only portions of the original structure then retained were the tower, font, holy water stoup, and rood-loft steps at the left-hand side of the chancel arch” (*Historical Sketch of Newport*, p. 14).

The church consists of chancel, nave, north and south transepts, and western tower. The tower is of three storeys, with corbel table and parapet. At the north and south angles are stepped buttresses, that to the north having a small niche with ogee head, and on the step above, a corbel showing a man’s face. The west doorway has a pointed arch, and on either jamb a shield of heater shape charged with a chevron. The west window above the doorway is modern. Above the window, and at too great a height for decipherment, are two escutcheons which Fenton says bore party per pale, a chevron; and on the north side are two other defaced shields. The

* One deed of the reign of Edward I is a grant of land from Nicholas fitz Martin to Gwrwaret fil. Cuhelyn, etc., in which one of the boundaries is given as *sicut via flandrensica*. Another grant of land on Carn Ingli mentions the *magnum viam tendentem de Novo burgo ad Hav’ford*. A third document of the same grantor speaks of the *vicus juxta Kamman et inde sic novum fossatum extendit se usque in Nevern*.

† George Owen, under the title of “Faires in Pembrokeshire” has the note:—“ ‘Newport, xvj^o Junij, St. Kiricke’s daie, a great faire,’ to which his editor (Owen’s *Pembrokeshire*, 1892, I, p. 143) appends the following note by Mr. Egerton Phillimore:—‘We may suspect that Newport church was once dedicated to St. Curig; the only extant dedication in Dyfed to St. Curig is that of *Eglwys Fair a Churig* on the upper Tâf; but we learn from Fenton (*Tour*, p. 131) that the Ffôs y Mynach (or Myneich) near St. Davids was also called Ffôs Gyrig.’” The latter may, however, have stood for ‘Ffôs gerrig.’

stairs are in the south-east angle; they are carried slightly above the parapet. The font, of the cushion type, is one of the finest in the county, retaining its original bowl, moulded shaft, and base. The bowl, externally $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches and internally $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, is lead-lined; it shows traces of a hinged cover, and its exposed faces have been coloured in red and black. The total height is 35 inches. In the south wall of the tower and adjacent to the font, is a stoup, the projecting circular bowl terminating in a trefoiled head. A projecting corbel in the north wall of the nave bears a male face; this may not be in its original position.

The fragments of a 14th-century coffin-slab found in the churchyard have been collected and placed in the base of the tower. The stone measures $71\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches at head and $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches at foot; it bears in relief a male face, much damaged, and a floriated cross. The inscription reads: . . . CES : ANE : GIT : ICI : DEV : DEL : ALME : EIT : MERCIE.

In the vestry is the discarded communion table of late 17th-century date, 60 inches by $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 33 inches, with a carved frieze and legs of conventional pattern.—Visited, 10th July, 1914.

[Illustrated, figs. 222 and 226, font fig. 48 vii.]

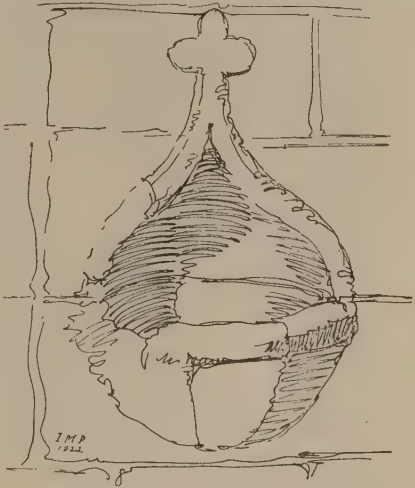


Fig. 227.

NOTE.—In 1401 the bishop of St. Davids granted a licence of non-residence for one year to Sir Walter Walle, rector of Newport, he being attendant on the divine offices in the church of St. Davids, on condition that the sum of £20 be laid out in the year on the fabric of his church, and dwelling there (*Episcopal Register*).

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

822. *Carncwn Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 10''$).

Carncwn is the rocky prominence at the foot of Carn Ingli, on the right of the road leading from Newport to Cilgwyn. The well is exactly south of the “Rising Sun” inn. It is placed in a cleft of overhanging rock. The spring is still frequented, its water, which is said to rise and fall with the tide, being regarded as a cure for warts; a pin is thrown into the well for each wart.—Visited, 3rd July, 1914.

823. *St. Curig’s Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.).

This is situated to the south-east of the castle, but no traditions could be gathered concerning it.—Visited, 10th July, 1914.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—MEDIEVAL KILNS).

824. *Medieval Pottery Kilns* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E.).

In January, 1921, workmen employed in preparing the foundations for a public hall in West Street, uncovered the bases of two 15th-century pottery kilns, which were seen by our Inspecting Officer a few hours after the discovery had been made. The structures were surrounded by a quantity of sherds of pitchers, bowls, ridge and floor tiles, and baked clay. The base diameter of the kilns was 5 feet 8 inches; round each of them ran a flue 2 feet 6 inches wide, connecting with the arch of the fire-hole. One of the kilns was cut through; the second is in

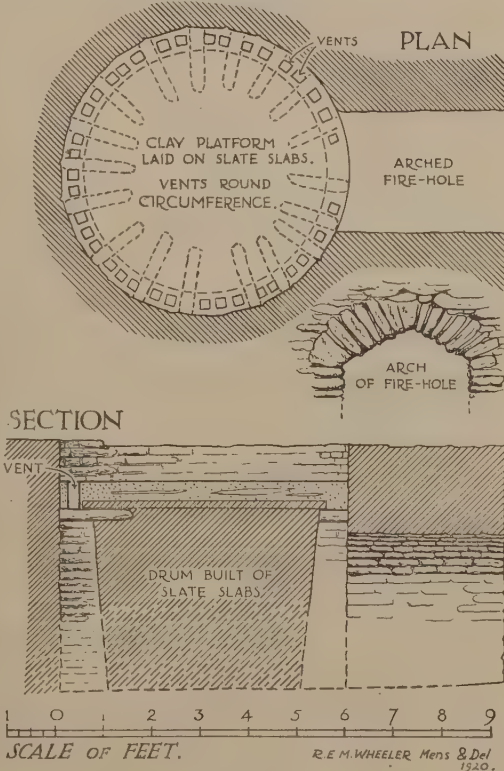


Fig. 228.

Parish of NEWPORT.

excellent preservation. Specimens of the ware and tiles are exhibited at the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, and the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society's Museum at Carmarthen. The earthenware pitcher and two-handled pot which are preserved in the latter museum, and illustrated below, were evidently made in these kilns. Both retain traces of their original yellowish-green glaze.



Fig. 229.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

825. *Parc Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 12''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 57''$).

A field in the south of the parish, the name of which is still in use. Tithe Schedule, No. 1345.—Visited, 12th August, 1915.

826. *Site of St. David's Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 8''$).

On the field east of Dewi Villa, nearly one mile west of Newport, the 6 in. Ord. sheet marks the site of St. David's Chapel. The spot is indicated by a slightly elevated turf-covered mound ; but there is nothing above the soil to give a clue to the nature of the building or its size.—Visited, 3rd July, 1914.

827. *Cnw y Crogwydd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 5 S.E. ; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 40''$).

George Owen appends a note to his *Baronia de Kemeys*, that the manorial gallows stood at "Newportes townes end, betweene the towne and Cappel Dewy", The place was called by the Welsh *Knook y Krogwith*, that is, the gallows toompe or hill, and by the English *the Warren Tree*, "which is the proper name of a gallows amonge the Englishmen of Pembrokeshire ; and the lake next the same tree at Newporte, is called Warren Tree Lake." The lake no longer exists. For the cross-inscribed stone found on this site, see No. 814A *ante*.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

828. *Quern*.

"In the Rectory garden may be seen a mutilated quern, or hand mill" (*Historical Sketch of Newport*, 1890, p. 79).

Parish of NEWTON NORTH.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

829. *Castell Coch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 16''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 48''$).

About 250 yards north-west of the modern farmstead called Newhouse is a perfect example of the moated enclosures, within whose secure confines were built many of the county gentry's residences of the 13th–15th centuries that had themselves succeeded the uncomfortable stone or wooden towers placed on artificial mounds. The moat at Castell Coch, which is an almost exact square of 270 feet, is aligned to the cardinal points. The interior area contains about 8,000 square yards. The moat varies in width from 45 feet to 55 feet at the level. There is no indication that a mound was ever part of the arrangements, and it is fairly certain that such was not the case.



Fig. 229A. NEWPORT. Old stepping stones across the river Clydach, in the year 1848.
(Newport Castle in the distance, on the right.)

Parish of **NEWTON NORTH.**

Within the square area was built a residence, now a complete ruin, which was succeeded by the Newhouse already mentioned. But the earliest building erected upon the moated enclosure was probably of wood, and, as might be expected, has left in the damp soil no signs of its existence. This was followed, probably in the spacious and flourishing days of Elizabeth, by a small mansion, which, with many later alterations and additions, can still be traced on the accompanying plan, executed in 1912, on the occasion of the clearance of the site by the county Ancient Monuments Society. The building was then found to consist of a large hall ($43\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 25 feet internally) and kitchen. The former was of two storeys above the ground floor, the latter of only one. In the north-eastern corner

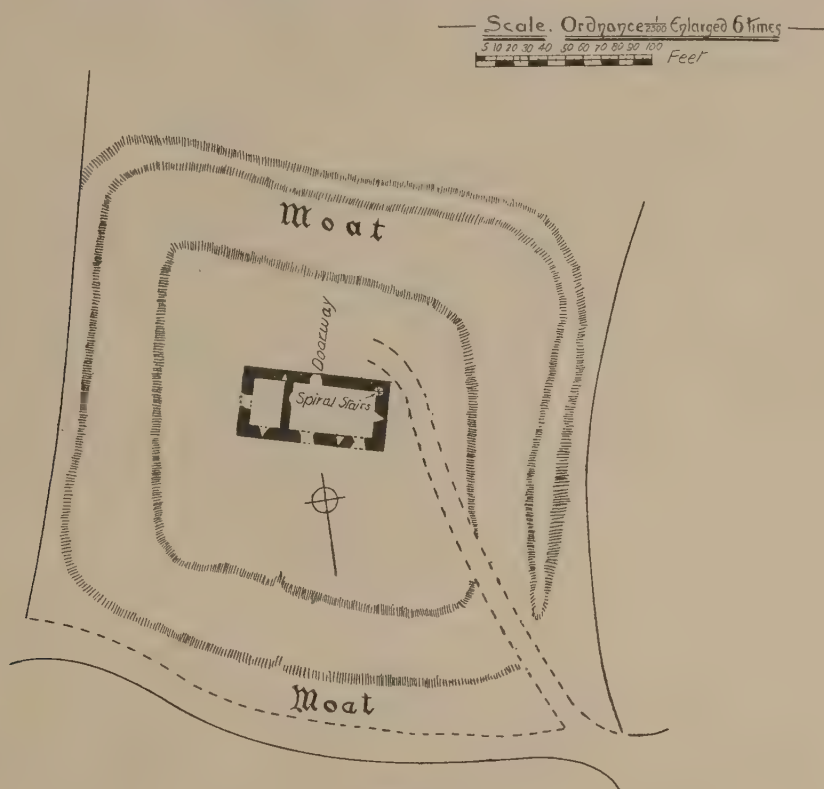


Fig. 230.

of the hall was a flight of circular stairs. The main entrance was in the centre of the north front, but the smaller room had a separate entrance from the west. The great fireplace was in the partition wall between the hall and the kitchen. The withdrawing rooms were on the first floor above the hall. The moat at the present day is fairly filled, and doubtless was still better so three centuries ago. It was probably crossed by stout wooden planks that were easily removed, or by a rude drawbridge. As the necessity for complete isolation gradually ceased, the mode of entrance and exit was improved, and a roadway made across the moat. To the south-east, just beyond the moat, are traces of the fish stew.—Visited, 28th June, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

830. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.E.). Ded: unknown.

Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

The ecclesiastical parish (with that of Minwear) having been united to the parish of Slebech, the church is no longer used for services, and has become roofless. As an interesting example of an unrestored Pembrokeshire church, whose history is better known than that of most of the parish churches, every effort should be made to arrest its further decay. It consists of chancel ($15\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10 feet), nave (27 feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south transeptal chapel ($7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10 feet),

Parish of **NEWTON NORTH.**

and tower (11½ feet by 8 feet). Along the north and south walls of the chancel, for about two-thirds of their length, runs a stone bench. The bowl of the font lies in the south-west corner of the nave; it has no distinctive feature whence its date might be ascertained, but it is probably of the late Norman period. The ground storey of the tower is vaulted, and formed the porch of the church. The stair turret is carried a few feet above the battlements, giving a pleasing effect.—Visited, 30th June, 1920.

NOTE.—The editor of Owen's *Pembrokeshire* (ii, 294) is doubtless correct in surmising that the earlier Welsh name of Newton was Llys Prawst, Prawst Court or Manor House. Bishop Bernard (1115–1147) confirmed to the abbey of St. Dogmaels the land and church of Lispraust, and as *ecclesia de Lispraust* it is entered in the *Taxatio* of 1291. There can be little doubt that the *llys* of Prawst—perhaps a Viking of the 10th or 11th century, or a later Flemish immigrant—was the original of the square enclosure that was afterwards called Castell Coch (No. 829). The name is frequently met with in the public records, where it is generally written, or at least transcribed, as Llys Prance.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

831. *Roman Coins.*

In the year 1857 a hoard of Roman coins was discovered on the third field south of Newhouse farmstead, close to Ordnance b.m. 360. The coins—

“ had apparently been enclosed in a skin, and the impression of the leather on the verdigris was plainly to be seen. The coins were cemented into a solid mass by oxidation, and weighed a hundredweight or thereabouts. So considerable was the bulk that Baron de Rutzen gave his tenant a heifer in exchange for the hoard of coins. Such as have been identified and recorded were 3rd brass of Postumus, Gallienus, Salonina, Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, Tetricus (senr.), Tetricus (junr.), Quintillus, Florianus, Probus, Carausius, Roman Emperors who bore rule (more or less) during the troublous years from 267 to 293. With these coins was a bronze ring and spoon of the same metal ” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

Nothing has been learnt of the ownership of the coins and bronze articles.

Arch. Camb., 1857, III, iii, 313; Laws, *Little England* (1888), p. 46.

Parish of **NEYLAND.**

Nil.

Parish of **NOLTON.***

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

832. *The Old Rectory* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 N.E.).

Although somewhat modernised, this interesting old house still preserves most of the features recorded in the year 1900 by the then rector: “ The front door opens into a hall which has a stone-vaulted ceiling; the room on the left-hand of the hall has also a stone-vaulted ceiling, and the end wall, opposite to the window, is built concave to the room, but both of these vaulted ceilings are concealed by plaster. The kitchen, which is behind the room referred to, has also a stone-vaulted ceiling, and the old main walls of the house are 43 inches thick ” (*Transactions West Wales Historical Society*, 1913, III, 228).—Visited, 25th May, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

833. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 N.E.). Ded: St. Madoc. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

The church comprises chancel, nave, and south porch, with a double bell-cote above the west gable. The porch has a plain vault, with moulded ribs. It shelters a much mutilated stone effigy. Long use as a gate-post has so weathered the stone that practically all the facial details are lost. It represents a mail-clad figure with a heater-shaped shield, the head resting upon an oblong cushion. It was in its present position in 1851, when Sir Stephen Glynne visited the church. In the north wall of the nave is a corbel or bracket, of 13th-century date, on which are three rudely-carved human faces, one being bearded, probably a representation of the Trinity. If in its original position (which is doubtful), its purpose is not apparent.

* The original name of this parish was Olton or Old ton. In the foundation charter of Pill Priory, to which it was appropriated by Thomas de Rupe [de la Roche], it is termed *ecclesia de S. Madoci de Veteri Villa*.

Suspended above it on the wall is a wrought-iron hook with a twisted shank. The two niches with chamfered brackets, near the east window, mentioned by Glynne, have disappeared, but the brackets set very low down are still *in situ*. The stone bench at the west end has likewise vanished. The font basin, of cushion type ($24\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 20 inches externally and 19 inches by 14 inches internally), stands on a circular shaft with square base; the total height is 39 inches.

Two loose stone mortars, one square the other circular, both having the usual heavy horizontal bands, are preserved in the church. One is said to have come from Druidston Chapel (No. 835), and the other from a chapel unknown; neither bears any trace of a wall attachment and, in all likelihood, both are vessels of secular and not ecclesiastical origin and use.

The parish register contains several entries pertaining to the alterations, etc., in the church. In 1789 "the chancel was new roofed and ceiled and plastered. A new window put into the eastern end, and the side walls that projected beyond the end taken down: which walls had been left in a ragged state ever since the chancel had been restored by Mr. Davies, a former rector, nearly one hundred years ago, and the pine end built on the vault where the rectors had been buried The arch between the nave and chancel this year, 1801, widened and raised, being before low and narrow, obstructing the view and sound." A drastic restoration in 1876 saw the church practically rebuilt, and most of its earlier features swept away.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 215).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

834. *Castle Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 38''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 5''$).

This field, immediately north of Druidston Villa, whose western boundary is the cliff which falls to Druidston Haven, may derive its name from some small earthwork which the sea has removed, and of which all local memory or tradition has perished. Tithe Schedule, No. 216.—Visited, 25th May, 1920.

835. *Druidston* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 28''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 30''$).

A small village near the shores of St. Bride's Bay is thus styled by comparatively recent topographical writers and the regular maps, though the local pronunciation is Drewston or Drewson. It need hardly be said that the name has produced a crop of speculations concerning the Druids, and these have received support from the presence of an undoubtedly early monument which formerly stood within a few yards of Druidston farm-house. The monument, which is said to have been a stone circle, was removed (according to Lewis's *Top. Dictionary*) about the year 1740, all but two stones which still survive *in situ* (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). Whether the vanished monument was a circle or a cromlech it is impossible to conjecture, though it is more likely to have been a small mound castle.

The real name of the hamlet is exactly what the local pronunciation gives it—that is, Drews-ton. Among the foreign knights who swarmed into England during the reign of Henry I was one called Alfred Drue. He appears as a signatory to several early grants made to the religious houses established by the Normans and their allies in Dyfed. Drue seems to have founded Drue's ton somewhere within the first quarter of the 12th century. The spot which he chose for his settlement is situated upon the shores of a sandy cove that is flanked by two headlands which jut out from the land on either side, and afford admirable shelter for small craft in a favourable wind; the protection is increased by a breakwater of pebbles which forms a bar or chine across the entrance.

The lord of Drewston, when establishing his little colony, furnished himself and it with a small religious edifice. One of the cottages is still called Druidston Chapel, and in the north corner of the field containing the cottage are slight indications that the little building stood on the site. The highway makes a bend, which is inexplicable on any other ground than that it had to get round a venerated object. Lewis's *Top. Dict.* notes the chapel as having been "for some time in ruins."

The favourable geographical position must have strongly commended Drewston to the Norman soldiers of fortune that accompanied Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, to Ireland. The fine Norman saga called *The Song of Dermot and the*

Parish of **NOLTON**.

Earl, edited and translated by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen (Oxford, 1892), gives a vivid picture of the activity that Pembrokeshire exhibited following upon the compact for a warlike expedition between Strongbow and the fugitive Munster chieftain. Pembroke was doubtless the main port of embarkation, but on one of their return voyages we are told (lines 2946-7):—

Quant passesserent les baruns
Tut dreit en ioing druuesuns,

which Mr. Orpen translates:—

When the barons had crossed over
Straight to Druson chins,

and in explanation of the last two words of the couplet Mr. Orpen has the note:—
“These puzzling words represent, I think, Druidston Chins or rather Druson Chins as the place, a small tavern in St. Bride’s Bay, is still locally called.” There can be no doubt that the identification is correct.

Parish of **PEMBROKE ST. MARY**.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

836. *The Castle and walled town of Pembroke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.W.).

The architectural description of Pembroke Castle has been strangely neglected by the professed students of antiquity. Neither King nor Clark has recorded the impression made upon him by the great fortress, nor does anything in their printed works show that they had paid the place a visit. Prior to 1883 brief references to one of the greatest military monuments in Great Britain were to be found only in a few desultory paragraphs in the journals of learned societies, or in local or general guide books.*

The first satisfactory effort at a scientific explanation of the history and development of the castle appeared in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for that year (series iv, vol. 14, p. 196). The writer was Mr. J. R. Cobb, F.S.A., a gentleman who, having a few years previously obtained a lease of the premises, expended much time and money in a careful examination of the fortress. As Mr. Cobb was thus afforded an opportunity of acquiring unique knowledge of the constructive details of the castle, and as he proved himself to be a thoroughly competent observer, we have drawn extensively upon his account of the ruins which he did so much to preserve.

* The most recent authority upon English castles, Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson, has several references to Pembroke Castle in his *Military Architecture in England during the Middle Ages* (Oxford University Press, 1900), but he has left unnoticed some important points, such as the position of the entrance to the inner ward of the castle, and that of the chapel. Mr. Harvey (*The Castles and Walled Towns of England: The Antiquary’s Books*) has nothing original, and Mr. Herbert Evans (*Castles of England and Wales*) merely abstracts Mr. Cobb. There are three excellent views of the castle from different points in Mr. Fletcher Moss’s *Pilgrimages*, vol. iv.

Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans in his edition of the *Book of Taliesin*, referring to the line *Kychwedyl am dodyw o galchwynnyd* (p. 38, l. 11) in the poem ‘Canu y gwynt’ (The Song of the Wind), has the following remarks upon the final word of the line—“Calch vynydd. ‘A lyme-stone vayne appeareth at Muncton, i.e., Mountain’ [Owen’s] *Pem.*, i, p. 64. This Mountain is Calchvynydd. It presides over Pembroke Castle, which Dr. Henry Owen identifies, as I think rightly, with *Ce(v)narth bychan*. The original Pembroke Castle was a palisaded rampart, on or near the present site.” A little later (p. 123, 73.6), Dr. Evans identifies the *Kenarth bychan* of the *Brut y Tywysogion* with the *lys Lonion* of the poem commencing *Kein gyveddwch yam deulwch* (p. 72.9), adding—“Lonion=old parish of St. Mary, of which *Pembroke Dock* is a part. It extends from the Ferry to the old castle of Pembroke, the site of which would be aptly described by ‘Cenarth bychan’.” As to which notes it needs only to be said here that the place-name which the Elizabethan George Owen evidently had in mind when writing “Munton” is the parish of Mounton near Narberth (see p. 240), several miles distant from Pembroke Castle and Llys Lonion. The ruined ovens used for the lime-stone burning are still to be traced not far from Canaston Bridge. Moreover, if the term “a palisaded rampart” is intended to denote an enclosure defended by an earthen bank crowned with a wooden palisade, after the manner of early earthen camps, it may be at once said that there are no indications of the existence of such a position on or near the site of Pembroke Castle in either the parish of St. Mary’s or that of Monkton. The rocky eminence upon which the medieval castle is placed has not the character usually conveyed by the Welsh word *cefn*, and there is no warrant for supposing that the site known to the Welsh as *Ce(v)narth bychan* is that upon which the castle stands.



Fig. 231. THE CASTLE AND TOWN OF PEMBROKE (No. 836) ; air photograph, showing the line of the medieval walls.

Mr. Cobb observes :—

The castle now consists of a building rising from the beach of the Pembroke river, where it is about 25 feet from high-water mark, enclosing a cavern in a limestone cliff, and various chambers above it, from which a wall of enceinte, having angle-towers (for the most part shattered) and entrance-towers on the south, extends along the cliff-top on each side, enclosing nearly 4 acres, having a circumference of about 1,450 feet, with a domed round tower on the west side of the centre; the whole occupying a promontory at the west end of the main street of the town, bounded by the Pembroke river and Monkton Pill on three sides, and divided into two unequal wards by a ruined wall. It will, however, at once be seen that the whole is merely the western end of the almond-shaped area enclosed by the town walls, although shut off from it. The castle area is naturally divided into two parts; the enceinte of that nearest the town being formed and regular, the other irregular, and following the contour of the cliff . . .

As respects the cavern as part of a fortress, Pembroke stands quite alone: with the exception of its north front it seems wholly natural. Chepstow has a faint artificial resemblance to it, probably fulfilling the same end; but there is no other instance: and though there are many other round donjons, there is no one like this.

Mr. Cobb was unable to supplement his excellent paper with a plan; but in an admirable guide to the castle written in 1907 by the late Mr. W. B. Wall, a good plan is given, largely based upon the discoveries and conjectures of Mr. Cobb, of which the following slightly reduced copy is reproduced by the permission of the publishers, the Western Mail, Ltd., of Cardiff.

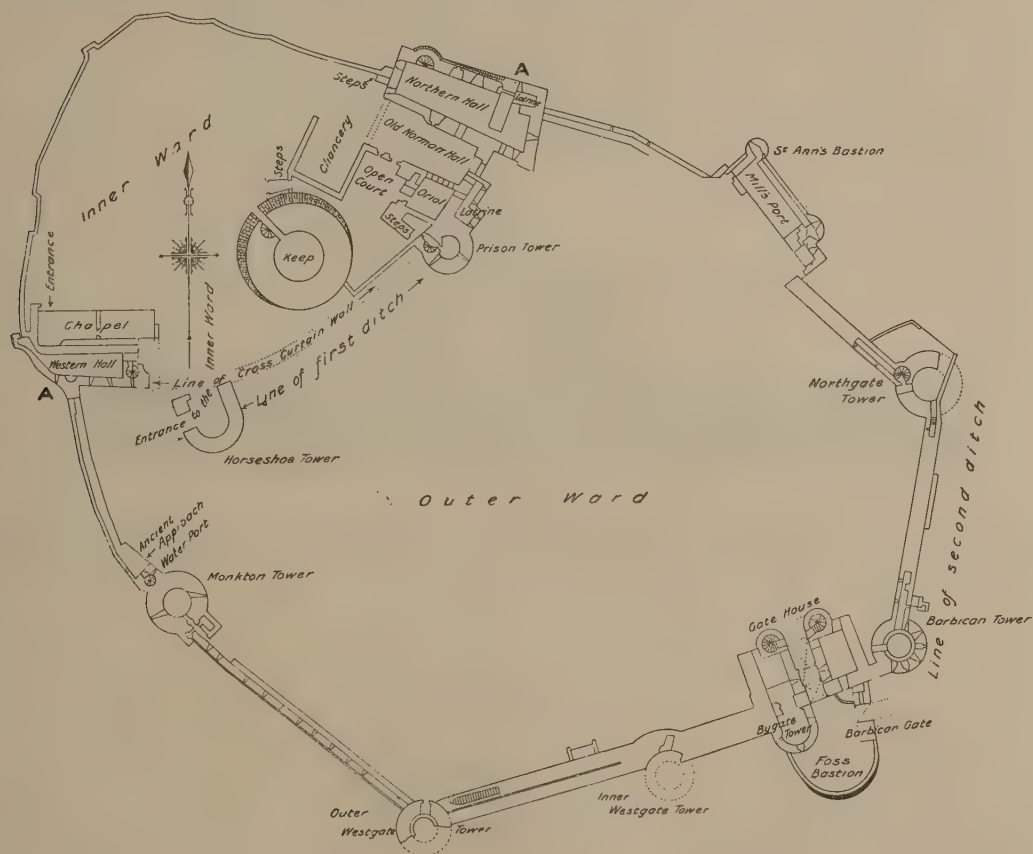


Fig. 232.

It should be borne in mind that, owing to the absence from the public records or later works of local history of all early surveys or descriptions of the town and castle, as well as to the havoc wrought to the structure by Cromwell's artillery, many of the details that would have afforded clues to the age and purport of the different buildings have utterly vanished, so that little remained to Mr. Cobb that provided accurate data.

We have been fortunate in discovering amongst the manuscripts of the British Museum a volume of sketch-plans of the principal defensive posts of the kingdom, made by a French artist in the year 1650, one of which is a plan of the castle and

Parish of PEMBROKE ST. MARY.

town of Pembroke.* This enables us to correct some of the errors into which Mr. Cobb has unavoidably fallen, and in which he has involved later writers who have touched upon the castle. The plan of the town inset on Speed's map of the county (p. 1) should also be consulted, and the photograph of the town taken from the air shows how little its essential characteristics have altered in the meantime.

The important features at Pembroke, those whose purpose and position have been governed by the character and conformation of the ground, and in their turn have influenced the arrangements of the other parts of the general scheme, are the great round tower or keep, and the spacious natural cavern called the Hogan or Wogan; the existence of the latter unquestionably led to the placing of the great hall immediately above it, as at once ensuring for the principal apartment a safe mode of ingress and egress to and from the castle, and complete immunity from damp. The chapel probably occupied the storey above the hall, exhibiting much the same plan as that adopted in the earliest part of Carew; the other residential and business chambers were grouped around it in the north-eastern angle of the castle enclosure, though the unbroken and long-continued use of the castle as a residence and administrative centre doubtless led to changes in their uses and fittings.

On the keep Mr. Hamilton Thompson observes:—

The introduction of the cylindrical donjon coincides with a period at which the keep was already beginning to disappear from the castle. The principal examples, which may be attributed to the early years of the 13th century, are on the frontier and in the south of Wales. Chief among them is the fine tower of Pembroke, which was probably built by William Marshal, earl of Pembroke and Striguil, about 1200. The castle of Pembroke was of great importance, owing to its situation upon an arm of Milford Haven [Note: It stands on a promontory between two creeks at the head of the inlet known as the Pembroke river], and its command of the passage to Ireland. The keep was probably the first completed portion of the present castle, the stone-work of which, as it stands to-day, is very largely of the late 12th and early 13th century. [Note: The domestic buildings may be in part earlier, but were largely reconstructed in the 13th century.] It is a round tower with a basement and three upper floors

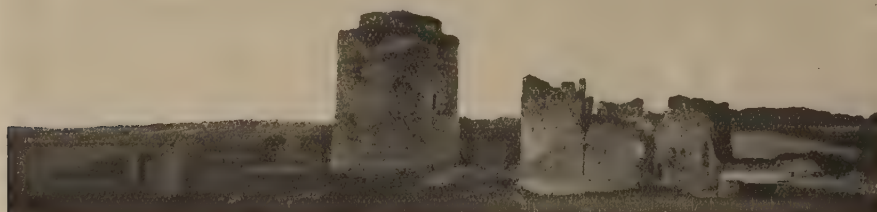


Fig. 236.

standing just within, but not touching, the curtain which divided the inner and higher from the outer ward. The height is 75 feet; the floors were of wood, but the uppermost stage was vaulted by a dome, which still remains, rising in the centre of the tower above the rampart-walk. The stair is a vice in the west wall, from the basement to the summit: the main entrance was upon the first floor, but there is also a basement entrance, which seems to have been pierced not long after the building of the tower. The whole structure batters upwards, and the walls are slightly gathered in at each stage on the outside—a method the reverse of that pursued at Conisbrough; the masonry is roughly-coursed rubble. On each of the first and second floors there is, towards the inner ward, a two-light window with pointed openings, the spandrels between which and the enclosing arch are pierced with plate tracery. The third floor was lighted by windows pierced in the dome. [Note: The tower is sometimes described as being of five storeys: the dome, however, was merely a vault, and did not form a separate stage.] Commanding, as it does, the whole of the interior of the castle, this tower is remarkably grand in situation; and its thick walls offered considerable resistance to artillery. It shows, however, no advance upon the defence of Conisbrough. The rampart-walk is narrow, and the dome in the centre prevented the employment of the roof as a platform (*Mil. Architecture in England during the Middle Ages*, p. 179).

* The volume in question is calendared as *Additional 11564*. Nothing is known of the purpose for which the sketches were made, but it is probable that the artist was commissioned by the French government in view of possible eventualities that might arise out of the troubled condition of public affairs in England at that date. The plan seems to have been taken from the last low western spur of the Ridgeway, where the castle and town walls were spread out before the draughtsman in a clear and unbroken panorama. The general *coup d'œil*, the rocky headland of Pennar, is faithfully reproduced as it presented itself to the artist, but the sketch is inaccurate in those details that were rendered indistinct by distance. For example, the keep (the rotundity of which is clearly indicated) stands isolated from the circumjacent curtains and buildings, but the plan shows the curtain to the south and west of it as impinging directly upon it. In other respects the French plan is surprisingly accurate, and enables us to make certain identifications, such as the position of the town cross and the site of St. Ann's church, which have hitherto been known only through the inset to Speed's map of the county.



Fig. 233. PEMBROKE CASTLE (Buck's view).



Fig. 234. PEMBROKE CASTLE. Sketch-plan by a French artist (c. 1650).



Fig. 235. PEMBROKE CASTLE from the north.

The keep, the nucleus of the late 12th century castle of Pembroke, was enclosed within a strong curtain wall that was carried along the crest of a partly natural drop in the rock that stretched across the little peninsula, and which was artificially deepened so as to form an almost impassable ditch in front of practically the whole length of the curtain from Monckton Pill on the western side of the headland to the Pembroke brook on the northern. This enceinte wall has a slightly bowed-out course, which was strengthened at intervals by two partly engaged towers and also by a strong square tower at each terminal, thus effectually guarding the approach from the two streams.

The second tower in this dividing wall between the inner and outer wards, counting from the western end of the curtain, had become so complete a ruin that its existence was not suspected until Mr. Cobb brought to light its foundations. Notwithstanding that it was found to be deficient in most of the features of a gateway, Mr. Cobb regarded this as an entrance to the castle courtyard. The identification was inherently improbable, and, happily, the French plan shows that the entrance was between the tower at the eastern end of the curtain and the tower called by Mr. Cobb (and shown on Mr. Wall's plan as) the Prison tower. The details of this gateway have so entirely disappeared that the long tunnel-like space, through which entrance was obtained, was taken by Mr. Cobb to be the site of the original, or (as he terms it) the old Norman hall, notwithstanding that the site immediately to the north of the gateway is accepted by all authorities as that of the great hall of the castle, and coeval (or nearly so) with the keep.

Finally, to deal with the remaining buildings of the original castle, the sole buildings on the western side of the courtyard are two chambers standing side by side, though not structurally connected. One of these was taken by Mr. Cobb to be the chapel, and the adjacent chamber, the priest's lodging. Seeing that the chapel would thus be separated from the residential part of the castle by the whole breadth of the courtyard, the suggestion is not a likely one. The original purpose of these buildings is not easily grasped, but it is possible that one of them may be the chamber in which the future Henry VII, the nephew of Jasper earl of Pembroke, was born. It is true that Leland says this chamber was "in the outer ward," but as both rooms are built practically on the line of the curtain, the southern chamber might very well have been taken as falling within the outer ward. The rest of the courtyard was bare of buildings.

There can be little doubt that the buildings within the cross-curtain wall constituted the original castle of Pembroke, and that they date from the commencement of the 13th century, though materially modified and added to at several later periods.

Of the cavern, which was evidently considered to be an important adjunct to the castle, Mr. Wall writes as follows:—

It is clearly an artificial enlargement and union of some natural spaces in the limestone rock to which a strong face-wall, having in it a wide and high gateway, was built. The chamber measures over 80 feet from north to south, and over 60 feet from east to west. Over the gateway there appears to have been a recess 10 feet high and over 6 feet wide, with a stone seat round it. It is surmised that these openings were approached by a wooden stair and platform. The rocky shore opposite the gateway was cleared so as to form a quay against which small vessels could lie to discharge or take in cargo. When the buildings above were roofed and guttered this cavern formed a fairly dry storehouse for heavy goods, and also probably served the purpose of a boathouse. It will be noticed that the stair was closed at the bottom, as well as at the top, by a strong door (*Guide to Pembroke Castle*, p. 17).

Mr. Cobb was disposed to see on the site indications of a pre-Norman occupation. He says:—

The lower part of the face-wall of the cavern, and of the ruined wall dividing the two wards, being a very peculiar, open-jointed, herring-bone work, may be Roman, and must, I think, be taken as pre-Norman.* This ancient wall certainly extended across the present castle area, from the most westerly point of the promontory to just east of the cavern; and I have no doubt that on the south-east, or outer side of this wall, the rock falls away very considerably, except at the point selected for the Norman entrance, forming a good natural ditch, now filled with rubbish. At the two ends the depth is apparent. This wall, which is throughout 6 feet 3 inches in width, may now be easily traced from the east end of the western hall (where, it is evident, the original wall was plumb, but afterwards strengthened by an outer case, with considerable batter), passing just south-east of the donjon to the Prison tower (on the west side of which, where recently uncovered, the peculiar masonry is most apparent), and right through the north hall to the cliff . . . This, with remains of similar masonry near St. Ann's bastion, I consider to be the earliest work extant . . . The great horse-shoe entrance at

* Mr. Hamilton Thompson regards the two intermediate towers in the southern curtain of the inner ward (Mr. Cobb's ruined wall) as "evidently an addition after the keep had been built."

Parish of PEMBROKE ST. MARY.

the south angle of the wall first named, the foundations of which have been recently uncovered; the great donjon; the buildings to the north-west of it; all the buildings which had bevelled freestone dressings, including the entrance to the cavern and the window over it (but not, perhaps, its inner lancet filling) must, I think, be put down to a period before 1200, and considered as a continuous work of one design In this area, if anywhere, is to be found the Chapel of St. Nicholas, within his Castle of Pembroke, which de Montgomery gave to the Norman Abbey of Sayes. In my opinion it is likely to be the once gabled building just north of the western hall . . . it is the largest chamber in the castle, being 60 feet by 20 feet . . . If this was the chapel, the adjoining building, which I have called the western hall, and with which there was some communication at the south-west angle, was the priest's lodging.

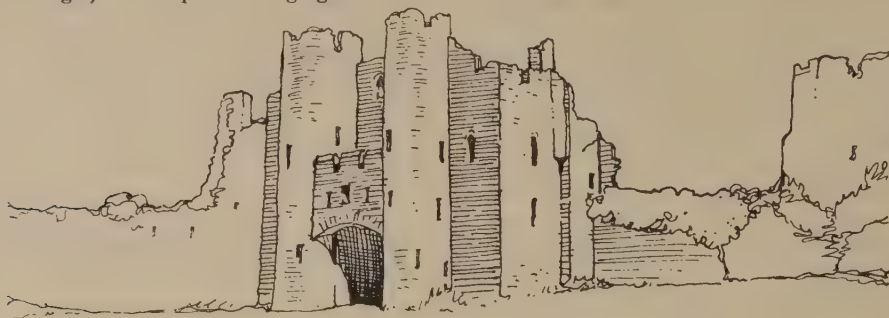


Fig. 237.

There were doubtless posterns leading out of or near several of the towers, whilst the main gateway into the town, much of which still remains, possessed some unusual features. Mr. Hamilton Thompson refers to it in these words:—

In some instances, as at Pembroke and Kidwelly, where the gatehouse passage was defended by inner and outer portcullises, there are as many as three chases or slots in the vault between the outer and inner entrances. At Pembroke, where the gatehouse has the unusual feature of two flanking towers of semi-circular projection, on the side next the ward, an arch was thrown out from one tower to the other, some distance in advance of the inner archway. It is difficult to see how this inner barbican, as it may be called, was intended to be of use to an already strongly protected gateway; but the space within it may have been covered by a wooden platform, accessible from the first floor of the gatehouse, from which the interior of the castle could be commanded, and an enemy who had forced an entrance could be seriously annoyed (*ib.*, p. 224).



Fig. 238.

About a century later, probably during the tenure of William de Valence (d. 1296), the modern town of Pembroke was established and surrounded by a stout wall with towers at intervals. Most of these towers have been destroyed or removed in the slow growth of the modern town, but of the one at the north-eastern angle known as *Barnard's* (or *Bernard's*) Tower, we give an illustration.

The interiors of the Northgate and Monkton towers are choked with fallen *débris* and rubbish, but it is possible to make out that both had basements and upper storeys. A fragment of the town wall still remains near Mill Bridge. Most of the burghers' dwellings have been rebuilt, and the survivals from the medieval period are few, apart from the fine cellars above which the modern houses have been erected.—Visited, 9th May, 1922.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

837. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.W.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

The present church dates from the latter half of the 13th century, and may have been erected simultaneously with the walls around the newly laid-out town of Pembroke. But there may have existed an earlier church of St. Mary, for it seems probable that the growing importance of the town as the principal port of departure for Ireland would soon require a rearrangement of the ecclesiastical facilities within the castle, and this might have been met by the building of a church affording increased accommodation, and sheltered from external foes by the wall of the Gateway tower. In 1880 the then vicar told the members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association that "the south wall of the nave would appear to be late Norman, as under the plaster are two windows, one of which is round-headed, while the top of the other is cut off by a later-inserted window" (*Arch. Camb.*, IV, xi, 333). The north aisle, which has a plain vault, is divided from the nave by an arcade of four bays of plain pointed arches devoid of mouldings. All the windows are modern. The font is probably of the late Norman period. On the north side of the chancel arch is a much weathered elaborately carved stone panel, 24 inches by 36 inches, which may have been part of an altar decoration, or a panel of a late Decorated tomb.—Visited, 10th May, 1922.

[Illustration of font, fig. 239A.]



Fig. 239.

838. *St. Deiniol's Chapel*.

There seems to be some difficulty as to the exact situation of this small chapel of ease to St. Mary's, itself a church annexed to the neighbouring priory of St. Nicholas, Monkton. Fenton speaks of it as "a respectable building with stone tower and spire, yet long desecrated" (*Tour*, p. 375). This description of a small church that must have been distinguished from most of the churches of the deanery by the unusual feature of a low western tower crowned by a spire, enables us to identify it with the small edifice shown on the French plan (fig. 233), to the south of the castle and town, and not many yards from the tiny stream called Monkton Pill. The difficulty is occasioned by the original and current Ordnance maps placing St. Deiniols at the summit of a hill at least a mile direct south of Monkton Pill.* The present chapel, a single-chambered building, 64½ feet by 16½ feet, has the high-pitched vaulted roof so often found in the earliest churches of Dyfed, and thus favours the suggestion that this small edifice is the original church of the Welsh district of Pennar or Penvro. The tower and spire are evidently later, possibly of the early 14th century, and were largely rebuilt a few years ago after being struck by lightning. The adaptation of the building to the requirements of the new situation created by the establishment of the castle and town immediately to the north is to be traced in the insertion of a low side-window in the north wall, through which the mass bell of St. Mary's could be heard across the meadows.—Visited, 10th May, 1922.

NOTE.—Amongst the *Chantry Certificates*, in the Public Record Office, is the following entry relating to this church: "The parish of Saynt Marie in Pembroke. There is within the said parish one message, one garden, and iiij acres of land† belonging to the fre chappell of saynt Danyell, which was taken away from the same by one John Griffith, priest, and now [in] the tenor [tenure] of Elynor Rowse. The valew whereof by yere xs."

* The error seems to be that of the French artist, who appears to have falsified his sketch in order to bring the church within its scope.

† *Duas acras* in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

Parish of PEMBROKE ST. MARY.

The edifice seems to have been allowed to fall into a sad condition. Browne Willis notes it in 1733 as "ruinous"; but it appears to have continued in occasional use, for the puritanical clergyman, the Rev. Howel Davies, is said by Williams, Pantycelyn, to have been the pastor of four churches, Monkton, St. Deiniol, Woodstock, and Capel Newydd (*Y Tadau Methodistiaidd*, i, 128-140). Lewis (*Top. Dict.*, 1834) speaks of it as having become "private property," and in 1849 it reverted to the Church of England by purchase by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (*West Wales Hist. Soc., Transactions*, iii, 232).

839. *Paterchurch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.E.).

With the exception of the name Paterchurch, the knowledge and recollection of the church so styled seems to have passed completely from the minds of men; it had vanished, and left not a wrack behind. The story of its re-discovery has been set forth in the Introduction to the present volume, so that it is unnecessary to do more than to record its archaeological history and present appearance.

A little over a century ago Richard Fenton, in his *Tour through Pembrokeshire* (p. 274), spoke of it thus:—

"Descend with the tide, and leaving Lawrenny to the right, proceed down the haven [of Milford] as far as the fort, a work left unfinished, to excite a reproach that it ever was begun, and to remain a monument of the scandalous waste of public money. . . . The spot on which it stands is called Pater or Patrick Church, and was purchased by the Crown for the above purpose, of the late Sir William Owen, being an inexhaustible bed of limestone, of which in great hewn blocks the fort was built. Above the flat on which it stands, under a gentle rising, are the remains of an ancient mansion, formerly the residence of David de Patrickchurch, whose daughter and sole heiress, Elen, about the first [year] of Henry VI, married John Adams, esq., of Bucks pool, and brought him a large dowry, the whole of the peninsula from Cosherston to Pennarmouth. . . ."

Fenton's narrative does not make it clear if he mistook the tower which he mentions for the ruins of a small military structure, or whether he regarded it as a family mansion built after the style of a medieval peel castle, and he does not seem to have been sufficiently impressed by its appearance to pay it a visit or to make enquiry respecting it.

Architecturally, the present remains consist only of the tower of the church, and this has been subjected to such indifferent treatment that it is evident it owes its continued existence solely to the strength of its walls, and the uses to which its different floors could be turned as store rooms. It is at present so clothed with ivy that the stonework is completely hidden on all sides except one, on which can be traced the now closed entrance which led from the tower into the nave of the church. The tower is thus shown to have stood on the north side of the edifice. Nave and chancel had probably no structural division, and it is not likely that there was an aisle or transeptal projection on either side. The roofing of the nave probably started immediately below the line of corbels which the photographs show to have extended above the doorway. The tower stairs occupy a turret which is placed at the north-eastern angle of the tower; the stairway opens from the interior of the tower.

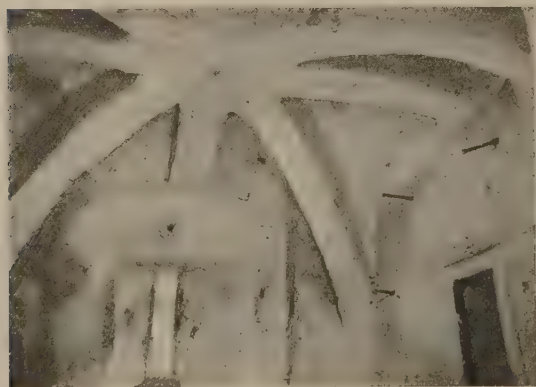


Fig. 241.

The ground storey is vaulted after the regular fashion of the Pembrokeshire church towers, and four rude ribs of masonry spring from the different corners of the chamber to a central boss. Clumsy intermediate ribs have been added, doubtless to strengthen the floors when the tower was made into a store. The first and second storeys, also rudely vaulted, were probably added at the same time and for the same reason. At some period after the church had ceased to be used as a sacred building, the tower archway was built up, as will be noticed in our photograph of the sketch made by Mr. Adams, the then occupier, in the year 1811. Upon

the ground once occupied by the church itself, and around three sides of the tower, various premises connected with the work of the dockyard have been erected, but on the east and south-east the land has not been built upon. This spot is still known as the Cemetery, and it is authoritatively stated in the letter quoted below that burials have been met with during trenching operations.—Visited, 27th May, 1923.



i.



ii.



iii.

Fig. 240. PEMBROKE. Paterchurch (No. 839).

Historically, the little church may be conjectured to have been connected with Monkton Priory, and to have followed the fortunes of that house. Monkton itself, being affiliated to the French house of Seez, was taken into the king's possession at every violation of the peace with France—the last occasion in the reign of Henry V—and its inappropriate churches would meet with the same fate. Placed at the entrance to the great haven of Milford, which was well known to French sailors, Paterchurch, as a position in an enemy's hands, would have been a menace and a danger, so that it may have been considered desirable to suppress it altogether. At any rate, quite a century before the dissolution of the smaller monasteries, it had passed into the possession of a grantee named Adams, who probably was a newcomer in the county.* The family increased its prestige, but the only member who appears to have risen to local eminence was Sir Nicholas Adams, whose inquisition post mortem (*Pub. Rec. Office: Chancery Series II*, vol. 446, no. 63.) certifies that he had held the manor of Paterchurch.†



Fig. 242.

At the annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, at Tenby, in the year 1851, the following communication from Sir Thomas Pasley, Captain Superintendent of Pembroke dockyard, was read:—

During the progress of the excavations in the year 1844, by the workmen employed by Mr. Henderson, the contractor for the extension of the new boundary wall of the royal dockyard, a number of skeletons have been found deposited about 3 feet below the surface of a meadow near Pater Church. These relics of humanity appear to have been consigned to their 'quiet resting place' without coffins, as no vestige of any, either wood or stone, could be discovered. On being exposed to view, they were found lying with their heads towards the east [Note.—One at least of the skeletons exhumed during the visit of the Society was found with the head to the west], surrounded with stones rudely placed on their edges, and arranged in a coffin-like form, but without a slab either underneath or above them. Twenty-eight skulls have already been taken up. One of the most perfect skeletons measured 6 feet 4 inches from the ankle-bone to the crown of the head. Many speculations are indulged in as to the origin of this cemetery, which is evidently of great antiquity; but, whatever may be conjectured, it is quite unlikely that anything certain can now be known on the subject, though, as a matter of fact, it may be deserving of being placed on record; it is, however, not improbable that, from the tower still standing amongst the ruins in good preservation, it was the burial-ground attached to some monastic institution. It is to be regretted that neither history nor tradition throws any light on this interesting subject. All that can now be collected is that the ruins of Pater, or Patrick Church, were formerly the residence

* The first Adams to appear in the public records is Henry, who was sheriff of the county in 1587; but the Welsh genealogist, Lewis Dwnn, provides the family with a pedigree, which starts with a John Adams, who is said to have married Ellen, daughter and heir of David de Paterchurch, c. 1422. It is possible that the small estate of Paterchurch passed into the family of Adams by marriage to the heiress of an earlier possessor, though the parties to and date of such marriage cannot be identified. It is equally probable that the church and its endowments were purchased by a local landowner at the dissolution of Monkton Priory.

† In view of the extreme paucity of information respecting Paterchurch, and the devolution of its temporal possessions, we append an abstract of the inquisition taken at the death of Nicholas Adams.

The jurors say that Henry Adams, late of Paterchurch (the sheriff of 1587) was father of the said Nicholas, and at his death was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the capital messuage called Paterchurch in the parish of St. Mary de Penbrocke, and of two messuages in the said parish lately (*nuper antea*) in the occupation of Stephen Nicholl.

another messuage in the same parish in the occupation of W. Wyrliott,
lying in le Greene in the same parish in the occupation of Richard Rossaut,

" " " " " of John Jones,
a close or toft called the greene haye " " of Peter Meager,

divers lands in the vill of Pembroke with six burgages,

one tenement and 2½ ac. land in the parish of Carewe,

four cottages

one parcel pasture in the parish of Martheltwey called Martin's down,

" " land (2 ac. by estimation)

one messuage called Buckepoole and divers lands appartenant containing 2 carucates of land in the parish of Bosherston,

one parcel of land called Stephens down, containing by est. 1 carucate pasture,

one messuage called Follilond in the parish of St. Michael,

divers lands and meadows in Alerston [Allaston] and in le furlonge de Pembrock.

And the said Henry Adams by deed dated 20th November, 33 Eliz., granted to Thomas Jones of Harmeston esq. of Harmeston and John Marychurch gent. of Norchard, the said capital messuage and all the aforesaid properties to the separate uses in the indenture mentioned, that is to the use

of the said Henry Adams and Anne (Dwnn has Mary) his wife for their lives, with remainder to the use of Nicholas Adams and the heirs male of his

body by Elizabeth Powell daughter of Morgan Powell, gent., afterwards the wife of the said Nicholas, with reversion to the persons mentioned in the said indenture. Henry Adams died 10 Nov. 9 Jas. I.; his wife, Anne, died 9 Nov. 18 Jas. I.; Elizabeth Adams died 16 Nov. 19 Jas. I.; Nicholas

Adams died at Paterchurch, 22 Oct. 4 Chas. I. William Adams, son and heir, was 20 years of age, 27 Nov. last past.

Parish of PEMBROKE ST. MARY.

of David de Patrickchurch, whose daughter and sole heiress, Ellen, about the 1st of Henry VI, married John Adams, esq., of Buckspool, and brought him a large dowry (the whole of the peninsula from Coshaston to Pennarmouth), several of whose posterity, in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, served in Parliament for the town of Pembroke.

The members of the Association visited Pater during the meeting, when it is said that " their attention being naturally directed first to antiquarian researches, they first examined the ancient tower, which was unhesitatingly pronounced to be a domestic, and not an ecclesiastical building " (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, II, ii, 320 and 322).

A word as to the name. This has varied between Paterchurch and Patrickchurch according, as it would appear, to the opinion that the patron of the earlier chapel was Patrick or Peter. The style Pater (pronounced Patter) is a possible derivation from Patrick.*

[Illustrated, fig. 240.]

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

840. *St. Ann's Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.W.).

Of this small chapel to the parish church of St. Mary there remained in Fenton's day (c 1800) " scarce a memorial " (*Tour.* 373), and at the present time those few vestiges have completely disappeared. It is, therefore, pleasant to be able to identify the site with almost perfect certainty by aid of the French plan of Pembroke, which shows the church in the year 1650, as existing, though perhaps deserted.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

841. *Coins.*

(i) *Roman.* While excavating at Pembroke Castle, in 1881, Mr. J. R. Cobb found a coin of Carausius, which had been used to fix a blade of some kind to a handle. With it were a Constantine, a Constantine II, a Constans and two uncertain issues (*Laws, Little England*, p. 46).

(ii) In 1835 a small copper coin of the reign of Constantine, in excellent preservation, was found on a rock near Pembroke Castle (Ms. in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society).

(iii) A series of gold, silver and copper coins found at Pembroke was exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at its meeting at Tenby in 1851 (*Arch. Camb.*, II, ii, 336). Nothing now appears to be known of the circumstances under which the coins were discovered, the collection brought together, or what has become of it.

Parish of PEMBROKE ST. MICHAEL.**DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).**

842. *The Parish Church.*

Though both Speed's and the French plan of the town make it clear that there existed within the town walls in the year 1650 a church dedicated to St. Michael, the present edifice belongs wholly to the early 19th century. It was restored in 1886.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

843. *Merlin's (Marlan's) Cross.*

According to Fenton (*Tour*, 373), " St. Michael's had a subordinate chapel, or, as in a Ms. now in my possession, I find it called a hospital, or hospitium, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, a little to the eastward of the church, without the town walls; and, like every establishment of that sort, placed near the roadside. The site is now known by the name of Marlan's chapel." There are no remains now visible above the soil.—Visited, 10th May, 1922.

* The modern Battersea appears as Patriceise in a charter of Stephen to Westminster Abbey; and Patterdale, in Westmoreland, is given as Patrykdale in a grant of 8 Edward IV (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*). There is a Patricksbourn in Kent, and the well-known Petersham was formerly Patresham.



Fig. 243. PENALLY. Trefloyne (No. 844);
from a water-colour, c. 1810.



Fig. 244. PENALLY. Old house in neighbourhood.



Fig. 245. PENALLY. The Parish Church (No. 848); from a drawing of 1827.



i. From the east.



ii. From the west.

Fig. 246. PENALLY. The chapel of St. Deiniol (No. 849).

Parish of PENALLY.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

844. *Trefloyne* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 14''$).

A residence whose earliest associations ascend to the days when the disciples of St. Teilo and St. David struggled for ascendancy in the province of Dyfed (see p. 4 for remarks upon the early history of the south-east of the county).

The only remains of a late 16th century residence is a fragment of one of the gables; the pointed window set in the gable has lost its tracery. Adjacent to the house is the base of a columbarium, 15 feet square, with three or four rows of nests. The proper form of the name is the Welsh *Trellwyn*—the *villa luin Teliau* of the Book of Lan Dâv (ed. Rhys and Evans, p. 255). The adjoining field is styled Castle Gwynne in the Tithe Schedule of the parish (No. 97), almost certainly the site of the *eccluis gunniau ubi natus est sanctus Teliaus* (loc. cit.).

[Illustrated, fig. 243.]

845. *Whiterwell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 27''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 20''$).

The ruins of what must have been an important house, now standing within the bounds of Whitehall Farm, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Penally village. Fenton makes no allusion to it, and little or nothing has been recorded of it. On plan the ruins show a building of 'L' shape—a hall and a wing. The hall had a fire-place at the south end; it stood on a vaulted undercroft. The east wall has disappeared. The wing, apparently of two storeys, was also built over a vaulted cellar; it retains several ruined lancets and remains of fire-places. The walls are heavily clothed with ivy, and the interior is choked with undergrowth. The ruins of an outbuilding adjacent to the main structure comprise a gable pierced by a single lancet with a range of pigeon holes above.—Visited, 3rd May, 1922.

846. *Carswell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 0''$).

A ruined building; its date cannot be computed with precision from any remaining architectural feature, but it may be conjectured to fall somewhere within the 15th century. The house has been described as consisting of "an upper and lower apartment, the latter strongly vaulted, with a fire-place occupying nearly the whole breadth of one end. A large stone seat, which may also have served for a table, is coeval with the building. . . . Access to the upper storey is obtained by a small external staircase" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1867, III, xiii, 201, *ill.*). A very similar building in an equally ruined condition stands on the opposite side of the road. One or other of these dwellings should be cleared from rubbish and carefully preserved as an example of the earliest amongst the smaller domestic buildings of the county.—Visited, 21st April, 1915.

847. *Drus Selton* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 27''$).

A single-floor house or cottage, of which the fire-place and typical round chimney are the only remaining features of assured antiquity. A portion of it was inhabited until recently. It may date back to the early 16th century.—Visited, 1st June, 1922.

Parish of **PENALLY.**

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

848. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.E.). Ded: St. Teilo.
Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

The church is formed of chancel (21 feet by 11½ feet), nave (40½ feet by 16 feet), south transept (20 feet by 13 feet), north transept (18 feet by 11 feet), tower at west end and south porch. All parts are vaulted. There are no carved details throughout the church, and the arches are perfectly plain. The building is probably entirely of the same period—the latter half of the 13th century. Both transepts are connected with the chancel by a diagonal passage across each angle. All the windows are modern. The font is square, and the lower edge of the basin has the usual scalloping; it is probably earlier than the present building. Beneath a plain arch in the east wall of the south transept is an altar tomb, the upper slab of which bears an incised cross having the arms terminated with a simple fleur de lis ornament; the foot stands upon a calvary of three steps. Below the horizontal arms of the cross, and on either side of the cross-stem, two small squares of grey marble have been inserted, the one on the right bearing the much-reduced face of a man, that on the left showing the face of a woman. An inscription which runs round the edge of the slab is now very indistinct; it has been the subject of



Fig. 247.

At Penally Church near Tenby Pembroke-sh.

*This is a Lime Stone
but the faces are raised
on two pieces of marble
like stones inserted
on the stone.*

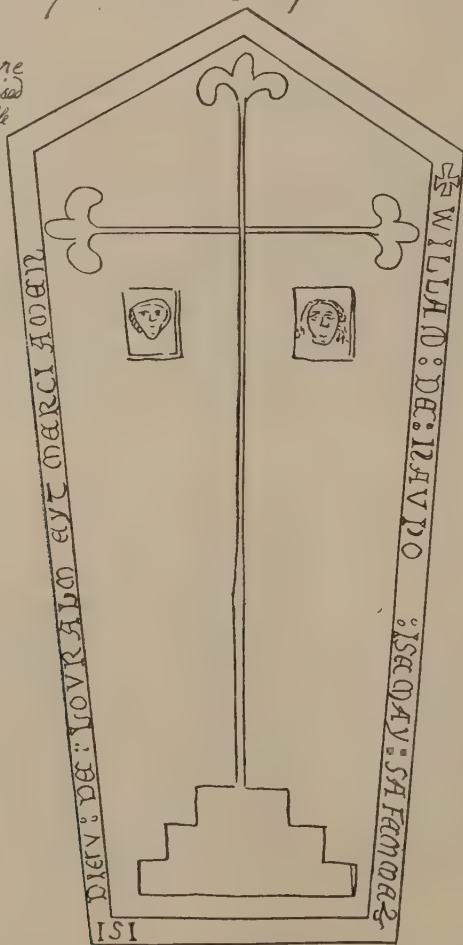


Fig. 248.

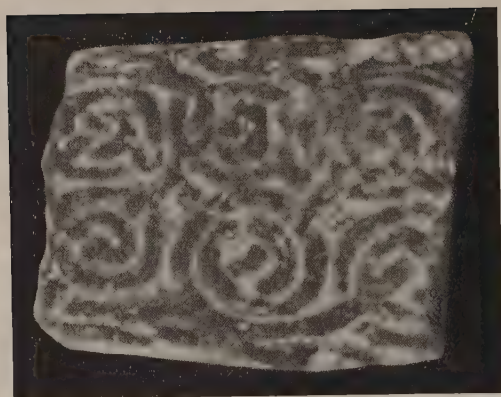
diverse readings. Happily, a copy of the inscription was taken by or for Mr. Edward Lhuyd shortly before the year 1700, when the lettering was more distinct than it is to-day. The inscription is probably intended to read William de Hamto[n et] Isemay [?] Isebay] sa femme [gisent] ici Dieu de leur alme eyt merci Amen.* The slab is probably of the period 1260-90.

Fenton, referring to this church (*Tour*, p. 448), speaks of "a skreen of elegant workmanship," and also of "a fine stone coffin very perfect, and most richly overlaid with curious fretwork raised on its lid and sides, with a hollow at one end and a jutting out like a handle at the other." This most probably refers to the missing inscribed cross noticed below.—Visited, 7th April, 1915.

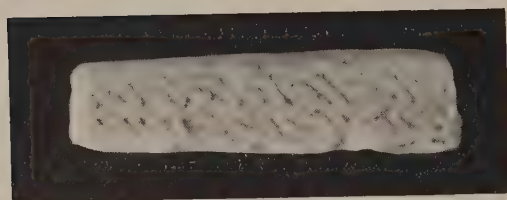
[Illustrated, fig. 245.]

NOTE.—In 29 Edward I (1301), John, son and heir of David de Barri, granted a perch of land lying below (sub) the spring (fonte) of St. Theliai et de super semitam arce illius ubi Ph's abbas edificavit in Penali, with the advowson of the church of Penali,

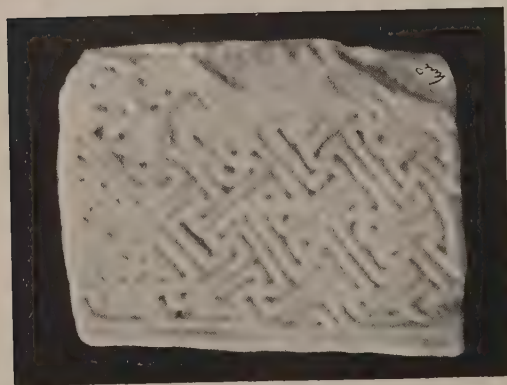
* It appears by the Ministers' Accounts of the period that Thomas de Hanton (or Hampton) was seneschal of Pembroke in the year 1326-7. William may have been his son.



iii

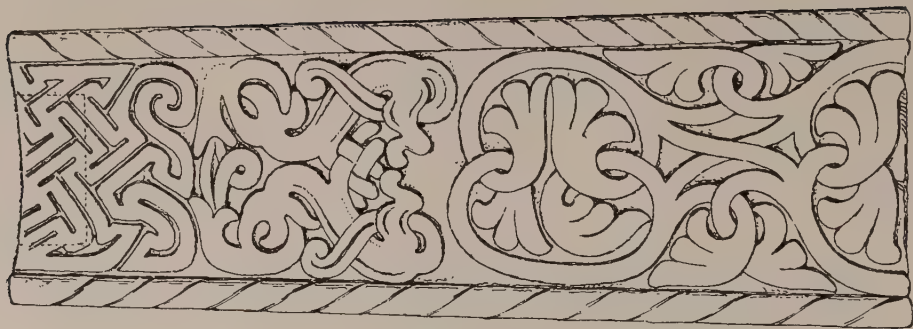


ii

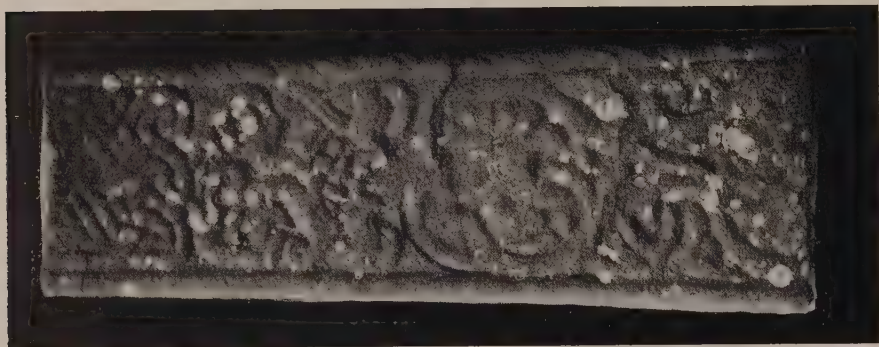
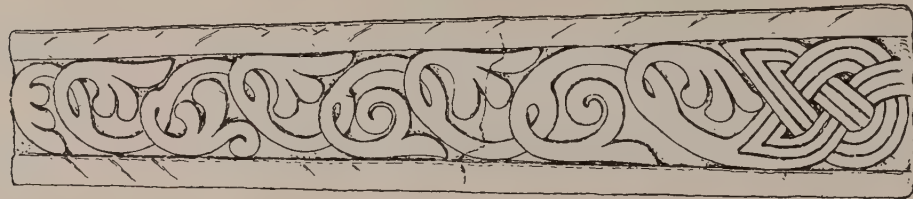


i

Fig. 251. PENALLY. The Parish Church (No. 848, iii); fragments of carved crosses.



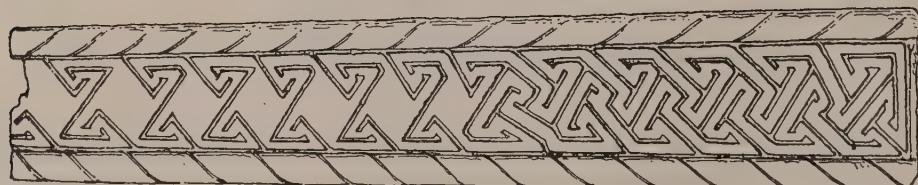
iv.



ii. Left.



i. Right.



iii.

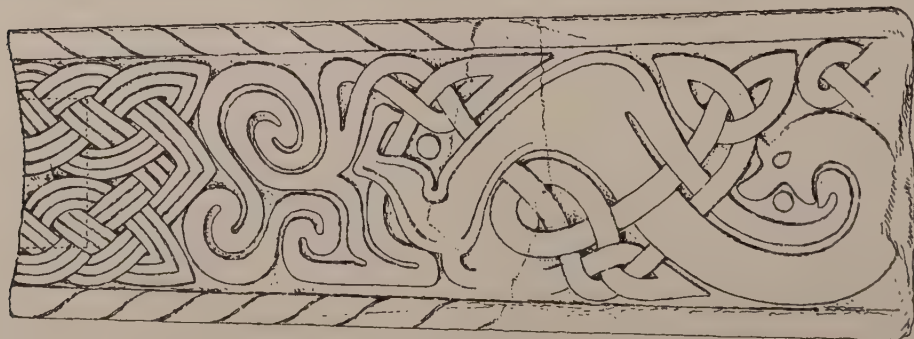


Fig. 250. PENALLY. The Parish Church (No. 848, ii) ; carved cross-shaft.

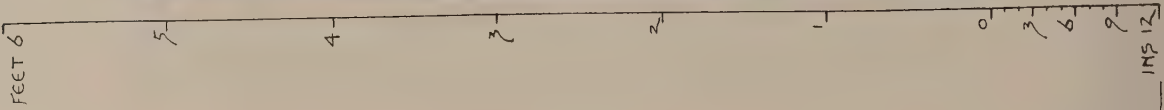
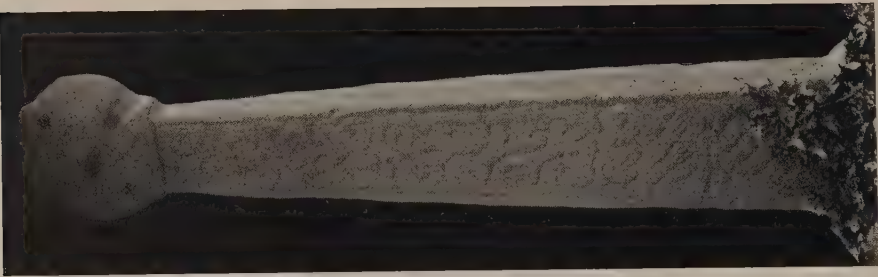
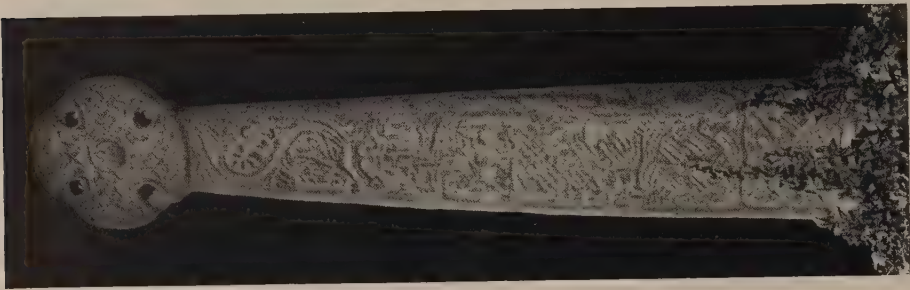
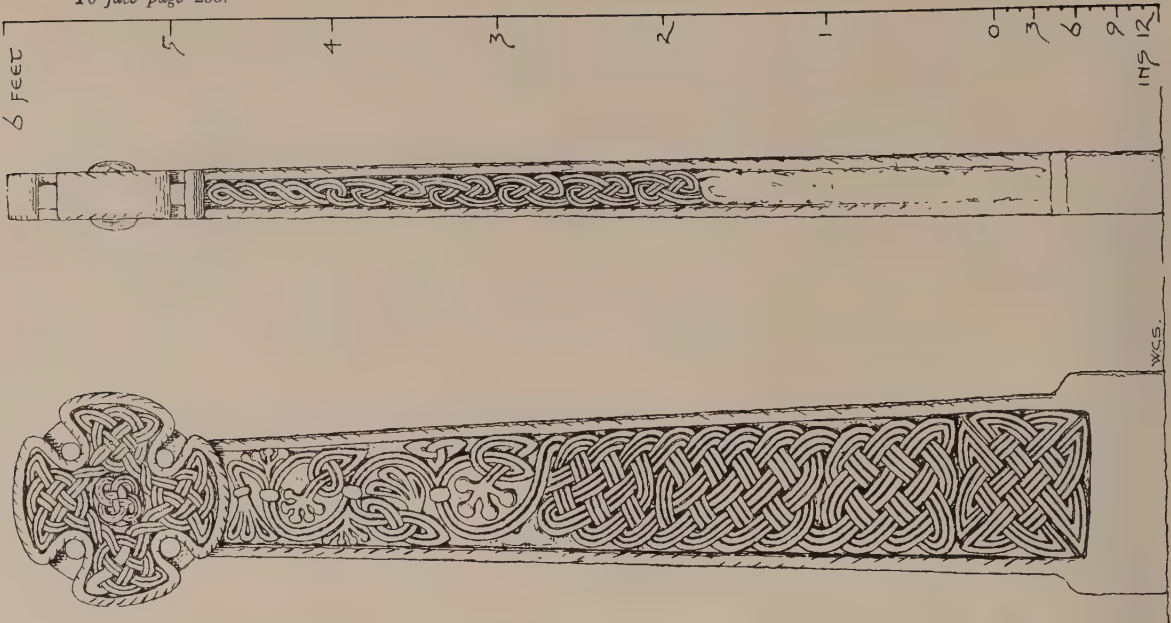


Fig. 249. PENALLY. The Parish Church (No. 848, i);
cross in churchyard.
i. North.
ii. South.

Parish of PENALLY.

to the prioress and convent of Aconbury. The witnesses to the grant are dns. William de Caunville, Thomas de la Roche, Thomas de Rassale mil., John . . . [Vach]an, and many others. This grant was confirmed 26 Oct., 1 Edward III (1327) by Richard de Barri dns. de Maynarbyr et de Penaly. The witnesses to the confirmation are Thomas de Hampton seneschal of Pembroke, John Brai sheriff (*vice*) of the said county, master William de Barri, canon of the church of St. Davids, dns. Parchecorn, perpetual vicar of the church of Penali, David Vachan, and many others (*Pub. Record Office: Court of Augmentations, Miscellaneous Books*, vol. 33, no. 110).

Carved Cross and fragments of crosses.

The importance of Penally as the ecclesiastical centre of the early religious labours of St. Teilo, the contemporary and rival of St. David, and of the political, social and religious influences which the traditions relating to the great Celtic missionary cannot fail to have exercised over the early Scandinavian settlers, is evidenced by the splendid, though fragmentary remains of richly-carved crosses which still exist at Penally, and are doubtless but a tithe of the beautiful objects which constitute this place the Welsh *Monasterboice*.

(i) Still erect, on what probably is its original site, is the beautiful free-standing cross which we illustrate (see fig. 249). The cross is without inscription.

(ii) On the north side of the church is a shaft (fig. 250) which may have been crowned with a similarly formed cross-head to the former. It was discovered about the year 1850, concealed under a gallery at the west end of the church.

(iii) Two fragments of what seem to be independent crosses are preserved within the church. They are shown in the accompanying illustration (fig. 251), one of them in front and side views. The ornament on the second fragment is similar to that exhibited on the sides of the broken shaft (ii).

Missing Inscribed Cross.

According to an entry of two lines, in *Arch. Camb.* (1851, II, ii, 340), several stones covered with carved interlaced work were found about that date serving as jambs to a fire-place in the vestry of the church. One fragment would seem to be that shown in fig. 251, iii. Another is said to have borne the inscription *HEC EST CRUX QUAM EDIFICAVIT MAILDOMN* (or, as given in Mason's *Tenby Guide*, *MEIL DOMNC*). This stone seems to have disappeared.

849. *St. Deiniol's Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.E.).

About 200 yards north of the parish church the Ord. sheet marks a "Fern-House." This is a ruined and roofless building known as St. Deiniol's Chapel, which in Fenton's day (*Tour*, 444) stood on a field now forming part of the grounds of a residence called Penally Abbey. It appears to have been a small building having a vaulted undercroft and chapel above approached by an external stairway at the west end. The window-opening at the east end has a pointed arch. The outer walls are still standing to their full height, so that it is greatly to be hoped that the ruin will be carefully cleared under competent supervision of the rubbish with which it is cumbered.—Visited, 7th April, 1915.

[Illustrated, fig. 246, i, ii.]

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

850. *Hoyle's Mouth and Longbury Bank Caves* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. 51° 40' 0", long. 4° 43' 46").

Situated on the south side of the river Ritec, some 50 feet above sea-level, these caves were exhaustively explored by the Rev. G. N. Smith of Gumfreston, in the early sixties of the 19th century. Further exploration followed by Sir William Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., and Edward Laws, F.S.A., when relics of the paleolithic, neolithic and later ages, together with animal remains, were found beneath stalagmite deposits.

Parish of **PENALLY**.

Accompanying the extensive series of finds in the Tenby Museum are large plans of the caves, on which are marked the sites where the various objects were discovered.

The caves have suffered much from recent explorers, who have "greatly widened the passages, and incidentally destroyed most of the stalactites" (A. L. Leach, *Guide to Tenby*, 1908, in which the geological and paleontological aspects are fully considered).—Visited, 9th April, 1915.

851. *Blackrock Watch Tower* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 54''$).

A circular shaft, open to the sky, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Penally. It is built of limestone with a pointed arched doorway to the north-east. The outer circumference at base is $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet, its present height about 20 feet. The interior had two storeys, the lower being 10 feet in height and lighted at 5 feet above the level by a single slit, commanding a wide prospect down the Bristol Channel. The entrance has a width of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a height of 4 feet to the spring of the arch, and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the spring to the crown. It was repaired by the late Mr. Laws, F.S.A., who used for the purpose some stones "removed from an old ruin in Tenby." Its original purpose was in all probability that of a beacon; local tradition asserts that it was used later as a snuff mill.—Visited, 7th April, 1915.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

852. *Giltar Cliffs* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.E.).

A small tumulus which stood on Giltar Cliff in the south-east of the parish, has disappeared in recent military operations. It had been examined some few years ago and the finds, which comprised charcoal, pottery, white pebble stones and flint chips, given to the Tenby Museum. The precise site is now forgotten.—Visited, 9th April, 1915.

853. *Old Quay House* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.).

Described by Laws (*Arch. Camb.*, 1887, V, iv, 146, plan) as near Hoyle's Mouth cave, stood a ruined house known as the Old Quay House. Its exact site cannot now be located. From Mr. Laws' description the house appears to have been "a one-storey structure with a large square chimney," of very considerable antiquity, not improbably dating back to the period when vessels discharged their cargo at the 'Old Quay' before it was cut off from the sea by the Scotsborough and Holloway Bridge banks."

854. *The Palace* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 44 N.W.).

This building has been completely swept away. It stood in the hamlet of Lydstep, and had long been in ruins. In 1867 it was examined and described by the late Mr. E. L. Barnwell, F.S.A. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1867, III, xiii, 368).—Visited, 1st June, 1922.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

855. *Neolithic Burial*.

"Workmen, in cutting a channel through the Giltar sand-hills, discovered a female skeleton, some 18 feet below the surface. It had been arranged in a crouching attitude, and round it were a few stones" (Laws, *Little England*, 29, n.). The skull was dolichocephalic.

856. *Bone Arrow-head*.

A bone arrow-head, from a shell heap on Giltar, is preserved in the Tenby Museum, where it was placed by the late Mr. E. Laws, F.S.A.—Seen, 21st May, 1920.

Parish of PENALLY.

857. *Dug-out.*

"Some years ago," wrote the late Mr. Laws (*Little England beyond Wales*, pp. 5, 24) "during the time of the late G. N. Smith, rector of Gumfreston, a canoe or 'dug-out,' formed from a single tree, was discovered in the marsh near Hoyle's Mouth . . . from the account he gave of the boat, I should think there can be little doubt that it was either Neolithic or Bronze age." This is one of the three "dug-outs" recorded as found in Pembrokeshire (see under Clydai, no. 195A).

858. *Roman.*

A "broken Samian patera," found by the late Mr. Laws in Longbury Cave (*Little England*, p. 47).

Apart from the objects in the Tenby Public Museum, the results of many years' exploration of Pembrokeshire antiquities by Mr. Laws have not been traced.

859. *Roman Coin.*

Two copper coins of Maximianus, found at Trefloyne (*Cambrian Journal*, 1862, p. 95).

860. *Medieval Figure.*

"About the year 1800, a rude figure of a Virgin and Child was found among the rubbish at Trefloyne" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1877, IV, viii, 315). This relic could not be traced.

Parish of PENRHUDD

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

861. *Tumuli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 12 N.W.; lat. 51° 59' 0", long. 4° 37' 5").

A group of sepulchral tumuli occupies the culminating point of the Prescelly range known as Y Frenni Fawr. Three of the mounds stand in a row on the boundary line of the parishes of Penrhudd and Llanfihangel Penbedw, while a fourth is just within the parish of Castellan (No. 130). From external appearance only one appears to have escaped disturbance. Fenton (*Tour*, p. 509) gave them his attention, and his unfortunate methods of operation are only too sadly evident to-day.

(i) Of the most southerly of the group, that immediately south of Frenni Fawr plantation, Fenton gives the following particulars:—

We made a large section, and had not penetrated above 2 feet before we discovered marks of cremation . . . Within another 1½ foot from the surface, we came to several flat stones, tiled over each other, which induced us to dig more cautiously. Having removed the earth from about them we found a receptacle of the size and shape of a common country oven, 2 feet in diameter, and as much in depth; being opened, it was found full of water; there was a coarse flag at bottom, and stones of a similar sort lining the sides. After ladling out the water we came to fragments of a large urn of very rude pottery, and half-burnt bones in a thick black sediment, seemingly of decomposed charcoal, which was most carefully searched, in hopes of it containing beads, amulets, bone utensils, arrow heads or other relics. . . . The urn appeared to have been broken for ages . . . it had nothing singular in shape, size or materials.

This mound is now about 3 feet high, with a base circumference of 200 feet; its foundation stones appear slightly above the soil. Many small white quartz stones are scattered about.

(ii) The next mound to the north-west is apparently undisturbed; it is 150 feet in base circumference, almost 10 feet high, and is grass-grown.

(iii) 60 feet north-west of (ii); it has a base circumference of 195 feet, and is 5 to 6 feet high, and grass-grown. It has been opened from the top.

(iv) About 150 feet north-west of (iii). In like manner opened from the summit; its base circumference is 135 feet, and present height 4 feet.—Visited, 10th September, 1914.

Parish of **PENRHUDD**.

Fenton continues his narrative thus:—"We then proceeded in our ascent to encounter two large tumuli nearer the summit of the mountain, and having a competent number of labourers for the purpose, the operations of both went on at the same time; yet though we fairly intersected one, the largest, and made an immense opening in the other, no interment was found; but the former, as went the tradition, and probably its companion too, about thirty years ago, from a supposition that it contained treasure, had been ransacked. . . . The sumpter cart was now resorted to, and the cold collation was spread out. . . ."

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

862. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 S.W.). Ded: St. Cristiolus. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Emlyn.

This church was rebuilt in the year 1841, and restored in 1911. It contains nothing of archaeological interest. The bowl of the old font, now used to catch the rain-water at the south-east corner of the building, has an external diameter of 25 inches and an internal of 21 inches, and is 7 inches deep chamfering off to the pillar. It is quite plain and has been whitewashed.—Visited, 10th September, 1914.

NOTE.—Penrhudd ecclesiastical parish enjoyed for a short period after Henry VIII's Acts of Supremacy of 1534 and 1535, the altogether unique distinction amongst the parishes of Wales, of furnishing the title of one of the bishops suffragan appointed after the Reformation.

In June, 1537, archbishop Cranmer consecrated John Byrde suffragan bishop under bishop Holgate of Llandaff, with the title of bishop of Penreth in the province of Canterbury.

In the archiepiscopal Register the dignity is entered as "sedia de Penreth, Landaven' Dioc.," which may mean that the appointment was "to" and not "in" the diocese of Llandaff.

Byrde was translated to Bangor in 1539, and in 1542 became the first bishop of Chester.

As regards the title, Penrith in Cumberland naturally occurs to the mind, but (apart from the fact that Penrith is in the province of York, not that of Canterbury) the evidence in its favour is weak, and a writer who has dealt with the subject in the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society (xv, 12) declares against the identification.

In an article entitled "Penreth," in *Arch. Camb.* (1904, VI, iv, 119), the late Mr. A. Hall, of Swansea, asserts that "the late Dean Allen, of St. Davids, came to the conclusion that this [the Pembrokeshire] Penrhydd was the real Penrhydd."

It may be added that several years ago the writer of the present note, in response to a request by Mr. Hall for assistance in solving the problem, discovered in the British Museum a volume entitled *Essays on Suffragan Bishops*, written by the Rev. John Lewis, vicar of Minster near Margate (ob 1746), in which Penreth is located as "undoubtedly in Pembrokeshire in the diocese of St. Davids, the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and the deanery of Emlyn." This conclusion was adopted by Mr. Hall, and is unquestionably correct.

Previous enquirers have been at a loss to suggest why the Pembrokeshire Penrhudd should have been chosen to give the new suffragan his title. In view of the fact that there does not appear to have survived any statement of the reasons which may have influenced Cranmer or Holgate in the selection of a name which it may be fairly certain neither of the two ecclesiastics had ever heard before, it may be interesting to discover, if possible, the circumstances under which the parish of Penrhudd would come before the ecclesiastical officials of the year 1536 or 1537. In the first place the advowson of Penrhudd lay in the king's gift; how early it became so it is impossible to say, for there are no entries relating to it in the public records. But in 1492 Sir Rees ap Meredith, chaplain, was admitted and instituted incumbent "on the presentation of Jasper, brother and uncle of kings, duke of Bedford, earl of Pembroke, lord of Glamorgan, Newport, Abergavenny, Haverford, Kilgerran, true patron of the church" (*Episcopal Register*, p. 643). At a later period the crown was not only the owner of the advowson, but the king was lord of the manor in succession to Jasper, and the direct ownership of the land as well as all manorial rights continued in the possession of the crown.

The question of filling up the vacancy would, of necessity, be remitted to the crown, and as it would appear that Henry and Cromwell were desirous of continuing the suffragan system of the deserted church of Rome, the name of Penrhudd (or Penreth as it would naturally be known to the English authorities) was adopted for the title of the new dignity.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

863. *Ffynnon ddwysant* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 7 S.W.; lat 52° 0' 0", 4° 35' 32").

A cottage of this name about 50 yards south-east of the parish church, where are two wells. "A woman living in the cottage, known as Ffynnon Ddwysant, informed us that the holy well was not her cottage well, but a spring that rose in a cornfield just over the way, to the south of the road, and that the name 'Two Saints' was derived from 'Ddwy fenydda' (two holy or good women), who had lived there by the well" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). Apart from this tradition the springs do not call for notice.—Visited, 10th September, 1914.

Parish of PONTFAEN.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

864. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 S.W.). Ded: St. Brynach. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

In 1861 this church is described as "ruined, with its three stone altars still remaining within the abandoned walls, and its font open to all the birds of heaven" (*Arch. Camb.*, III, vii, 211). Later, the little building was reverently restored, only the upper portions of the walls being rebuilt to carry the new roof. It consists of nave ($23\frac{1}{4}$ feet by 15 feet), chancel (12 feet by $9\frac{1}{4}$ feet), north transeptal chapel ($11\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $10\frac{3}{4}$ feet), and south porch. There is a single bell-cote above the west gable. The windows are modern. The chancel arch, which is plain and pointed, is only 8 feet across. A passage ($5\frac{1}{4}$ feet, widening to 12 feet) connects the chapel with the chancel. The font basin is square, with slightly chamfered angles, and stands upon a circular shaft and square base.

Two of the three stone altars mentioned in *Arch. Camb.* for 1865 (p. 179), have disappeared: "two of them were *in situ* in the north chapel, and the third, the covering of the high altar, reared up against the wall of the side passage into the chapel . . . they were perfectly plain—in fact rude of form—supported on bases of rough masonry." The high altar slab, it is said, "now forms the sill of the entrance door" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1883, IV, xiv, 341).

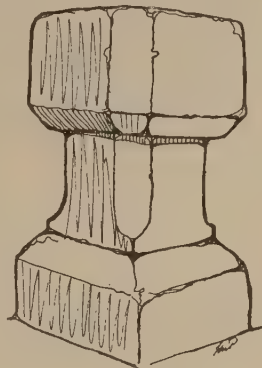


Fig. 252.



Fig. 253.

Incised Crosses. Erect and secured in the churchyard are the two stone crosses which are illustrated and described in *Arch. Camb.* (*op. cit.*). The taller stone (7 feet high) carries an incised Latin cross on nearly the entire length of its exposed face. It had lain prostrate and well-nigh hidden in the soil for some years, until, in 1901, it was re-erected by the parishioners. The shorter stone, which also bears a similarly incised cross with a small circle and centre stud at the crossing of the limbs, long served as the post on which hung the entrance gate to the churchyard.—Visited, 4th June, 1915.

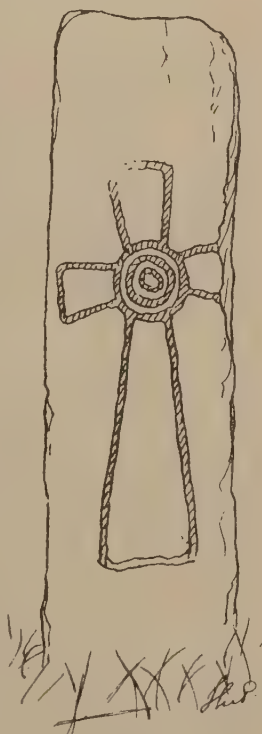


Fig. 254.

NOTE.—This church is mentioned in 1406 in a mandate addressed by the bishop of the diocese to the prior and convent of Pill. The priory, although greatly oppressed with debt, was, *inter alia*, "overcharged with superfluous and useless men," whom the prior was enjoined to expel within fifteen days. Amongst the delinquents was Thomas Newport, who had been presented to Pontvaen on the 28th March, 1406, "because they are talebearers and sowers of discord among you . . . and also because the said Thomas Newport lightly laid violent hands on . . . Sir Robert Martyn, rector of the church of Pontfaen" (*Episcopal Registers*, p. 369).

Parish of PRENDERGAST.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

865. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.E.). Ded : St. David. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

The church was entirely rebuilt in 1867 with the exception of the west tower. The tower (16 feet square) is of four storeys, surmounted by a corbel table and plain battlements, which have been renewed. The lights are mere slits. At mid-height is a plain string course of granite. There is no batter. The west doorway has been renewed ; above it is a three-light Perpendicular window. The lowest storey is vaulted, and opens to the nave by a plain pointed arch. The font bowl, of the cushion type (26 inches square externally), has been redressed and spoilt.—Visited, 23rd July, 1915.

The living was appropriated to the Knights Hospitallers of Slebech by Wizo, lord of Wiston, and his son and grandson.

Parish of PRENDERGAST NORTH.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

866. *Tump Field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet., Pem. 22 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 40''$).

A field 250 yards north-west of Park House. There is no surface indication of any mound, sepulchral or otherwise, having stood here (Tithe Schedule, No. 100).

Parish of PUNCHESTON.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

867. *Marsh Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 27''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 56''$).

A long narrow plot of ground, near Marsh Cottage, is known in the Tithe Schedule (No. 401) as ' Parc law [? lan] carn.' At its southern end is a low and circular mound, which from its external appearance would seem to be sepulchral. It is slightly domed, with a base circumference of 180 feet, and has not been disturbed.—Visited, 1st June, 1915.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

868. *Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 47''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 6''$).

In the field some 10 yards south of the ruined farm-house of Pen mynydd bach, are two stones, both erect, which are said locally to be all that is left of a small cromlech. The taller stone is 3 feet above ground and is somewhat pointed ; the shorter stone is distant from it about 6 feet.—Visited, 2nd June, 1915.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

869. *Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 4''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 45''$).

In the western hedge of the field next to Parc Carreg (Tithe Schedule, No. 211) is an erect monolith ; height above ground 7 feet 3 inches. It is said that, to a former generation, it was known as ' Carreg quoitan,' ' the quoit stone.'—Visited, 2nd June, 1915.

870. *Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 0''$).

This is an erect monolith standing on the field called ' Parc maen llwyd ' (Tithe Schedule, No. 202), directly west of Capel Smyrna in the village of PuncHESTON. It has a clear height above ground of 10 feet. Its broad sides, 40 inches and 54 inches across, face north and south respectively.—Visited. 21st October, 1914.

Parish of PUNCHESTON.

871. *Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 56' 44''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 10''$).

In the field known as 'Parc maenhir' (Tithe Schedule, No. 418), 150 yards north of the farm-house of Fagwyr frân west, is an erect and somewhat slender stone leaning slightly to the west. It has three sides, 38, 33, and 26 inches broad, facing east, west and north respectively. Its height above ground is 9 feet.

In the adjoining field, and distant some 260 yards north-west of the above-mentioned maenhir is a line of five striated boulders. Whilst they have evidently been placed in position by man, they can hardly be classed as an alignment. The stones, which have an average height of 2 feet, are not set in the ground but rather stand on it. They may possibly be the remains of a ruined cromlech, of which the capstone has vanished, and to which the standing stone may have been a 'pointer.'—Visited, 1st June, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

872. *Castell Mael* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.).

This is a horse-shoe shaped work standing immediately east of the parish church, and on the parish boundary, near the river Anghof which skirts the steep slope that forms the defence to the east. It is protected by a much-disturbed rampart which, rising at its best to 6 feet, falls about 12 feet to a ditch that now is largely filled in. The summit of the slope may have carried a mound of which faint traces may be detected. The length of the slope is about 220 feet; the rock has been scarped in places. The entrance was midway in the rampart; it has been ruined. A school-house has been erected within the enclosed area.—Visited, 21st October, 1914.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

873. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

The present church is modern—a nave and chancel without structural division, and a single bell-cote above the west gable.—Visited, 1st June, 1915.

Missing Inscribed Stone.

According to the accompanying illustration, which is taken from British Museum MS., *Stowe*, 1024, an inscription-bearing boulder once stood within the precincts of, or immediately adjacent to, the church of PuncHESTON. Obviously, the illustration is that of a boulder which may have been built into the south wall of the church or have lain prostrate in the churchyard. The title given to the sketch would seem to favour the former suggestion, for there can be little doubt that the site indicated is the south side of the church. The edifice has been entirely rebuilt, the material of the earlier structure probably being utilised; it is therefore quite possible that a fine stone, 54 inches by 24 inches, would be used again unbroken.

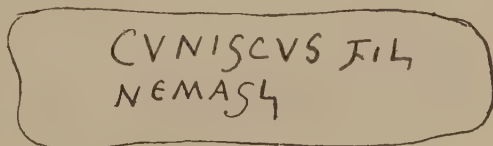


Fig. 255.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the earthwork called Castell Mael may have been the burying place of an early British chieftain bearing the Goidelic name of Nemaqli, which in modern Welsh would be Nemael, modern Nyfael. On the other hand, a recent writer gives the name of the parish as *Castell Mân*, the latter word probably intended for *Maen* (meaning an erect stone), the *maen* in question being doubtless that bearing the above inscription, which was erected to commemorate Cwnws, the son of Nyfael.

Parish of PUNCHESTON.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

874. *Quakers Burial Ground* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 0''$).

The Society of Friends once owned a meeting-house and burial ground in this parish. The latter was situated about two-thirds of a mile south-west of the village, midway between PuncHESTON and Little Newcastle. The field, known locally as 'Parc bach hen fynwent' (Tithe Schedule, No. 56) exhibits the outline of a square enclosure, of about one acre in extent. The surface has long been ploughed over, and the traces of the foundations of the enclosing wall are becoming faint. The meeting-house is said to have stood on part of what is now the yard of Pen y graig farm on the southern outskirts of the village, but nothing remains above ground by which the actual spot can be identified.—Visited, 21st October, 1914.

NOTE.—The PuncHESTON Friends are alluded to in a MS. presentment of 1684, preserved in the Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen. "There are several persons called by the name of Quakers, viz., Hugh Symmins, James Gwynne alias Symmins, Thomas Symmins, sen., and Mary his wife, John Symmins and Francis Symmins, who live in ye parish and refuse communion with the Church of England." Further references appear in Besse's *Sufferings* (i, p. 752):—"Thomas Simmonds, of Pembrokeshire, for suffering meetings at his house, had his cattle taken away at one time, worth £24, which were sold for £8. At another time some household goods of his worth 26s. were sold for 7s. And at a third time corn, hay and thatch taken from him to the value of £20 were sold for £5, of which one-third was ordered at sessions to be given to the poor, but they, conscious of the sufferer's innocence, from whose charity they had often found relief, refused to receive any of that money when tendered them." A.D. 1668.

Parish of PWLLCROCHAN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (PROMONTORY FORTS).

875. *Fenny Coombe or Popton Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 36''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 40''$).

The insignificant remains of an earthwork on a field known as Fenny garn (Tithe Schedule, No. 81), about 600 yards north-east of West Popton farm-house. Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., a former Royal Commissioner, examined this site about the year 1879 when there was considerably more of it in existence than is now apparent; he says of it:—

This work cannot well be represented as a cliff castle, for although situated on the shore of the Haven, it is only imperfectly protected on the sea side by a steep slope; the other side of the promontory being a steep slope—the side of an inland gully. Across the tongue of land is a rampart and ditch, 220 feet long, much bowed out. The rampart is 4 feet high, 12 feet fall to a ditch 4 feet deep. Beyond this, at a distance of 80 yards, is a second line, 180 yards long, parallel to the first. The northern half of this line has been destroyed. The bank is 4 feet high, has a 7 foot fall to a ditch 6 feet deep. Both these two last banks have been very much destroyed by cultivation, so that their original condition is only a matter for conjecture. The ground slopes towards the north.

Apparently the entrance bisected the outer bank and led to the north end of the main vallum where the bank seems to have sloped to the level.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

876. *West Pennar Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 25''$).

On a field, known as Rath Park or Rath Hays (Tithe Schedule, No. 115), 150 yards east of West Pennar farm-house, are the remains of an earthwork now almost cultivated away. It seems to have been of horse-shoe shape, and to have faced north. The rampart has a length of 150 feet, is about 5 feet in height, and falls 10 feet to a ditch. This ditch must have been of fair depth, judging by the remains of the counterscarp, which rises 10 feet, and drops 4 feet to the surrounding level. The greater part of the rampart has all but disappeared, though there are slight traces of it to the north. At the eastern bend a line of several base stones is still *in situ* leading to the east rampart, which is 150 feet in length, and somewhat lower than that on the western side. The enclosure is level.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

877. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.W.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

The church consists of chancel ($26\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 15 feet), nave (45 feet by $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet), north transeptal chapel ($13\frac{3}{4}$ feet by $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and south tower (18 feet by 16 feet). The original south porch is now used as a storehouse. The present entrance to the church is through a modern porch, and by a doorway in the north wall having a pointed arch. Several of the windows are blocked; the remainder are modern. In the north wall of the chancel is a low stone ledge; an aumbry occupies the south-east angle. The chancel arch, and those leading from the tower and north chapel, are plain pointed. Sir Stephen Glynne, in 1871, saw "an original vestry north of the chancel, opening by a flat arch, and having a square-headed two-light label window." This vestry has been removed, the blocked doorway to it being visible in the chancel wall. There is a squint between the chancel and the north transept. The east wall of the nave contains the corbels for the rood. In the north wall are two plain tomb recesses, now empty, and another recess occupies the south wall. An inscribed stone, which has been inserted in the north chapel, records the erection of the church and chapel in the year 1342 by Ralph Beneger, sometime rector. The recess in the south wall contains a contemporary effigy of Beneger, the slab bearing the inscription: QUI TRANSIS PER EUM SEPE PRECARE DEUM UT SIBI SACTORUM DET GAUDIASU'MA POLORUM ECCAM REXIT CONSTRUXIT ET HANC BENE TEXIT AC ALIAS EDES IN CELIS SIT SIBI SEDES. AMEN. PATER N'R. A further line (or lines), preserved by Fenton (*Tour*, 397), ran: HIC JACET RADULPHUS BENEGER HUIUS ECCLESIAE RECTOR; this part of the slab is now covered with cement. A sketch of Beneger's tomb in British Museum MS., *Stowe* 1024, gives an inaccurate reading of still another line or independent inscription. The tower of two storeys has a parapet and corbel table, and is surmounted by a graceful octagonal spire. The belfry is lighted by small lancets. The lower storey has a plain vault, and contains a blocked window of two lights. The font, of the cushion type, has been redressed.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 127; *ib.*, 1903, VI. iii, 286, *ill.*

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—VILLAGE CROSSES).

878. *West Popton Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 21''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 58''$).

At the cross-roads in the hamlet of West Popton stand the remains of Popton Cross—a stone base of three steps, the octagonal and plain shaft (48 inches in height), and the two diagonal arms of the cross (29 inches across); the upper member is missing. Some few years ago the shaft and arms were found in neighbouring hedges and were replaced.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

DIVISION IV (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

879. *Wallaston* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 55''$ long. $5^{\circ} 0' 0''$).

A tumulus is noted in *Pem. Arch. Survey* at this place. The Ord. sheet does not show it, and local enquiry failed to locate it.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

880. *Wallaston Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 18''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 8''$).

The name is derived from the crossing of four roads; the fields immediately west are known as Cross Park. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 218–9.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

881. *Castles* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 56''$).

This is a field east of Popton Point. In all probability the name marks the existence of a tower on the Point which has disappeared in the ravages of the sea. Tithe Schedule, No. 20.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

Parish of PWLLCROCHAN.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

882. *Quern*.

The lower stone of a large quern of unusual form is preserved in the Tenby Museum. It consists of a cylinder nearly 8 inches in thickness, having a deep hollow in which is a socket for the pivot of the upper stone. The meal passed out through an aperture formed of the mouth of a large projecting head resembling a gargoyle. It may date from the 16th or 17th century. (Laws, *Little England*, p. 159, *ill.*)—Seen, 7th May, 1914.

Parish of REDBERTH.

NOTE.—This small parish of about 300 acres has been formed out of a hamlet formerly part of the parish of Carew. The name appears as *Ridebard* in the Inq. post mortem of Robert Robelyn (d. Nov. 1361), and *Rodebard* in the Inq. post mortem of Wenth(l)iana Berth[el]ot (d. 1367). The Hospitallers of Slebech owned land here, and doubtless sustained the chapel which Browne Willis calls *Rhydbert Chapel*. The name is probably derived from *perth*, a bush, with the secondary meaning of an orchard, and the particular bush may have been situated on the banks of the little river Cresswell, or a tributary thereof, where is a ford (W. rhyd) called Norchard Ford at the present day. The *Clergy List* gives no dedication to the church, but the medieval chapel doubtless conformed to that of the Hospitallers of St. John to whom it belonged.

So little appears to be known of the early history of Rhydberth, that the inclusion of the following transcripts of documents in the Public Record Office may be welcome; they present an interesting glimpse of the social conditions to which the reformation had given rise in many parishes of the Principality. The relation of the chapelry of Rhydberth to the church of Carew, which is illustrated by the documents, exhibits a condition of things frequently found to have existed in the parishes of Wales and the chapels subordinate to them, and affords the explanation of a circumstance which has puzzled local antiquaries.

Star Chamber Proceedings—Edward VI—Bundle 3, No. 73.

To the King our sovereign lord. Most humbly show unto your excellent highness your faithful and obedient subjects and daily orators, Robert, bishop of Saynt Davyes [Robert Ferrar, 1548–1554], Thomas Uprychard [ap Richard], Steven Greene, Roger Owen, John Evans, clerk, and John Davyes, gentleman. That where our late sovereign lord of famous memory your most dearest father was by good and just title seized as of fee and right of and in the rectory or parsonage of Carew in your grace's county of Pembroke, and of and in the chapel of Redbarke in the same county, with all tithes, oblations, and other spiritual commodities in Redbarke aforesaid, unto which parsonage the said chapel, with all the commodities and profits thereunto pertaining, is and of all the time whereof there is no man's memory to the contrary hath been annexed and used, reputed, known and occupied by the parson of Carew for the time being and his subtenants [? subtenants] as parcel of the said parsonage. And our said late sovereign lord, so being of the said parsonage and chapel with the appurtenances seized, in consideration that William late bishop of Seynt Davyds with the chantor and chapter of the same church granted and surrendered by their deed under their common seal and enrolled in one of the courts of the said late King, the manor of Lantesey [Lamphey] with the appurtenances in your grace's said county of Pembroke then being part of the possessions of the same bishopric to your said most dearest father and to his heirs for ever, it pleased his said late highness in a full recompense for the said grant and surrender to grant to your said William then bishop and to his successors for ever the said parsonage and chapel with all tithes, oblations and other commodities and profits to the same belonging as by his grace's letters patent thereof made and ready to be showed more plainly may appear* by virtue whereof the said William late bishop in his time was thereof seized as of fee and right, as in the right of his said bishopric; and your said orator Robert now bishop after his translation, was of the said parsonage with the appurtenances seized as of fee in the right of his said bishopric. And forasmuch as one Thomas Collyn, one of the inhabitants within the precincts of the said chapel of Redbarke who of right ought to have paid his tithe and other spiritual duties to one John Taylor late fermor of the said parsonage and chapel with the appurtenances. And for non-payment of such tithes as the same John Collyn ought to have paid to the said John Taylor then fermor of the said parsonage, the same John Taylor made complaint to your said orators Thomas Prychard and Roger Owens, then and now your grace's commissaries under the said bishop, being lawfully authorised within the diocese of the said bishopric, your said orator Robert then and now bishop, at the complaint of the said John Taylor awarded process of citation in the name of your majesty against the said Thomas Collin, according to the laws and statutes of your grace's realm, willing and commanding him by the same personally to appear before the said Thomas Prychard and Roger Owens to answer to the libel of the said John Taylor concerning the said cause of subtraction of tithes, as lawful was for him to do. Whereupon one Roger Barlow from the malice which he then bare towards your said orators, surmising that the said Collynge detained and subtracted the said tithes wrongfully from the said Taylor which he ought to have paid to the same Taylor, and that by the commandment of the same Barlow, he the same Barlow intending the grievous

* The grant of the late king Henry VIII is entered on the Patent Roll of the 38th year of his reign, p. 10, m. 42: to William bishop of St. Davids and his successors, of the advowson of the vicarage of Cayrewe and the rectory and church of Cayrewe, which came to the king by the attainder of Rice Griffith, esq., in exchange for the manor and lordship of Lantefey alias Lantesey, co. Pembroke.



Fig. 23A. BRAWDY. Pointz Castle (No. 63).



Fig. 122. HERBRANDSTON. The Parish Church (No. 326).



Fig. 318A. SLEBECH. Picton Castle (No. 1084).

Parish of REDBERTH.

vexation of your said orators, at your grace's Great Sessions holden in your grace's county of Carmarthen before your justices in June last past there pursued your grace's writ of premunire fac[ias] against all your said orators, some as principals and some as aiders and consorters, surmising by the same writ that your said orators had cited the said Collyns before them to answer to the taking away of certain corn severed from the nine parts and set out as tithe as for the tenth part, whereas of very truth there was no such libel made against the said Collyn before your said orators or any of them, but only a libel for subtraction of tithes that he, the same Collyns, ought to have paid to the said Taylor, as plainly shall and may appear upon the indifferent hearing and debating thereof. Nevertheless your said orators according to their duties, upon the return of the said writ of premunire personally appeared and had day over until the next Great Sessions there to be holden; and in the mean time, forasmuch as your said orators perceived the said country barren of well-learned men in the laws of this realm resorted up to London to use the advice of such as were substantially learned in matters of such great weight, who then refused to be of council with them unless they were thereto commanded by some of your highness' honourable council or by your justice of your said county of Carmarthen. Whereupon your said orators made suit unto your highness's most honourable council in this behalf, who, perceiving the scarcity of learned men in those parts of Wales, and thinking meet that so weighty a matter should not be there determined, addressed their honourable letters to your grace's said justice of Carmarthen, willing him to put as well your said orators as the said Barlow under sureties to appear here before your most honourable council in the Starred Chamber at Westminster this present term of St. Michael to the intent the circumstance of the premisses should be here heard discussed and determined according to equity. Wherefore your said orators most humbly desire your excellent highness that the said Barlow and his adherents may be commanded to this present bill to make answer before your excellent highness, and also that it may please your highness to appoint some learned in your laws of this your realm to be a counsel with your said orators in the said matter. And your said orators shall daily pray to God as it is their most bounden duty for the preservation of your highness in most prosperous reign long to continue.

The answer of Roger Barlowe to the bill of complaint of Robert bishop of Sainte Davids and Thomas ap Richard, Stephen Grene, Roger Owen, John Evans clerk, and John Davies gent.

The said defendant sayth that the said bill of complaint untrue uncertain and insufficient in the law to be answered unto and the matter therein contained devised feigned and imagined only of malice to put the said defendant to unjust cost, vexation and trouble, and for none other cause nor intent, and the matter therein contained is matter determinable at the king's common law and not elsewhere whereunto he prayeth to be remitted. Nevertheless if the said defendant shall be compelled by the order of this honourable court to make any further answer to the said insufficient bill of complaint, the advantage of the insufficiency thereof to the said defendant at all times hereafter saved, the said defendant for answer saith That the late king of famous memory, King Henry VIII, father to our sovereign lord the king that now is, was seized in his demesne as of fee by the dissolution of the late Hospital of St. John's Jerusalem in England of and in the Commandery of Slebeche in the county of Pembroke in South Wales, as parcel of the possessions of the said late Hospital; and that the said town or hamlet of Redbart mentioned in the said bill of complaint, and all lands and tenements within the same were and have been time out of memory of man parcel of the said commandery, and so used, taken, accepted and reported, time out of memory of man; and that also all the tithes renewing and coming of corn, wool, lambs, or otherwise, within Redbart aforesaid, have been paid and answered unto the commander of Slebeche aforesaid, and to his fermor or fermors of the said tithes of Redbart for the time being as parcel of the possessions of the said commandery, except the one-half of the tithe of Midsummer cheese renewing within Redbart aforesaid which hath been used heretofore to be paid to the said parsonage of Carewe mentioned in the said bill of complaint, in recompense for the burial of the inhabitants of Redbarte aforesaid within the parish church or churchyard of Carewe aforesaid. And the said defendant that for and in consideration of the said tithes so paid to the said commander, his deputy or deputies, or to his fermors thereof, that the said commander or his said fermors have always used to find one priest to minister sacraments and sacramentals and other divine service within the said chapel or church of Redbarte mentioned in the said bill of complaint to the inhabitants of Redbart aforesaid; and that the said late king Henry VIII, so being of the said commandery seized, by indenture made betwixt his highness on the one part and the said defendant on the other part, bearing date the 6th day of April in the 32nd year of his reign [1541]* demised, granted and to ferm did let unto the said defendant the said commandery of the lordship and manor of Slebeche, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances in the said county of Pembroke being late parcel of the possessions of the said late hospital of St. John's Jerusalem in England, and all lordships, manors, lands and tenements, mills, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, tenths, offerings, waters, [a blank], passages, fishings, rents, rent-services, courts hundreds, leets, issues, amerciements, fines, profits, commodities, advantages, possessions and emoluments whatsoever they be to the said commandery belonging or of old time appertaining, To have and to hold the aforesaid commandery lordship and manor of Slebech and the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other premises, with all and singular the appurtenances to the said defendant and to his assigns from the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist last past before the date of the said indenture unto the end and term of 21 years from thence next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended, Yielding and paying therefor yearly £123 of lawful money of England, as by the said Indenture amongst other things more at large it doth and may appear. By virtue of which said lease the said defendant did enter into the said commandery and with and upon the said tithes in Redbarte aforesaid as parcel of the said commandery, and was thereof possessed accordingly. And the said defendant so being thereof possessed did demise, grant, and to ferm let all the tithes renewing and coming within Redbarte aforesaid, except the said half of the said tithes of Midsummer cheese, unto the said Thomas Collyn mentioned also in the said bill of complaint, To have to the said Thomas Collyn

* This alleged grant is not enrolled upon the patent roll at the date here given; the grant to Roger and William Barlow of most of the Slebech properties was made in 1546.

Parish of REDBERTH.

from year to year at the will and pleasure of the said defendant, yielding and paying therefor yearly unto the said defendant 2s., and finding one priest to minister within the said church or chapel of Redbarte aforesaid, by force whereof the said Thomas Collyn was of all the said tithes severed from the nine parts, except before excepted, accordingly. And forasmuch as the said John Taylor named in the said bill of complaint caused the said Thomas Collyn to be convented [convened] before the said bishop or his deputy by virtue of a citation subscribed with the hand of the said bishop at day and place appointed in the said citation in the court ecclesiastical, and at the said day and place when and where the said Collyn did appear by virtue of the said citation the said John Taylor did libel against the said Thomas Collyn in a cause of perceiving, having and detaining tithes, both predial and personal more and less, mixed and small, and especially for the tithe of sheaf, wool, lamb, calf, cow, and pig, and other tithes within Redbarte aforesaid, being before that time severed from the nine parts, and that the said libel was admitted by the said Thomas ap Ric[hard] and Roger Owen, two of the plaintiffs aforesaid, judicially commanding the said Thomas Collyn to answer to the same, which must of necessity be taken and expounded to extend to those tithes which were divided, set out and paid by the inhabitants of Redbart aforesaid, to the said Thomas Collyn as fermor unto the said defendant, before the said libel in the said ecclesiastical court exhibited contrary to the king's prerogative royal, and contrary to the form and effect of divers statutes and laws of this realm of England in such case ordained, provided and made. Therefore the said defendant pursued for the said writ of premunire against the said complainants for the condign punishment of their offence, as lawful it was and is for him and all other the King's true subjects for to do. [Defendant then specifically denies each several allegation of the bill of complaint, and that the tithes of Redbart, "other than the said half of the said tithes of Midsummer cheese," was lawfully possessed by the bishop.]

The decree of the court has not been preserved, but it would seem that the grant to the Barlows was so far renewed that when George Owen, about the year 1600, drew up the list of Pembrokeshire church patronage which appears in Dr. Henry Owen's edition of his literary remains (i, 309), the church of Carew (and doubtless the chapelry of Rhydyberth) is entered as under the patronage of the queen (Elizabeth).

There is no survey of this small manor earlier than that of 1653, of which the following is a transcript:—

Parliamentary Survey: Pembroke, No. 5.

A Survey of the Manor of Redbert with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof in the county of Pembroke, late parcel of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late king of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, by vertue of a Commission granted to us by the Hon'ble the Trustees appointed by act of the Commons assembled in parliament for sale of the honours, manors and lands heretofore belonging to the late king, queen, and princes, under their hands and seals.

£ s. d.

The chief rents due to the lord of the manor of Redbert by divers freeholders within the parish of Carew and Redbert holding of the said manor in fee and common socage, payable according to the custom and usage thereof at Michaelmas only, per ann. ...	2	1	1
The courts leet and law days, fines and amerciaments of courts, waifs, estrays, deodands, felons' goods, goods of felons of themselves, of fugitives and of condemned persons, hawking, hunting, fowling, fishing, and all other royalties, jurisdictions, immunities, and profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the royalty thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining, we estimate to be worth, communibus annis ...	1	0	0
Sum total of present rents and royalties are per ann. ...	£3	1	1

All which said manor and the rents and royalties thereof (as we are informed) were granted by letters patent dated the 29th April, x Car. inter alia unto James Houghton for 21 years, but forasmuch as no such patent was procured nor any claim made by verture thereof, therefore we return the said manor in possession, valued as aforesaid.*

A rental of the free rents payable by the freeholders holding of the said manor payable at Michaelmas only according to the custom and usage thereof per ann.

£ s. d.

Col. John Ashburton for Button's lands ...	8	4
Mr. Lewise Barlow for Price's lands...	8	4
The said Mr. Barlow for Stedman's lands ...	—	4
Phillip Ph'eep for one tenement ...	3	4
Thomas Lark for his tenement ...	1	—
Thomas Rasson for one tenement ...	—	8
Roger Wacock „ ...	4	—
William Droane „ ...	4	—
George Meredith „ ...	2	—
Phillip Yong of Castletown ...	2	—
David Mathew of Stackpoole ...	—	1
Mr. Thomas Adams of Morgans ...	2	—
Mr. Henry White of Hentland ...	2	—
Mr. James Price of Rickerston ...	1	—
Mr. Adams for Lady Phillip ...	2	—
	£2	1 1

* Notwithstanding the apparent default in the production of the lease of the manor for 21 years to James Houghton, the enrolment of that deed appears on the patent roll of the 10th Charles I (part 6). As the lease would lapse in the year 1655, only two years later than the taking of the survey, it was probably thought by its then holder or holders of not sufficient importance to prove their title.

Parish of REDBERTH.

Memorandums. There is a court leet to be holden for the said manor of Redbert about May and Michaelmas according to the custom and usage thereof, the extent whereof (as we are informed) have been very large in former times but much discontinued of late years.

A Court baron also hath been holden according to custom.

All freeholders and resiants do owe suit to the said courts, and to essoign, and are amenable upon default, and also suit to the court baron being summoned thereunto.

Sum total of rents and royalties are p. ann. 61s. 1d. This survey was reported the 24th of May, 1658, by us, viz. :— Jeremie Baines, John Fiske, Samuel Cottman. Ex'd by Will. Webb. 1658.

This is the discovery of Sir John Lenthall, Knt.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

883. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 N.W.). Ded : unknown.

Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

The church, which was erected in the year 1841, is practically entirely modern, having replaced a building which in 1833 was described as being “in a very dilapidated conditon ” (Lewis, *Top. Dict.*). The font basin of the earlier structure has been re-dressed and ornamented with incised crosses and lines.

In the churchyard, loose beneath the east window, is the mutilated fragment of a plain cross, said to be that of the gable of the former church.—Visited, 7th June, 1922.

Parish of REYNALTON.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

884. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.W.). Ded : St.

James.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Narberth.

On plan the church is a parallelogram (34 feet by 13 feet), with no structural division between nave and chancel ; a south transeptal chapel ($9\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{4}$ feet), and a western tower (12 feet by 11 feet). All the windows are modern. The south doorway has a plain pointed arch. The south chapel is approached from the nave through a plain and somewhat obtuse arch, at the eastern spring of which is a corbel. In the south-west angle of the transept are the remains of the stairs to the rood loft. The tower is of two storeys, the lower being vaulted. In the west wall is a modern two-light window. The only opening is to the nave by a plain pointed arch. The font bowl (20 inches square externally, and 14 inches internally, with a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches) is of the ordinary cushion type ; it stands on a circular shaft and modern base. The church was appropriated to the Priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest.—Visited, 26th May, 1915.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

885. *Pensarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 33''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 0''$).

It is probable that one of the early roads leading into the village of Reynalton was cobbled, hence the name, which is about the only Welsh place-name in the parish, though the Welsh district of Carn (see under BEGELLY) adjoins it on the north. Tithe Schedule, No. 121.—Visited, 26th May, 1915.

Parish of RHOSCROWTHER.

DIVISION Ie (INSCRIBED STONES).

886. The stone built into the outside wall near the south-east gateway of the churchyard, and figured in *Arch. Camb.*, 1880, IV, xi, 298, if ever it bore the markings so carefully shown in Westwood's sketch, is now bare of them. The faint, but obviously natural marks probably gave rise to the supposititious letters which he depicts.—Visited, 8th March, 1923.

* Neither Browne Willis, Rees nor Lewis make mention of this dedication.

Parish of RHOSCROWTHER.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

887. *Eastington* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 54''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 11''$).

A small ruined manor-house of the peel tower type, probably of 15th-century date, standing about 500 yards north-west of the parish church, illustrated and described in detail in *Arch. Camb.* for 1868 (III, xiv, 79). Although its main features are easily followed, the intervening 60 years have obliterated much. The building, which is now used for farm purposes, has a plain vaulted undercroft, with two apartments above to which access is gained by an exterior flight of steps. From the larger of the two rooms a short newel stairway leads to the summit of a low lantern or beacon tower. Around the roof runs a corbel table and parapet. The windows have been modernised. Certain "geometrical patterns," which are said to have been in the concrete or plaster floor (*Journal*, British Archaeological Assoc., xli, 82), have disappeared since 1885. The building should be compared with Carswell (No. 846) in the parish of Penally.—Visited, 8th March, 1923.

NOTE.—The early form of the name was Jestynton or Jestynstown, which is supposed to be a Normanising of the Welsh personal name Iestyn. The late Dr. Henry Owen, in his *Old Pembroke Families* (1902, p. 53), notes how, in 1373, "Peter Perrot brought an instructive lawsuit against William Beneger and Isolda his wife for certain profits of a messuage and a carucate of land held by socage tenure at Eastington, which Isolda, his father's sister, as his nearest relative who could not inherit, held as guardian during his minority. William and Isolda pleaded that the land was held by military service, under which the guardian was not accountable for rents and profits, but a Pembroke jury came and said that the land was held in socage, and gave Peter £11 3s. 4d. damages."

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

888. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.W.). Ded: St. Decuman. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.



Fig. 256.

The eccentricities of plan of this church are best followed on the accompanying sketch. It comprises chancel ($22\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet), nave (46 feet by $17\frac{1}{4}$ feet), north transept ($17\frac{3}{4}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south transept ($16\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $11\frac{1}{4}$ feet), south chapel to chancel ($22\frac{1}{4}$ feet by $13\frac{1}{4}$ feet), St. Decuman's cell ($13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $8\frac{3}{4}$ feet), now converted into a south porch and vestry; tower on south side (20 feet by 19 feet externally), and north porch. The building is described in *Arch. Camb.* for 1915 (VI, xv, 385), by Mr. W. D. Caroë, F.S.A., who has recently restored it.

In the north transept or Hendleton chapel, in front of the organ, is the pedestal of a shrine of 15th-century date. On the

floor of this chapel is a loose stone mortar, with the usual heavy lugs and no drain hole; probably medieval, and possibly from Eastington. The figured panel and two stone shields above the entrance to the north porch were brought here from the church of Angle (which see). In the south transept is the 14th-century recumbent effigy of a lady; it is described and illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1909 (VI, ix, 34).—Visited, 8th March, 1923.

Crosses. Against the west wall of the chancel chapel are two slabs bearing incised crosses of late 13th-century date. They are of precisely similar character, and are probably the work of the same craftsman as the slabs in Langum church (p. 136).

(i) A slab, 6 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, with full-length cross on a calvary of three steps. The head has a plain circle, and mid-way in the stem is another and smaller circular projection.

(ii) A fractured slab, 6 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 2 inches, with a full-length plain cross on a similar calvary with circular head; above it, in the angles of the stone, are small bosses.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 128).

Parish of RHOSCROWTHER.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

889. *St. Decuman's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 7''$).

A short distance to the south-west of the church. Any protection or covering to the spring has disappeared. On the Tithe Schedule (No. 25) it is called *St. Agnes' Well*.—Visited, 8th March, 1923.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

890. *Horse Stone Mount; Horse Stone Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 29''$ and $37''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 0''$ and $25''$).

Two fields at Cheveralton, the names of which have passed out of use. "Horse stone" probably stands for a "hoar stone" which has long disappeared (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 80 and 100).—Visited, 8th March, 1923.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

891. *Quern*. In the Tenby Museum is the base stone of a quern, 18 inches in diameter and 5 inches in height, found in this parish, of which there is no further record. Seen, 7th May, 1914.

Parish of ROBESTON WATHEN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

892. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 23''$).

This small camp, styled *Castle Rath* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 193), stands on the bank of the Eastern Cleddau. The defence consists of an outward-curving rampart some 320 feet in length. The southern half of the bank is well preserved. The entrance has a width of 12 feet.—Visited, 13th April, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

893. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 29 N.W.). Ded: unknown. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

The only early part of this church is the western tower, though the walls are doubtless built on the original foundations. The tower is 15 feet square, without batter, and of four storeys, the lowest being vaulted. It rises to a corbel table, above which it is battlemented. In the north-west angle is a vice of 73 stairs. The entrance to the church is through the tower; the doorway is pointed, above it is a two-light trefoil-headed window. In the south wall is a plain stoup in an arched recess. The font is modern: its predecessor, of 18th-century date, carries a sundial in the churchyard.—Visited, 5th June, 1920.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

894. *Canaston Bridge* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 3''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 12''$).

The present Canaston Bridge is probably not of earlier date than the late 16th or early 17th century, and it doubtless has witnessed more than one renewal.

Parish of **ROBESTON WATHEN.**

Placed as it is on the principal line of communication from Gloucester and South Wales to Haverfordwest and St. Davids, and at the point where the Cleddau ceases to be tidal, there must have been a bridge immediately upon or closely adjacent to



Fig. 257.

the present site from the 12th century when transit of men and military stores to Ireland became a matter of importance. The name always appears in early records as Cananiston or the like.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

895. (i) *Long Stone*.

(ii) *Horse (? Hoar) Stone*.

(iii) *Long Stone, Long Stone Piece, Lower Stone Piece* (lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 47''$ and $30''$, long $4^{\circ} 46' 28''$ and $0''$).

These are field names recorded in the Tithe Schedule, Nos. 386, 348, 377, 382, 464-7, 472, 466, 469 respectively. They have fallen out of use and remembrance in the district, and a surface-view of the fields affords no clue to the origin of the names. They are included here in view of the possibility of finds taking place within them at some subsequent period.—Visited, 13th April, 1920.

Parish of **ROBESTON WEST.**

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

896. *Rickeston Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 36''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 5''$).

An almost square, and now much obliterated work standing on Rath Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 32), a field of Lower Rickeston [? Rickardston] Farm. On its west side it overlooks a stream which is here the boundary between the parishes of Robeston West and Walwyns Castle, and confronting it on the opposite bank of the stream is the enclosure known as Capeston Rath (No. 1154). The side above the stream is unprotected; elsewhere the rampart, though wanting in places, has an average height of 3 feet, with a fall of 5 feet to a ditch which has well-nigh disappeared. To the east the ditch appears to leave the line of the rampart and to project northward; but as it is also much obscured, it is difficult to say whether this was the main defence, and the inner line supplementary to it. The entrance was in all likelihood to the east, with a width of about 30 feet. The enclosed area has a diameter of some 350 feet.—Visited, 26th August, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

897. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 N.W.). Ded: St. James.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

This church consists at present of a short northern aisle to the chancel and eastern portion of the original nave, terminating in a tower of the regular Pembrokeshire type, and a considerably larger southern chamber, now forming the nave and chancel of the edifice. It is clear that the northern body has been enlarged by the addition to it of a more elaborate and dignified southern chamber, to which the principal altar of the church has been moved. There is a much worn effigy of a lady (illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1909, VI, ix, 350) which dates *circa* 1350; and this may point to the period of the church extension, the Norman cushion font marking the date of the original edifice.—Visited, 26th August, 1920.



Fig. 258.

Arch. Camb., 1898, V, xv, 272 (described as Robeston Wathen instead of Robeston West).

Parish of ROCH.

NOTE.—A survey of the lordship of Haverfordwest, taken in the year 1577, contains a statement which is of importance as evidencing the changes that were taking place throughout the 16th century as well in the consolidation as in the dispersion of properties, with, in the former case, the gradual dropping-out of early place names, and in the latter the formation of fresh ones.

Of lands in Leweston, a former township or hamlet of the parish of Camrose, which were held by Alban Stepneth (or Stepney) by assignment of a grant of the 20th June, 19 Eliz. to William Wightman, it is stated that "The true names of the premises as I find by the ancient records of accounts, are Anastace slade, Tyrellesholme, Churchill, Broademore, Langelande, Tadhull le pinfolde, and Walslande, but the same have been so long occupied together without survey, as none of the tenants do know how to divide these severally by themselves; but being measured all together the same are found to contain five carucates and two acres of land now commonly called Ansterslade. And as well these lands, as all other lands following, are commonly known by metes and bounds certain."† Slade is a common place name in Pembrokeshire (see Note to No. 107, *ante*), with the probable meaning of flat and marshy ground. There are two farms called Slade near Leweston, doubtless representing the Slade of a previous Scandinavian possessor named Anster, which had developed under the new classical culture into the female name Anastatia. Half a century later the property formed part of the crown lands made over

* In the will of Sir William Perrott (d. 1503) the patron saint is given as St. Andrew.

† It may be well to note that, in the particular volume of Land Revenue Surveys from which the extract has been taken, the page containing the above memorandum has been erroneously bound, the bottom of the page to the top.

Parish of **ROCH.**

to feoffees to uses in trust for the City of London. In that grant the name Anastace Slade has been still further obscured by its transformation into Anastasland. Walslande is Wallesland, alias Walsheand, which may have been its earliest form, and Churchill (i.e., Church Hill) is described as in le wood. All these interesting local names are now forgotten.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

898. *Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 S.E.).

In the field next west of Roch Castle are two upright stones which would appear from their relative positions to be the supporters of a cromlech. They stand about 5 feet clear of the soil, and are 70 feet apart. The capstone could not be found. —Visited, 11th May, 1921.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

899. *Slade Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 43''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 45''$).

A horse-shoe enclosure 100 yards west of the farm-house of Middle Slade. It overlooks a gorge through which runs a little stream that here divides the parishes of Roch and Brawdy. The defences consist of a single rampart and ditch. The bank rises about 6 feet from the level of the enclosure and falls 12 feet to the ditch which is seen at its best to the north-east where it has a depth of 5 feet and a counter-scarp of 4 feet. The side overhanging the gorge has a length of 250 feet. The entrance to the north-east has been disturbed, as has the rampart in several places. —Visited, 5th May, 1921.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

900. *Roch Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 56''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 41''$).

This castle is described by Mr. G. T. Clark as follows:—



Fig. 259.

It is built on one horn of a double up-burst of igneous rock, and consists of a D-shaped tower with prolonged sides, and may be of the reign of Henry III, or more probably early in the following one. The lower floor was probably a barrack, although filled up to one-quarter of its area by a mass of rock *in situ*, which must have been very inconvenient. A straight staircase, marked by some broken steps and the rake of the loops, led from the floor, past a guard-robe, to the front door and the chapel. The principal room occupied the square part of the floor, with three large openings to the west, north and east. South of this was a second room; and beyond this an oratory, which consisted of a small vaulted ground chamber occupying a projection from the south convex face of the tower. Above it is another such chamber, also vaulted but now inaccessible. The floors were of timber. Each stage had a fireplace. The stairs lay in the thickness of the wall; but the inner shell had fallen. The exterior door had no portcullis, but was some little height above the ground. Certain stones in the tower indicate that it was at one time intended to enclose the other portion of the rock in a kind of court, but that had never been carried into effect. At the foot of the rock are a double bank and ditch enclosing a base-court or paddock. There are certain Tudor windows and other later alterations (*Arch. Camb.*, 1865, III, xi, 361).

The present owners have transformed what was a 13th-century peel tower into a modern residence. The chapel, now used as a boudoir, retains its ribbed

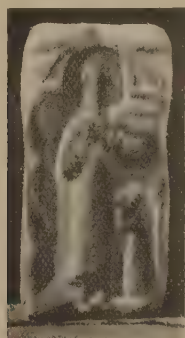
vaulting; it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and 7 feet in breadth; in the east wall is an opening which, if the castle possessed a chapel, may have been an aumbry.—Visited, 11th May, 1921.

NOTE.—The castle was probably built by Adam de Rupe, founder of Pill Priory. Fenton speaks of an inquisition post mortem of the estates of Thomas de la Roche, apparently *temp.* Henry VI, which mentions the castle as then in ruins. During the Civil War it was garrisoned for the king. In 1644 it surrendered to the Parliamentary forces after a short siege. For the memorial stone of the above Thomas Roche, see under LANGUM (No. 367, iii).

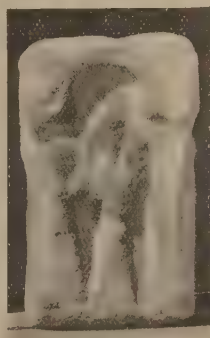
DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

901. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.W.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

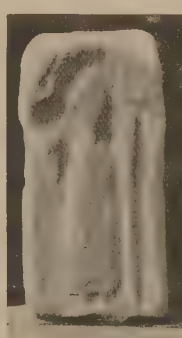
With the exception of the porch the building is a modern one. The porch (10 feet by 8 feet) has a ribbed vault and narrow seats on each side. Resting loose on one of the seats is a weathered canopied cross-head, 20 inches by 12 inches by 9 inches. The figures are very indistinct; but the figures seem to be: (i) Crucifixion, with St. Mary and St. John; (ii) Virgin and Child; (iii) mitred bishop with staff; (iv) indistinct (? Good Shepherd and Lamb).



(ii)



(i)



(iii)

Fig. 260.

The font basin (22 inches square externally), of the cushion type, has a circular shaft and square base; the total height is 36 inches.

The church stands within a roughly circular burial ground, the level of which is some feet above the lane which surrounds it, especially to the south, suggesting the site of an earthwork.—Visited, 3rd May, 1921.

NOTE.—The Registers preserve a few items of interest pertaining to the earlier structure.—1698: Chancel arch raised, and the isle taken down, and the seats thereof moved into the Chancel. 1799: "On account of the expense of keeping the roof of the isle good, which was a half roof, but had originally evident marks of being double roofed, and having been connected, within the memory of Moses Grant, the present vicar [1767–1810], by a leaden gutter with the chancel, the said isle was taken down, and Folkeston, Smith's part of Simston, and Hilton seats were this year put up in the Chancel, and in [?] on the site of old division or partition wall between the nave and chancel which was taken away, and the present semi-circular arch turned over it. This improvement was made more convenient by means of a gallery having been erected in west end in 1795 by subscription." Folkeston and Hilton are still flourishing farmsteads, and Simston (or Simpson) has become a hamlet; certain seats in the parish church were appropriate to them according to custom.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

902. *Lady Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 56''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 7''$).

This is doubtless the well associated with the parish church, which is dedicated to St. Mary. There are no signs of stonework around it, and no traditions concerning its healing properties could be gathered.—Visited, 3rd May, 1921.

Parish of ROCH.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

903. *Cuffern Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 52''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 2''$).

Until a few years ago, when it collapsed, what probably was one of the supporting stones to a cromlech stood on the west side of Cuffern rock, on the south-eastern slope of Cuffern mountain. It is described as having "rested on a single stone, the side being supported by a rock. It fell in the memory of men now living" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). Many boulders lie scattered around.—Visited, 29th September, 1920.

904. *St. Caradoc's Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 7' 0''$).

Subordinate chapels to Roch parish church are said (*Parochiale Wallicanum—Y Cymmrodor*, xxii, 26) to have stood at Trevrân and Hilton. The site of that at Trevrân is marked on the 6 inch Ord. sheet as being on Newgale sands, about half a mile north of Trefrane Colliery and close to culm pits, which have practically obliterated the site. It is probably to be identified with a shallow oblong depression which is traceable in dry weather.—Visited, 18th April, 1921.

NOTE.—Fenton (*Tour*, p. 144) notes "the trifling ruins of Cradock's chapel, which, with that of Hilton, was subordinate to the mother church of Roch. The former, erected to commemorate the resting of the corpse of the hermit saint, to whom it is dedicated, was built of the large smooth pebbles from the neighbouring beach, with mortar. It was a long narrow building without a transept."

It is impossible to doubt the existence of a hermit of the name of Caradoc who had built himself a small anchorage on a slight eminence above the magnificent stretch of shore known as Newgale Sands; but of his history, or the period when he flourished, no authenticated fact has survived. What professed to be a life of the hermit of Newgale may have been preserved at St. Davids, and a revised edition was produced by Giraldus Cambrensis at the outset of his long struggle with the papal court respecting the archiepiscopal dignity of the see of St. Davids. This life, or the authority on which it was based, Giraldus pressed upon the attention of Pope Innocent III (1161–1216), and in 1164 the Pope issued letters to the abbots of Whitland, Strata Florida and St. Dogmael to enquire into the claim of the blessed Caradoc to canonisation and reception into the company of saints (*De Invectionibus*, ed. Hon. Cymmrodorion Society, pp. 150–1). The project was one of the few which Giraldus looked back upon with pride: "Quintum etiam adici potest, quod vitam sancti Karadoci nobilis heremite et confessoris scriptam, cujus corpus quiescit in ecclesia sancti David, Romam primo itinere suo secum portavit, eamque domino pape legens, super inquisitione facienda conversacionis ipsius dum viveret, et miraculorum post mortem, tribus abbatibus, de Alba Domo scilicet, et de Sancto Dogmaele, et Strata Florida reportavit" (*ib.*, p. 177).

Caradog had a long line of successors starting, possibly, about the year 900, at the tiny oratory at Niugul, as was probably the earlier form of the present Newgale. Later, a small chapel took the place of the hermit's cell, while near by rose a cross that may have rivalled those of Carew and Nevern. When reflecting, in much bitterness of soul upon his wearisome and unsuccessful struggle, Giraldus found comfort in a kind letter of appreciation which he received from I. [John] presbiter, the then recluse of Karadoc's chapel (*ib.*, p. 223). Fenton (*Tour*, p. 143) states that thrice in the 18th century a paved causeway on Newgale sands was laid bare by high tides and rough seas, doubtless a road that led past the chapel to St. Davids in one direction and to Haverfordwest in the other. The road was known as the Welsh Way.

905. *Hilton Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 4''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 0''$).

Of this building at Hilton there are no remains above the soil. Fenton speaks of Hilton, "where formerly stood a chapel of ease to the parish of Roch."

906. *Bathesland Church Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 50''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 0''$).

At the site marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet as that of a church is an oblong depression which may mark the foundations of a building. About 500 yards to the south-east is a well known as 'the holy well,' and midway between the site and the well is a second unnamed spring. Immediately due south is the farm of Bathesland. The names suggest a well of reputed sanctity, with a chapel or well-chamber pertaining to it.—Visited, 3rd May, 1921.

Parish of ROSEMARKET.

This parish is in the Welsh district or cantref of Rhos, which form is frequently converted into Ros, Rose, or Roose. The name means an unenclosed and uncleared area covered with heath and wild undergrowth, the *rhos* usually forming the open ground where the tribal flocks of cattle and swine were depastured.

Pembrokeshire is a county of *rhosydd*, and it is probable that the district to the north and west of Milford Haven was known particularly as Y Rhos by reason of its wide extent. The Welsh name Rhos commonly took the form of Rose in English documents, and Rose-market doubtless denotes the site of a common meeting-place for barter of stock and commodities within or on the border of the rhos.

A Cardiganshire example of precisely similar character to that of the Pembrokeshire Rose-market became prominent in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. One of the manors belonging to the Abbey of Strata Florida was Anhunog or Haminiog, in the parish of Tregaron. The waste of the manor was called Rhos Haminiog or Y Rhos, and large fairs were held periodically within its bounds. About the end of the 16th century a dispute arose as to the ownership of the tolls and dues arising out of the fairs, which are called Rose Fairs in the documents relating to the suit.

The extent of the Pembrokeshire Rhos is marked by the place names Rose hill, with the adjacent Furze hill and Rush moor, Rose cottage (near Romans Castle), Rose pool at the western end of Y Rhos, near the shores of Broad Haven; and another Rose hill in Haroldston parish may mark its northern boundary.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (PROMONTORY FORTS).

907. *Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.E.).

In the field adjoining the parish church, styled 'Encampment' in the Tithe Schedule (No. 354), is an earthwork having an east to west diameter of 450 feet, and 300 feet from north to south. The low plateau upon which it is placed is bounded on one side by a mill race, and on the other by a nameless brook; these streams unite at the point of the promontory, and to them the land falls abruptly. To the north is the churchyard. The main bank has a height of about 4 feet and falls some 20 feet to an external ditch, with a rise on the outer side of 10 feet, but along the margin of the slopes it averages about a foot. From 10 feet to 12 feet down the slope is a terrace 15 feet broad, the margin of which is protected by a bank of 3 feet, with a steep drop to the streams. The entrance at the eastern side of the main rampart has been considerably altered by farming operations. The local name for the earthwork is "Ring Meadow;" the Ord. Survey calls it "Rath."—Visited, 5th August, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

908. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.E.). Ded: St. Ismael.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

The church consists of chancel (22½ feet by 15 feet), nave (48 feet by 20½ feet), north memorial chapel (18 feet by 13½ feet), and north porch. The chancel is connected with the chapel by a plain vaulted passage lighted by a narrow slit; the round and plain chancel arch has taken the place of one that is described as having been low, rude and obtuse. On the south side is a plain squint. The arch between chapel and nave is round-headed. In the chapel is an empty tomb-recess, two aumbreys, and the remains of a mutilated piscina. The Norman font bowl of cushion type has been re-dressed and now stands on a modern base. The porch retains a stone bench on either side. In the restoration of 1891 a stone bench round three sides of the chancel was removed, as well as traces of the rood stairs.—Visited, 5th August, 1920.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 215.

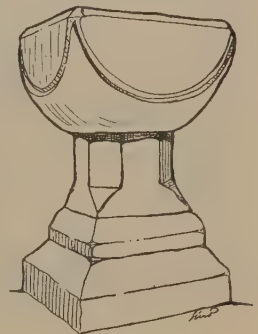


Fig. 261.

NOTE.—The church was appropriated to the Hospitallers of Slebech by William the son of Haions [?Hacon], Robert son of Godebert, and Richard son of Tankard, clearly members of a viking family.

* The dedication is given in the *Episcopal Registers* (ed. Hon. Soc. of Cymmrodorion, p. 568) as ecclesie parochialis Sci. Leonardi de Rosmarket. This explains the presence of St. Leonard's well (No. 910).

Parish of ROSEMARKET.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

909. *Old Pigeon House* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.E.).

About 200 yards south of Big House—a modern dwelling—are the remains of a dovecote which originally formed part of Great House, of which some walls were standing within living memory.—Visited, 5th August, 1920.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

910. *St. Leonard's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.E.).

By the roadside, a short distance from the parish church, is a strong spring which goes by the name of St. Leonard's Well. No local tradition is connected with it, and there are no signs of masonry around the well-chamber.—Visited, 5th August, 1920.

Parish of RUDBAXTON.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

911. *The Three Tumps* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 10''$).

On a field known as the Three Tumps (Tithe Schedule, No. 568), half a mile north-west of the parish church, are three grass-covered mounds from 2 to 3 feet above the surrounding level, each in circumference about 170 feet; they have every appearance of being undisturbed burial mounds.—Visited, 13th May, 1920.

912. *Leech Pool Tump* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 27''$).

On the field directly north of Leech Pool are faint traces of a mound which cultivation has almost entirely removed, but which in all probability covers a burial. The adjoining field is known as Tump Park (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 299, 300).—Visited, 5th May, 1920.

913. *The Tumps* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 57''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 20''$).

A low mound some 160 feet in base circumference, stands on a field south-west of Tumps smithy; it is probably a tumulus. It has been slightly disturbed on the east. The field is known as the Tumps (Tithe Schedule, No. 927).—Visited, 5th May, 1920.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

914. *Greystone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 55''$).

A stone, now recumbent, but said to have been erect about seventy years ago, stands on a field of this name (Tithe Schedule, No. 581), near the Corner Piece Inn. It is 107 inches high, 42 inches wide and 33 inches broad.—Visited, 7th September, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

915. *Newton Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 10''$).

About one-third of a mile north-west of Great Newton farm-house is an originally circular enclosure some 180 feet in diameter; it is surrounded by a bank, which is now represented by a slight rise on the east only. This is hardly one foot high, with a 2 feet fall, the remainder having disappeared under continuous cultivation. It was, however, traceable about the year 1870 when seen by Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., though no signs of a ditch then remained. Possibly the entrance was to the west. The field is locally known as Rath Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 821).—Visited, 5th May, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

916. *Rudbaxton Mount* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 45''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 45''$).

To the east of, and closely adjoining the parish church is a circular mound in a fair state of preservation. The diameter of its flat grass-grown summit is 40 feet; the fall to the ditch, now largely obliterated, is 15 feet. There is no bailey. The mound was recently enclosed in the yard of Rudbaxton Farm. The original 1 in. Ord. map marks it as a "Tumulus;" the modern issues are silent.—Visited, 6th May, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

917. *The Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 53''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 30''$).

The following account is contributed by Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., a former Commissioner:—

This is a ringed enclosure with a ringed keep. The outer ring is 320 feet N. to S. internal measurement; 310 feet E. to W. The rampart is 10 feet high with 23 feet fall to a ditch 6 feet deep, 2 feet of which are artificially built up on the S.; 8 feet high, 16 feet fall to a ditch 3 feet deep on N. Entrance to the N. The inner ring is 150 feet N. to S. and 100 feet E. to W. The rampart is 5 feet high with 18 feet fall to a ditch 5 feet deep. Entrance to the N.E. The outer bank beyond the ditch of the outer enclosure commences at a steep declivity on the E. Along the southern side it is of only moderate dimensions, but on the western side it is of considerable width, though no great height. Outside the entrance of the outer enclosure on the right-hand side are the remains of a ruined chapel (No. 921).

Visited, 27th August, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

918. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.E.). Ded: St. Michael (formerly St. Madoc*). Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dewsland.

This church, described as "Ecclesia de Rudepagstona," is included in the grant of Wizo, lord of Wiston to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

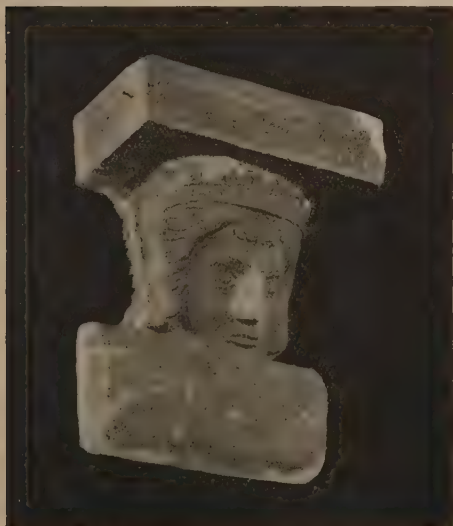


Fig. 262.

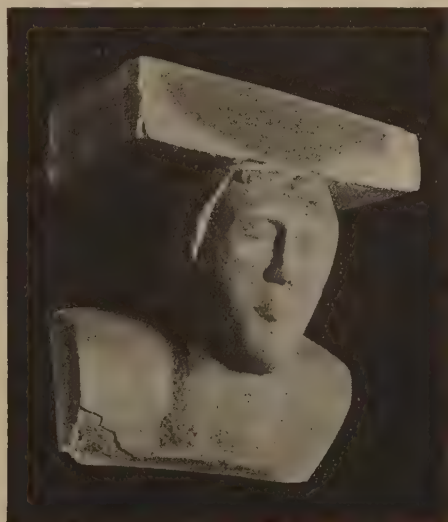


Fig. 263.

The church was well restored in 1892. The plan shows a chancel, nave, west tower and south porch, all of the 13th century, to which in the late 14th century was added a south aisle to chancel and nave. The chancel arch has on either side a corbel, both of which have been renewed in parts. The windows, with the exception

* A spring outside the churchyard wall still goes by the name of St. Madoc's well.

Parish of **RUDBAXTON.**

of that at the east end, are Perpendicular with square-headed labels; two are closed. The font basin, of cushion type (26 inches by 21 inches externally, 19 inches by 15 inches internally), stands upon a circular shaft with square base; the total height is 36 inches. A huge monument to the family of Howard (1665–1685), characteristic of its period, occupies the whole of the east end of the south aisle.

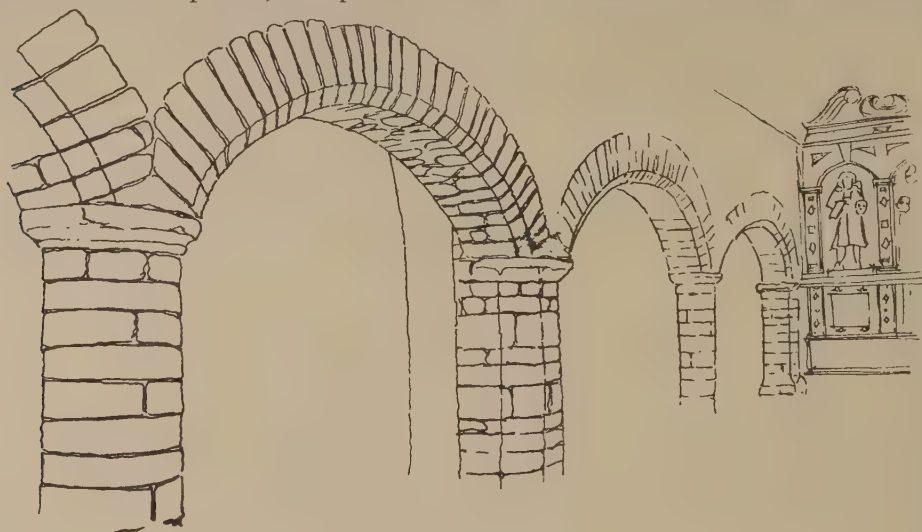


Fig. 264.

The tower is of two storeys, with corbel table and plain parapet. In its north-east angle is a vice of 24 stairs. The bell is inscribed, "Thanks be to God. A.D. 1610." The porch is vaulted and has a plain circular stoup.

On the south-east angle of the outer wall is a stone sun-dial dated 1689; the gnomon has disappeared.—Visited, 6th June, 1920.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 132).

NOTE.—Within a niche in the west wall of the aisle is a bust of General Sir Thomas Picton, who was born at Poyston in this parish and was its owner when he fell at Waterloo in 1815; he was baptised in this church.

A modern brass has been placed in the chancel to Laud, bishop of St. Davids, 1621–1626, who held the living *in commendam* in consequence of the poverty of the bishopric. In the churchyard lies the latest of the historians of the county, Henry Owen, D.C.L. (Oxon), a member of this Commission.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

919. *Stone Park, North Stone Park, South Stone Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 23''$ and $35''$).

A tract of land some 300 yards west of Poyston, known formerly as Stone Park, now divided into three fields. A few large stones on North Stone Park may denote the remains of a ruined cromlech. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 707, 424, 427.—Visited, 6th May, 1920.

920. *Parc Maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 12''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 40''$).

The undergrowth on this field may conceal traces of a fallen maenhir. Tithe Schedule, No. 972.

921. *St. Catherine's Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 19''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 0''$).

In 1398 the rector of "Rodeparkston" was granted forty days' indulgence in aid of the repair and building of a bridge called "Rebbrugge"* and the chapel of the same, with permission to celebrate or have celebrations in the chapel (*Episcopal Registers*, p. 84). The chapel stood at the end of what is still called St. Catherine's Bridge, on the Rudbaxton side of the Western Cleddau, but no traces of it remain.—Visited, 6th May, 1920.

* Probably an error for Redbrugge; that is Rhyd brygge, the ford at (or near) the bridge.

Parish of **RUDBAXTON.**

922. *St. Leonard's Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 55''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 28''$).

In the grant of this chapel to the Commandery of Slebech by Alexander Rudepac, it is styled *Capella Sci. Leonardi de Castro Symonis*, and in 1898 permission to celebrate mass in St. Leonard's Chapel was granted to the rector of "Rodepakston."

The chapel stood on the north-east slope of the rampart of the Rath (No. 917). Some slight ruins of the little building remained to the middle of the 19th century, when a considerable number of bones were disinterred (*Arch. Camb.*, 1864, III, x, 13), but have since completely disappeared.

A well adjoining the chapel site was restored a few years since.—Visited, 27th August, 1915.

923. A chapel dedicated to St. Margaret is said to have formerly existed in the parish, but no traditions of it have survived, and some confusion with either the chapel of St. Catherine or that of St. Leonard may have been made. There are a Church Hill and a Church Field in the neighbourhood.

924. *Priory Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.W.).

A field on Great Newton Farm is known as the Priory Hill (Tithe Schedule, No. 833). It may have belonged to Haverfordwest Priory.

925. *Quakers Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 25''$ and $30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 7''$).

It is possible that the two fields indicated above were at one time owned by a member of the Society of Friends, or were the property of one of its meetings, but no traditions survive, and no reference to property in this parish has been discovered in the historical literature of the Society. Tithe Schedule. Nos. 787–8.

Parish of ST. BRIDES.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

926. *Tower Point Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 6''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 10''$).

This is a fairly well-preserved work three-quarters of a mile south-west of St. Bride's parish church, and about 100 yards due south of the flint factory site (No. 930). Two sides of a triangular enclosure are defended by precipitous cliffs, the point bearing slight traces of a descent to the sea which reaches the foot of the rock. The neck of the promontory is defended by a rampart running across from cliff to cliff; the entrance, some 10 feet wide, is about midway. The bank here has a present total height of 30 feet; it has been lessened by erosion. Its average height is 10 feet, and its fall to an outer ditch about 15 feet; the ditch, which was from 8 feet to 10 feet in width, is now silted up. Faint traces occur of an outer short bank guarding the entrance. The two fields east of the earthwork are known as Big and Little Castle meadows (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 28–9).—Visited, 15th September, 1920.

[NOTE.—This is probably the camp to which reference is made on a label affixed to a flint arrow-head in Tenby Museum:—"Found in a rabbit hole in the vallum of a camp near St. Brides," and on another label to a bronze fragment and ring:—"From the camp near St. Brides." See *Finds*.

927. *Castle Head Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 18''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 24''$).

An earthwork on a promontory known as Castle Head, marked on the original 1 in. Ord. map, but not on the 6 in. sheet. The faint remains show an enclosed area of 120 feet north to south, and 90 feet east to west; it is protected almost entirely by

Parish of **ST. BRIDES.**

nature, the approach from the mainland being along a pathway from 10 to 12 feet wide. On the land side is a rampart, now largely destroyed by storm and exposure ; its maximum height is 5 feet. There are practically no traces of a ditch. The rampart is constructed of stones to a greater extent than is usual in the cliff castles of the county. The entrance at the head of the little causeway is destroyed. To the south-east of the enclosure a pathway down the cliffs is visible. The situation is wild in the extreme, and caution should be exercised in visiting this exposed spot.—Visited, 15th September, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

928. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.W.). Ded : St. Bride. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids ; rural deanery of Roose.

This church, situated on the margin of a tiny inlet called St. Bride's Haven, consists of chancel (24 feet by 13 feet), nave (46½ feet by 18 feet), north chapel (17½ feet by 13½ feet), and south porch ; bell-cotes (each for two bells) over the east and west nave gables. A thorough restoration took place in 1868. On the north side of the chancel are traces of a chambered recess, now blocked ; on its south side is a blocked priest's door, and in the south-west angle a restored low-sided window (17 inches by 14 inches). An original Early English lancet is in the south wall ; beneath it a plain piscina. The chancel arch is sharply pointed. On the north of the arch is the doorway to the rood stairs. Opposite the present south entrance is a walled-up doorway. The exterior south wall shows traces of an arch which may have led to a small transept or chapel, of which there are traces in the churchyard. The north chapel opens to the nave through a pointed arch. On the floor are the much obliterated remains of three slabs ; one bears a floriated cross, and all have mutilated heads, one being that of an ecclesiastic. The east window of the chapel is a small single lancet. All the other windows in the church are modern. The font is of the usual square type, and retains its hinge and hasp sockets ; it stands upon a circular shaft and octagonal base, the total height 36 inches. The doorway to the south porch has a pointed arch, and on either side are low masonry seats.

Some fragments of a rood screen, and a metal lantern dated 1787, have been restored within recent years and are now preserved within the church.—Visited, 15th September, 1920.

NOTE.—The dedication of this church is said to appear in a deed of 1577 (quoted in *West Wales Historical Society's Transactions*, Vol. III, p. 272), as the " church and rectory of St. Murus and St. Brides " ; but this may be a translator's error. The entry in the *Taxatio* of 1291 is " Ecclesia de Sancta Brigida."

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 209).

929. *Site of Chapel and Burial Ground.*

A small chapel, which has been swept away by the sea, stood formerly just north of the church, and it is still possible to trace in a section of the cliffs the outlines of a few stone-lined graves which surrounded it. Of the building it is said : " There are still the remains of an ancient chapel on the beach, which, according to tradition, was subsequently appropriated as a salting house for curing fish (for a considerable herring-fishery, now discontinued for many years). In the cemetery belonging to this chapel were numerous stone coffins, of which several have been washed away by the encroachment of the sea, which has here gained considerably on the shore, as was proved some years ago, during an extraordinary recess of the tide, by the discovery of several stumps of trees " (" *Parochiale Wallicanum*," in *Y Cymmrodor*, xxii, 26). The graves found in the cliff are lined with slabs. There is no record of any discoveries.—Visited, 15th September, 1920.

Parish of ST. BRIDES.

Inscribed Stone.

Covering one of the graves just mentioned may have been a stone of which a

Only Sea Shore near St. Brides Pemb. shire

2 A V V A O S

Fig. 265.

sketch was made by or furnished to Edward Lhuyd about the year 1698. The lettering, though rude, is not that of the pre-Norman inscriptions, and may not be much earlier than the latter half of the 16th century. It is probably only a fragment, and may still exist in one of the neighbouring walls.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

930. *Neolithic Flint Factory* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 15''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 5''$).

The site, examined in 1888 by the late Edward Laws, F.S.A., and by him regarded as Neolithic, is thus described:—

At St. Brides there was an important [flint] factory, which . . . seems to have been carried on in one spot, and so probably either by one individual, or one family, for on a spot on the cliff there is an actual stratification of worked flint chips and flakes, and so careful was this workman, that hitherto, I believe, no spoiled implement has been discovered, though many people have examined and worked at the deposit. It is covered by about three feet of soil and on the very verge of the cliff close to two camps (*Little England*, p. 17).

The site has suffered still further from the inroads of the sea.—Visited, 15th September, 1920.

For subsequent discoveries at this site see the Introduction to this volume, p. xxv.

931. “*Abbey*” *Ruins* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 55''$).

So far as external appearances suggest, the walls and foundations to the right and left of the main drive to St. Bride’s Castle are the remains of a domestic structure which is locally known as “the Abbey”; they most probably belong to an earlier dwelling. The site of a kitchen with its capacious oven, the fish stew, and the walled garden can be made out. The luxuriant growth of vegetation makes further identification impossible.—Visited, 22nd September, 1920.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

932. The following finds from this parish are in the Tenby Museum:—

- (i) *Flint Bores and Flakes*; “from a chipping floor at St. Brides.”
- (ii) *Flint Knife*; “from St. Brides.”
- (iii) *Flint Arrowhead*; “found in a rabbit hole in vallum of camp near St. Brides, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the bank in which are the flint flakes.”
- (iv) *Bronze Fragment and Ring*; “from the camp near St. Brides.” The ring is about 1 inch in diameter.

Parish of ST. DAVIDS.

The bounds of the present parish of St. Davids, regarded not as an ecclesiastical district merely but also as a local administrative area, probably follow much the same direction that they have taken at least since the parochial system assumed its permanent and well-recognised characteristics. There have been changes within the parish: its sub-divisions of cych, trev, township or hamlet have fallen into desuetude; while, on the other hand, the one survival amongst those cychau or circuits, the Cathedral of St. Davids with its precincts, has within recent years become an independent parish under the title The Cathedral Close of St. Davids. The ecclesiastical status of the great Cathedral church has not changed, and it still continues to be what it appears to have been throughout the ages—the parish church of the wide area comprised within the limits of the medieval parish of St. Davids.

The aerial photograph of a considerable portion of the parish which we are able to produce will, we feel sure, be welcomed by all students of archaeology and history as exhibiting, in a manner previously beyond achievement, the physical character of the district within which so many of the monuments subsequently described are placed; and it may be useful to practical archaeologists visiting the neighbourhood of St. Davids to have some indications of the objects of antiquity on the plate.

Parish of ST. DAVIDS.

The view is taken from a point slightly east of north. The rocky eminence in the centre of the picture is Carn Llidi, distant two miles N. by W. from St. Davids. The farm immediately below the central mass of Carn Llidi is Porth mawr. A field's breadth to the west of Porth mawr is Porth bach, and just below the latter is Ty gwyn. A rough cartroad is seen winding round the western side of Carn Llidi, and about half-way along its course may be noticed a few white specks; just beyond these are the ruins of one or more cromlechs (No. 935, below). The dwelling seen at the furthest point of the road above mentioned is a modern bungalow, beyond which are the remains termed "Ancient Enclosures" upon the Ord. Survey maps, referred to in our article (No. 942). Further to the west, but out of the picture, are Coetan Arthur cromlech (No. 936), Clawdd y milwyr (No. 943) and St. Davids Head, the Octopitarum Promontarium of Ptolemy. At the western end of the trapezoidal-shaped field, which is the furthest cultivated land in this direction, and amidst a cluster of broken boulders, is the Maen Sigl illustrated by us (fig. 267). The white surface in the immediate foreground of the plate is the northern termination of Traeth mawr or Whitesand bay, and stretching away from it will be seen the roadway to St. Davids. The enclosure between the cliffs and the nearest cultivated field is called Parc y Capel, the chapel being that of St. Patrick (No. 962); and a few yards within the angle made by the roadway and the cliffs, and (as nearly as can be identified) at the spot seen in the print as a tiny square point which shows darker than the surrounding shade, is the alleged Roman site of Menapia (No. 981).

The divisions of the parish, as given by Browne Willis, were: (i) Cylch y dre, which took in the walled close and a few of the houses that had arisen outside the close; (ii) Cylch bychan, the part of the rural parish to the east of the city; (iii) Cylch mawr, the district north of the cathedral; (iv) Gwaelod y wlad (the lowland) to the west. The returns to the hearth tax of 22nd Charles II (1669-70) give the same divisions, but Cylch y dre is styled Villa St. Davids, and the term Villa seems to have become corrupted into The Valley, which Browne Willis's authority states to have been in his day the name for the town[ship]; as a matter of fact only a small portion of the town (apart from the Cathedral Close) can be said to lie along the banks of the Alun.*

[Illustration—aerial photograph—fig. 266.]

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

933. *Trepewet Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 27''$).

A mound, apparently sepulchral, standing immediately east of Trepewet farm-house, on land which is heavily waterlogged. It is oval in shape, about 60 feet by 35 feet with a height of 4 feet, and is flat-topped. It presents no sign of disturbance.—Visited, 27th September, 1921.

934. *Pont crug glas Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 50''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 55''$).

Some 50 yards west of Pont crug glas, on the south side of the Fishguard-St. Davids high road, is a grass-grown mound which has every appearance of being sepulchral. Its height is about 8 feet and its base circumference 180 feet. Although interfered with on its east side, the fissure does not seem to have reached the centre of the mound. It is only a few yards from the boundary line between the parishes of St. Davids and Llan Hywel.

About 300 yards north-north-west of the mound, in the field next south to Crug Glas farm-house, is an erect stone, 57 inches high and 53 inches broad, which may have been connected with the tumulus, its form and position being different from that of an ordinary cattle-rubbing stone.—Visited, 31st May, 1921.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

935. *Carn Llidi Cromlechs* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 11''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 35''$).

Two ruined cromlechs directly west of Ord. b.m. 409.2; they are difficult to find amid the loose rocks. One has its capstone 70 inches long, 60 inches broad, 20 inches thick, still supported by a single pillar 40 inches above the level; two other supporters have fallen inwards. The second cromlech has its capstone (60 inches by 40 inches by 12 inches) standing on two pillars, while a third has fallen beneath. The two supporters have a height of 42 inches clear. This spot was much disturbed by recent military operations.—Visited, 7th October, 1921.

* It may be added that there was no definite area of the episcopal lordship known as the Welsh hundred. The significance of that term was tenorial, it being applied to scattered holdings whose only unity consisted in the custom under which they were held. The same is true of the villein tenants known as Tydwaldi.



Fig. 266. ST. DAVIDS. View of the district north of the city of St. Davids, taken from the air.

936. *Coitan Arthur* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 29''$).

This well-known cromlech lies some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the city of St. Davids, on the wild promontory of St. Davids Head. The capstone, which has a length of 12 feet and a width of 8 feet 6 inches, has slipped off all its supporters except one at the north-east; this stands about 60 inches clear of the soil; two other pillars are to be seen beneath the capstone. The cromlech stands on a slight mound, about 75 feet in circumference; many of the base stones are still *in situ*. When perfect it must have been an imposing monument.—Visited, 7th October, 1921.

Arch. Camb., 1865, III, xi, 283, *ill.*; 1872, IV, iii, 143, *ill.*; *Collectanea Archaeologia*, 1871, II, pt. 3, 239, *ill.*; Jones and Freeman, *St. David's*, 26.

937. *Rhos y gilwen Ruined Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 1''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 22''$).

In the field still known as *Parc yr allor*, 'the field of the altar,' immediately north-west of Rhosgilwen House. An erect stone 30 inches high, the sole remains of a cromlech which was destroyed about the year 1850.—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

DIVISION 1c (MEINI HIRION).

938. *Maen Dewi* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 3''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 8''$).

An erect stone on the north-west margin of Dowrog Common, a short two miles north-east of the city of St. Davids, and immediately behind some cottages which are known as *Drws gobaith*, 'the door of hope.' The pillar, which faces south, stands 8 feet above the surface, and is 4 feet wide. Its northern face has a width of 6 feet 6 inches, with sides of from 2 inches to 3 inches deep. It stands upon a base of dry walling about 10 feet square, composed of rudely-dressed stones, now largely covered by soil. Up to 60 years ago this massive stone stood solitary on the common; when a 'ty nos,' or 'ty un nos'—a house built in one night—was erected by its side, of which some traces still remain. This was probably succeeded by the present cottages known as *Drws gobaith*, which stand some 3 yards from the stone.—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

NOTE.—It is difficult to account for Jones and Freeman's statement (*St. David's*, p. 24), that the *Maen Dewi* had disappeared "within the last two or three years [1853-4], without leaving a single trace." Possibly the 'ty nos' built against one of its sides obscured the stone.

939. *Maen sigl* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 4''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 47''$).

This one-time rocking stone stands on the western slope of Carn Llidi, at the base of an outcrop known as *Carn twlc*. In Browne Willis's *St. Davids* is a note probably taken from a MS. of George Owen (d. 1613), which gives the appearance of the stone at that period: "The famous stone, which they call here the Shaking Stone, *Y maen sigl*: it is so large that twenty yoke of oxen will not remove it from its place, and yet it lieth upon a bank; and, notwithstanding its hugeness (they say), a child of eight years of age will shake it. I never saw any child shake it; but I can move it, tho' six men should stand upon it, with less than the strength of one of my hands, so much that a man that stands upon it would be afraid of falling."

Edward Lhuyd (d. 1709) found the stone out of motion; he ascribes its displacement to the Commonwealth troops (Gibson's *Camden*, p. 638). Its height is slightly over 5 feet; its extreme breadth and thickness respectively are $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Possibly the earliest pictorial representation of *Maen Sigl* is a photograph taken about the year 1864, which is here reproduced by permission of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society (fig. 267).

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Adjoining the stone to the north, and not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet, are the ruins of a cromlech. The heavy and unshapely capstone covered a chamber measuring about 4 feet square, now largely filled up with the material of the cromlech. It has been disturbed, and its disturbance may have occasioned the displacement of the rocking stone.—Visited, 7th October, 1921.



Fig. 267.

940. *Trecenny Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 46''$).

About 100 yards north-east of Trecenny farm-house is a massive erect stone with square head, standing 90 inches above ground. Tradition is silent respecting it.—Visited, 27th September, 1921.

NOTE.—It is suggested in the *Pem. Arch. Survey* that Trecenny may be associated with Ceneu, bishop of St. Davids, the son of Couin ap Ceredig. Trecenny may have been the tribal patrimony of a Ceneu ab Cywin, but the bishopric of St. Davids is problematical.

DIVISION Id (INSCRIBED STONES).

941. *Inscribed Stone*. This stone, inscribed with the words RINACI NOMENA, is now preserved in the porch of the modern church of St. James, adjacent to the farm-house of Carnhedryn uchaf (lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 31''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 30''$), where it was used as gate-post. The stone has a height of 55 inches, with a base width of 20 inches, tapering to 15 inches at the top. The letters are well preserved.—Visited, 20th April, 1921.

NOTE.—The late Sir John Rhys deals with this inscription in the *Pembroke County Guardian* for 30th November, 1895.

DIVISION Ie (STONE CIRCLES).

942. *Carn Llidi enclosures* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 18''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 0''$).

The 6 in. Ord. sheet marks as *Hut Circles* two enclosures on St. Davids Head immediately north-east of Coetan Arthur Cromlech (No. 936). They are of ovoid shape, 35 feet to 40 feet in length, and 15 feet to 18 feet in breadth, with entrances apparently to the south-west. The walls, now much ruined, were built without mortar. They probably form part of the *Ancient Enclosures* shown on the same sheet, and doubtless were connected with early farming.—Visited, 7th October, 1921.

Arch. Camb., 1899, V, xvi, 125–131.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

943. *St. David's Head Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 13''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 40''$).

On the wild headland known as St. David's Head, the Octopitarum Promontarium of Ptolemy's geography, are a number of remains of which the one known as *Claredd y Milwyr*, 'the Warriors' Dyke,' is probably one of the earliest in date.



Fig. 268.

The defences consist of a rampart and ditch 200 feet in length, which cut off a broad promontory. The rampart is formed of dry walling, some of the stones being very large. It has a present height of some 5 feet, with a 12 feet fall to a somewhat shallow ditch of about 50 feet in width. Beyond the ditch are two stone banks 2 feet and 3 feet in height. The rampart at two places in its northern section retains for some few yards its original stone facing; it appears to have much in common with the stone vallum of Carn Goch, in Carmarthenshire. The entrance pierces the wall at about one-third of the distance from its southern termination; it has a depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet where it passes through the wall. The enclosure is approached by a causeway a little over 12 feet in width, lined on either side by large stones, many of which are still *in situ*.

Parish of ST. DAVIDS.

The enclosed area is dotted over with hut circles and rock shelters. Immediately within the entrance on the south is a previously unnoticed stone circle. It is 21 feet



Fig. 269.

in diameter, and is composed of ten or twelve low stones, some of which, having flat tops, would serve as seats; its probable entrance is 7 feet wide, and faces east. Of this circle we give a photograph by Dr. John Richards, D.Sc., Carmarthen (fig. 269). Various implements and objects, pottery, glass beads, remains of iron articles and wood charcoal, that were discovered in the course of the exploration of the Head in 1894, are in the Tenby Museum. A

much worn pounding stone, found in one of the circles, is in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.—Visited, 7th October, 1921.

944. *Penpleidiau Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 12''$, long. $5^{\circ} 15' 0''$).

Contributed by Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., a former Commissioner:—

An entrenchment, 380 feet long, cuts off a promontory (known as Castell Bank, Tithe Schedule, No. 576) of about 1 acre in extent, the other sides being protected by precipices. These entrenchments commenced at some steep cliffs to the west, and terminate to the east on the roadway to the entrance, which is between them and a steep slope above some low rocks. As this roadway is running north-east and south-west at an oblique angle to the entrenchment, there is a distance of 100 feet between the eastern end of the main line and the cliff, which seems very inadequately defended by a low rampart. The entrenchments on the western half of the line are of no practical use at the present time, as they defend only a steep gully running in from the sea, the main rampart being almost on the side of the precipice. Had the works been thrown back 100 feet, the area enclosed would have been but little decreased, whilst the line of defence would have been reduced to one-half. Possibly the gully has been formed by a recent encroachment of the sea, but it does not look as if this had been the case. The roadway at the entrance is flanked by a bank joining the bank in front of the first rampart and the third rampart. The main rampart at the eastern end is 6 feet high with 8 feet fall to a ditch, with a bank in front, the crest of which is 4 feet below the main rampart. This bank has a 9 feet fall to a ditch with a second rampart in front, whose crest is 1 foot below the main rampart. This again has a 7 feet fall to a ditch with a third rampart in front, whose crest is 1 foot higher than the main rampart, with a 7 feet fall to a ditch 3 feet deep, the ground rising to the front. A section at the western end shows the dimensions of the ramparts and ditches considerably reduced. Here the second rampart is the highest.

—Visited, 27th September, 1921.

945. *Castell Heinif* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 26''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 28''$).

Contributed by Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., a former Commissioner:—

A most peculiar work, but in a ruinous condition. An entrenchment, 100 yards long, cuts off from the mainland a small promontory of very irregular shape protected on the other side by very steep cliffs. The rampart on the south-east side is 6 feet high with a 12 feet drop to a ditch 6 feet deep, but on the south side the ground falls 6 feet. The rampart is still about 7 feet with a 7 feet fall, the ditch running practically on the same level. In front of this is a second bank 2 feet lower than the main bank, with a 4 feet fall to a ditch 5 feet deep; the ground outside being 5 feet higher than the interior. This bank is 100 feet long, and shaped like a ravelin with its own two ditches. This arrangement is quite unique, but is probably due more to accident than design. The supposed ravelin is only an obstacle trench in front of the weakest point of the line, the ground rising considerably to the front.

946. *Castell Coch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 38''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 10''$).

A promontory half an acre in area, between Porth Trewen on the south and Aber Dinas on the north. Immediately in front of the promontory, and separated from it by a narrow channel, through which the tide runs swiftly, is Ynys Gwair. The landward defence is a rampart 200 feet long, the south-west terminal of which has been carried away by erosion of the coast. The southern half of this bank rises 7 feet above the level of the enclosure, and falls 7 to 8 feet to a ditch. Four feet below is a 12 foot platform with a 2 foot bank beyond and a fall of 3 feet to the natural ground. "The inner rampart is joined to the outer bank by a face flanking the roadway to the entrance on the east, which is between it and a saucer-shaped slope over some low cliffs, across the western side of which is the northern half of the main line. This is defended by a low bank about 2 feet high" (*Lieut.-Colonel Morgan*). The entrance is about 10 feet in width; it was protected by stone pillars, one of which still stands 2 feet above the surface. The whole work is much disintegrated.—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

947. *Caer Aber Pwll* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 49''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 0''$).

Communicated by Lieut.-Colonel Morgan, R.E.

A fine work cutting off a small promontory, well defended on the sea side. The main entrenchment is 200 feet long across the tongue of land. The second line is 40 yards distant with flanks extending considerably beyond the isthmus, with a third line at varying intervals, but averaging about 30 yards. The entrance is to the south-east, and on the westward side of the interval between the third and second lines is the obstacle trench, as is seen at Merriion (No. 1161). These outer works are, however, in a dilapidated state. Ground rising to the front. The main rampart is 10 feet, has a drop of 10 feet to a ditch 9 feet deep. The second rampart is 2 feet higher than the first with a 9 feet fall to a shallow ditch. The third rampart is 1 foot lower than the first, with 8 feet drop to a ditch 3 feet deep; the ground outside being 1 foot higher than the interior. It has been considered that the outer ditch was a wet one, but this can hardly have been the case. The works are in a ruinous condition.

Little Aber Pwll is within 120 yards on a small promontory, and the two must have been occupied together. It is on a decided slope and in any other situation would be pronounced 10th-century work. This, if the name is old, is the only caer in the county which cannot be considered as of the Iron Age.—Visited, 31st May, 1921.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

948. *Castell Clegir Voia* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 20''$).

An earthwork of rudely rectangular shape, perched on a prominent rocky hill overhanging the farmstead of Clegir Voia, nearly one mile west of the city of St. Davids. The main enclosure which follows the contour of the hill has a length of some 280 feet and a width of 100 feet. On a slightly lower level to the north-east are faint traces of what appears to be an annex, about 50 feet in length. Linking up the many outcrops of rock is a wall of stone and earth faced with slabs of large stones, some of which are yet *in situ*. The present average height of the rampart is 4 feet, dropping 9 feet to a ditch 3 feet deep. On the side facing the annex are slight traces of a shallow ditch. Apparently the only entrance was through the annex, and this has been destroyed; there are no traces of an entrance into the main work itself.

An exploration of Clegir Voia was made by the Rev. S. Baring Gould in the year 1902 (*Arch. Camb.* 1903, VI, iii, i, *ill.*), the result of which is said to have shown it to be of pre-Roman origin, as against its traditional Romano-British foundation. Various hearths were uncovered, the pottery fragments were very rude and coarse, and consisted of the remains of four vessels, one of them ornamented with a single line round it. Numerous sling stones, and a flint arrow-head were also found. All the finds are deposited in the Tenby Museum.—Visited, 27th September, 1921.

NOTE.—Mr. Baring Gould adds: "the camp is certainly enigmatical. It bears the name of an historical Goidel chief, who perished in it about the year 520, and yet all the relics found in it belong to a much earlier period. The only solution I can propose is that these Gwyddel freebooters, who were the scourge of the Welsh, were still employing stone weapons no doubt at the same time that they did others of iron and bronze, and that the pottery they employed was rough earthenware, manufactured

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on the spot from the glacial clay that lies in the waun of Rhosson, and that they did not trouble themselves to ornament such coarse stuff as was used for cooking. A broken spindle whorl was also found. The camp had obviously been attacked from the Rhosson side, as the trail of sling stones had swept over the west wall and fallen on the further road."

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

949. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 33''$).

A fine work with a rectangular bailey to the north-east, situated about a quarter of a mile east of Clegir Voia (No. 948), and about 180 feet above the right bank of the river Alun. The rampart, 100 feet in depth, is well preserved, and rises from the enclosed level to a height averaging 10 feet, to fall from 18 feet to 20 feet to a ditch 7 feet wide with a counterscarp of 10 feet. The entrance, 10 feet wide, is at the east end of the bank. The bailey has a length of 120 feet and a width of 90 feet, with an entrance in the west angle where the enclosing bank meets the ditch of the mound. Its rampart varies in height from 5 feet with a 6 feet fall to the natural level on the north, and 3 feet with a 4 feet fall on the east; it has been partially levelled. Possibly there was on the west side of the main enclosure another court of which slight traces are perceptible; the surrounding bank is not more than 1 foot high with a length of 100 yards and 30 yards from the western counterscarp. It ends suddenly and has no ditch and may be of later date than the main work. Leland observes of this earthwork "Ther remayne tokens of Cairboias Castel standing by Alen ryveret about a myle lower than St. David on the same ryveret" (*Itin.* ed. 1906, 64). This was doubtless the early castle of the bishops of St. Davids before the erection of Lawhaden. Leland is in error in regarding it as Caer Voia which lies about 500 yards to the west.—Visited, 27th September, 1921.

[Illustrated, figs. 21–2.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

Extinct Chapels. At the opening of the 17th century there existed within the limits of the parish of St. Davids, and in easy reach of the cathedral church (which was also the church of the parish), indisputable traces of three small ecclesiastical structures of the nature of subordinate chapels to the cathedral church. There was clear recollection of several others which had been deserted prior to the definite breach with the Roman Church in 1534, or were despoiled and ruined in consequence of the change in religious policy that then took place. Browne Willis in his *Survey of the Cathedral Church of St. David* (1716), copying from a memorandum of George Owen (d. 1613), who possessed an intimate and lifelong acquaintance with the district, states (p. 52) that "there were formerly several chapels about St. Davids which all belong'd to the mother church, dedicated to several saints, and were commodiously seated to draw the devotions of pilgrims." He expressly names the chapel of *St. Non* (or *Nun*), the chapel of *St. Justinian*, and *Capel Patrick*; and of these there were considerable remains at the opening of the 17th century which continue visible to-day. But of *Capel Patrick*, the site is known only from the mounds of earth beneath which are buried the foundations and debris of the small building.

There were also *Capel y Pistyll* and *Capel Gwrhyd*, both of which had been deserted and may have more or less disappeared when George Owen wrote his memorandum on the small ecclesiastical foundations which had been attached to the cathedral church.

In addition to the above there is good evidence for the former existence of *Capel Cwmwdig* and *Capel yr hen fynwent*, 'the chapel of the old burial ground.' These are named in the appendix to an excellent article in the *Historical Society of West Wales' Transactions* (1916), iv, pp. 32–42.

The following are here dealt with: the chapels of St. Non and St. Justinian immediately below; the others under Division VI (No. 962–971, *post*).

950. *The Chapel of St. Non* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 18''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 0''$).

The first mention of this chapel is made by George Owen in Browne Willis's *Survey*, to which reference has already been made. This is as follows:—

The first and principal of these is St. Nun's Chapel, so called from St. Nun, who is said to have been St. David's mother. There is a fine well beside it covered with a stone roof and enclosed within a wall, and benches to sit upon round the wall. Some old simple people go still to visit this saint at some particular times, especially upon St. Nun's day (March 2nd), which they keep holy, and offer pins, pebbles, etc., at this well. The next day they keep also for *Lily Gwas Dewy* (i.e., Lily, St. David's Man).^{*} This chapel lies south of St. Davids within a quarter of a mile of the seaside. (*Added by Willis*: The ground on which the chapel stood is now turned into a garden of leeks).



Fig. 270.

Further particulars of this interesting structure are given in the West Wales Historical Society's *Transactions*:—

This chapel was dedicated to St. Non, the mother of St. David. The date of its foundation is unknown, but it must have been founded prior to 1335, as in a grant of a close of land made by bishop Henry Gower in that year to the sub-chanter and vicars choral, one of the boundaries of the land in question was stated to be the road leading from the city of St. Davids to the chapel of the Blessed Non (*Stat. Menev.*, p. 111). The site of the chapel, which is a field on the south of the city overlooking St. Bride's Bay, is marked by four old ruined walls, a few of the lower courses of which undoubtedly comprise masonry of the ancient structure. . . . It seems probable that St. Non's Chapel was abandoned as a chapel before 1557. We find that while the valuation of the sea-coast chapels was returned at £11 in the *Valor Eccl.* [1535], in the *Chapter Accounts* for 1557-8 and 1565-6 it is 5s. per annum, which suggests that the chapel had been converted into a dwelling house; at all events this was its subsequent fate, and in Browne Willis's time the site was used as a garden for leeks. There is still on the site of the old chapel a stone on which is inscribed a cross in a circle.

In 1898 the Rev. S. Baring Gould devoted three days to the examination of this Chapel, a short account of which he gives in *Arch. Camb.*, 1898, V, xv, 345 (no plan or illustration).

The walls of the chapel are of two if not three periods. At the south end there is very early and rude work at the base, to the height of 7 feet 6 inches at the south-west corner. This is set in earth. Above this, clearly distinguishable from it, is medieval walling of flat stones (mostly) laid in strong mortar. The earlier work shows internally as well as externally. . . . The north wall is entirely

^{*} The form *Lily Gwas Dewy* or *Dewi* is impossible. The disciple and follower of a Celtic bishop or holy man of note, whose special function was the particular care of his patron's person, was called *gwas* (Latin, *servus*), and the word which may have started as a designation soon became an appellation, as *gwas Teilo*, *gwas Padrig*, and others; there was also a *gwas Mihangel*. But there could be no such name-form as *Lily*, and the word is a probable error for [G]wili. It may also be suggested that the form *Gwili* is a scribal error for the Welsh word *gwyliau*, the wake-days, and that the 3rd March was the first day of the *Gwyliau Gwas Dewi*—the wakes of the servant of Dewi.

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of medieval building, so is that to the west, with the exception of a small portion of the base at the south-west extremity. In the east face of the building is set an early cross, not in place, which is figured [below (fig. 271) and] in Westwood's *Lapid. Walliæ*. The north wall ends raggedly to the east, projecting beyond the present east wall, with which it is not tied, and from which it differs nothing in character. This east wall has been thrown down at some unknown date, from the remains of a window at the south end; at that end the medieval wall has been built on the earlier foundation wall so as to form an exact right angle, whereas in the earlier building the angle was incorrect, resulting in the building being 4 feet narrower at the west than at the south end. . . . The medieval builders intended to widen the chapel to the north or altar end by 4 feet; whether they ever completed this reconstruction it is difficult to determine. The base of the present wall is not so cyclopean in character as the south wall, and there is an apparent break 13 feet from the south-east angle; but the present east wall undoubtedly remains on the line of the earliest wall, for it continues that of the portion of the wall on which the later builders set their wall askew. At the north-east corner there are no traces of a turn or angle in the wall that projects, as though it had ever been finished off. . . . The altar-step platform at the north-west is of flat stones laid in mortar. About 3 feet 6 inches from the west it is broken away where the altar stood, and here some fragments of flooring tile without ornament [now in the Tenby Museum] were found.

Cross-incised Stone.

The cross (referred to in the preceding extract) is formed of equal-sized arms enclosed in a plain circle, 1 foot 2 inches in diameter. The lower limb is prolonged to 1 foot 10 inches.

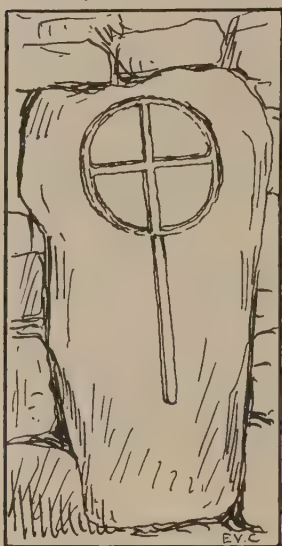


Fig. 271.

Brass. About the year 1851 a small brass, representing the half-length figure of a priest in ecclesiastical vestments, with gloved hands lifted on his breast in prayer, was found in the ruins of St. Non's Chapel. Up to about the year 1859 it was preserved in the house of the archdeacon of Brecon at St. Davids (Jones and Freeman, p. 227). It is said



Fig. 272.

to have been sold at St. Davids among the effects of Richard Davies (d. 14th May, 1859), archdeacon of Brecon. A rubbing of the brass was taken, and from it a few copies were printed, of which the only one that is known to have survived is in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, and is here reproduced by permission of the Society.

Stone Coffins. According to Fenton (p. 113)—“In digging for earth within the ruined walls of the chapel, stone coffins were found, and part of a curious image of rude pottery glazed, being the head and shoulders of a male figure. It was hollow, and filled with prodigious hard cement, and is now in the possession of Mr. Archdeacon Davies.”

There would appear to be reason to suppose some confusion with the brass described in the preceding article.

951. *The Chapel of St. Justinian* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 2''$).

The description of this small ruined chapel by George Owen given in Browne Willis's *Survey of St. Davids* is as follows:—

“Capel Stinan (St. Justinian's Chapel) lies next. This has been a very fine strong building: I know but few churches in Wales of a better kind of building, with battlements round it and a tower at one end in which there were bells formerly. The walls are still very strong, tho' there has been no covering upon it these many years. There is a well by this chapel. It is something above a mile west of St. Davids.”

The account of the chapel in the *Transactions* of the West Wales Hist. Society (vi, 34) adds the following particulars:—

St. Justinian's Chapel lies in a field close to the life-boat station at the little harbour of Porth Stinan, exactly two miles from St. Davids. The main walls of the chapel are still standing. . . . The erection of this chapel is attributed to Bishop Vaughan, who presided over the see from 1509 to 1522. It is evident, however, that bishop Vaughan's edifice must have replaced an older structure, as in the Chapter Accounts of William Warryn, for 1492, there is an entry recording the receipt of £10 from the chapels of St. Justinian, St. Non, and Gwrhyd.



Fig. 273.

The ruins as described by Jones and Freeman (*St. David's* p. 24), show the chapel to have been a building 47 feet by 20 feet, with three doors, two on the north side away from the sea, and one at the west end; three windows—small apertures on each side of the nave and one at the east end; a rough corbel table running round the whole building, but cut into by the arch of the east window. The western



Fig. 274.

battlemented tower was probably not of great height. A step ran across the chapel, dividing it into two equal portions; on either side above the step is a hole in the wall which probably received the rood beam. There are traces of a piscina and an aumbry. The shell of the little church still stands, a silent witness to the excellence of the building spoken of by George Owen. The site should be carefully excavated, and the ruins preserved.

For the other chapels which are known to have stood in St. Davids parish, but which have completely disappeared, see Division VI: Sites of Historic or Antiquarian Interest.

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DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

952. *St. Non's Well.*

A short distance north-east of the chapel of St. Non is the saint's well. It is covered with a plain dome of masonry which was restored in the 18th century (*Menevia Sacra*). On one side, just above the water level, is a recess probably designed for offerings. When in 1825 the well was cleared out, coins were found at the bottom. Visited, 27th September, 1921.

"As was usual in the case of old chapels and churches, there was a well close by, which the same MS. [George Owen in Willis's *Survey*] says was covered with a stone roof, with benches round the well, on which persons could sit, and the same authority informs us that some old simple people went still to visit this saint at some particular times, especially on St. Non's day (2nd March), which they kept holy and offered pins, pebbles, etc., at this well. The stone roof of the well had evidently disappeared before 1764, as Dr. George Harris in a letter written on the 4th August, 1824, to the chapter of the cathedral, says 'I myself, educated in the first instance at the Free School of St. Davids, between forty and fifty years ago, remember that well without a head or cover over it when I first went to school. . . . The head was put on the well by Mr. Williams of Trelethin, who had a high idea of its waters as a medicine, and used it frequently for that purpose.' The well is at present (1917) roofed with a stone arch, and this, no doubt, is the cover erected by Mr. Williams" (*Transactions*, West Wales Hist. Society, vi, 40).

953. *St. Justinian's Well.*

The well was situated to the south-east of the saint's chapel. It is now used to supply an adjacent dwelling.—Visited, 19th September, 1921.

954. *Ffynnon Faiddog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 47''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 13''$).

A spring, with adjacent cottage of the same name, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the city, on the northern boundary of The Barrows or Tywyn. St. Aidan is said to have been known to the Welsh as Maeddog; possibly this well is associated with his name.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—BRIDGES).

955. *Pont y Penyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 3''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 5''$).

This is supposed to mean *The Bridge of Penance*. It carries the "Pilgrims' Road" over the river Alun at the northern entrance to the Cathedral Close. The little structure calls for no particular notice beyond the record of its name.—Visited, 8th October, 1921.

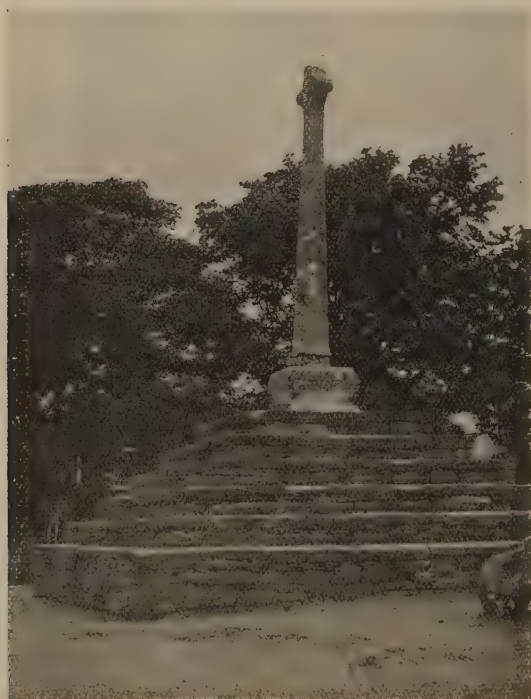


Fig. 275.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—
TOWN CROSSES).956. *The City Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.).

Stands at the foot of the High Street, a little above the Tower Gate into the Close. An octagonal shaft, rising from a base of six steps, and carrying a modern head. Local tradition asserts that it was formerly the custom to take the bodies of dead persons round this cross on their way to burial in the cathedral precincts.—Visited, 29th September, 1921.

Moss, *Pilgrimages to Old Homes*, IV, 146, for good illustration.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—ROADS).

957. *Ffos y Mynach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 N.E. and S.E., 20 N.E.).

This trackway is described at length in Jones and Freeman's *St. David's* (pp. 40–46). Taking in their hands Archdeacon Payne's account of the track in 1816, the historians of St. Davids explored it yard by yard, finding that after a lapse of forty years it had become much impaired. A further seventy years have well nigh obliterated it. Where the foundations have become exposed they show a depression or (as at Penbery) a gorse-grown track slightly raised above the surrounding level. It ran apparently from a narrow inlet called on the map *Ogof y Ffos* (20 N.E., lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 22''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 50''$), between *Caer Bwdy* and *Porth y Rhaw*, on St. Bride's Bay, to *Rhyd y Cleifion*, where it forded the *Clegir* brook, crossed the upper *Fishguard Road*, passed over *Dowrog Common* to the western slope of *Penbery*, and so to *Llandigige fach* (15 N.W.), where the explorers lost it. Their conclusion was that it corresponded to the ordinary British trackways which are slightly depressed below the surface and have a low bank on either side.—Traversed, 27th September and 7th October, 1921.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

Many of the sites enumerated in the following list are doubtless purely natural outcrops of rock, but it is probable that many are named after a monument, usually sepulchral, erected in commemoration of a departed worthy or a doughty deed. At present, apart from quite unmistakable natural features, there is nothing visible to denote the precise spot upon which a cairn or a cross may once have stood. But it is considered desirable to record all the sites which may be worthy of the attention of the local antiquary in such an important parish as that of St. Davids; the more especially as the field names, which are the only clues to the possibility that at any time a hidden monument may be found beneath the surface, are being speedily forgotten.

958.

- (i) *Parc caerau* (14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 2''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 35''$). Tithe Schedule, 1515.
- (ii) *Parc garn fach* (14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 0''$ and $3''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 30''$). Tithe Schedule, 1847, 1851—two adjoining fields.
- (iii) *Parc pen y garn* (14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 35''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 38''$). On the farm of *Wern*. Tithe Schedule, 402.
- (iv) *Parc y garreg* (14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 53''$). Tithe Schedule, 277.
- (v) *Parc y domen* (14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 3''$). Tithe Schedule 272.
- (vi) *Parc y garreg* (14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 30''$ and $37''$, long. $5^{\circ} 15' 50''$ and $55''$). Tithe Schedule, 1096, 1136.
- (vii) *Parc y garreg* (14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 30''$). Tithe Schedule, 1959.
- (viii) *Parc tir carn* (14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 14''$, long. $5^{\circ} 15' 20''$ and $25''$). Two fields abutting upon opposite sides of *Feidr Dywyll*.
- (ix) *Parc carn* (20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 52''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 47''$). A group of adjacent fields on *Clegir ucha* Farm, and abutting on *Ffos y mynach*. Tithe Schedule, 847, 857, 860, 600, 603, 881, 882.
- (x) *Parc carn ucha and issa* (15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 23''$ and $25''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 0''$). South-east of *Llanvyrn Eynon* farmhouse. Tithe Schedule, 656, 657.
- (xi) *Garn; Parc y garn* (15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 29''$ and $35''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 55''$). Two fields west of *Llanvyrn Eynon* farm. Tithe Schedule, 476, 454.
- (xii) *Erw maen llwyd* (14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 11''$, long. $5^{\circ} 15' 30''$ and $26''$). A field (formerly two) near *Bwlch Carte* Cottage. Tithe Schedule, 1004, 1002.
- (xiii) *Parc y garn* (20 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 43''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 20''$). Near *Castell* Farm. Tithe Schedule, 1751.
- (xiv) *Parc y garn* (14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 7''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 30''$). Second field west of *Rhosygilwen* ruined cromlech (No. 937). Tithe Schedule, 248.
- (xv) *Parc y garn* (20 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 58''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 28''$). On *Porth Lisky* Farm. Tithe Schedule, 2168.
- (xvi) *Parc y garn* (20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 27''$ and $30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 5''$ and $8''$). Two fields about 300 yards west of *Warpool Court*. Tithe Schedule, 407, 411.
- (xvii) *Carn ffield, Carnedd llethr, Carn Llidi, Carn perfedd, Carn Trelwyd* (lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 27''$, $18''$, $16''$, $20''$, $31''$; long. $5^{\circ} 16' 8''$, $28''$, $5^{\circ} 17' 18''$, $5^{\circ} 16' 25''$, $5''$). A group of natural rocky prominences about 2 miles north-west of St. Davids. On lower ground beneath them are fields called *Parc y Garn*, *Caerwen*, *Caerwen ucha*, which may denote the former existence of vanished monuments.

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- (xviii) *Parc y garn ucha and issa* (15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 15''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 55''$ and $5^{\circ} 18' 0''$). Near *Caer Farchell*. Tithe Schedule, 1114-5.
- (xix) *Rhos carreg lwyd* (20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 16''$, long. $5^{\circ} 15' 40''$). East of St. Non's chapel. Tithe Schedule, 477.
- (xx) *Parc caer, Parc y gaer* (14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 36''$ and $40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 34''$). Two fields near *Harglodd ucha*. Tithe Schedule, 1848, 1265.
- (xxi) *Caerwen* (14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 23''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 25''$). South-west of Pen Arthur farmhouse. Tithe Schedule, 1585.
- (xxii) *Carn Howell* (14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 23''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 10''$). A natural outcrop.
- (xxiii) *Carn Croeswdig, Carn Gynon, Carn Llwyd, Carn Silin, Carn poeth* (14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 20''$, $18''$, $33''$, $15''$; $51^{\circ} 52' 58''$; long. $5^{\circ} 17' 18''$, $35''$, $18' 0''$; $17' 49''$, $50''$). Natural outcrops.
- (xxiv) *Parc garn Llwyd* (14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 27''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 30''$). On Tremynydd Farm, where in 1895 a stone coffin [*? cist*] was uncovered. Tithe Schedule, 462.
- (xxv) *Parc garreg fawr* (14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 18''$). On Llethr Farm. Tithe Schedule, 1835.
- (xxvi) *Parc y garreg* (20 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 3''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 40''$). On Treginnis issa. Tithe Schedule, 2220.
- (xxvii) *Parc y garreg* (20 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 38''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 6''$). Near Trefeiddan Farm. Tithe Schedule, 2045.
- (xxviii) *Parc y garreg* (14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 25''$). On Tretio Farm. Tithe Schedule, 440.
- (xxix) *Parc y garreg* (20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 10''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 36''$). On Porth Clais Farm. Tithe Schedule, 353.
- (xxx) *Parc pen y groes* (20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 36''$ and $38''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 12''$ and $10''$). Three fields on Trelaw Farm. Tithe Schedule, 633, 634, 693; 633 is also called *Castle Manron*.

All visited on various dates in September, 1921.

959. *Cairn on Trefeiddan Farm* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 0''$).

This is a prominent natural outcrop. The hollows which are "scooped out on its summit, and were probably the foundation of huts" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*), appear to be of more recent origin.—Visited, 29th September, 1921.

960. *Carn fach* (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 9''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 28''$); *Carn Goch* (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 21''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 20''$); *Carn Gwyl Geli* (?) (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 18''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 12''$); *Carn Rhosson* (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 18' 10''$). 6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.W.

Natural formations. According to the *Pem. Arch. Survey*, *Carn Goch* "contains hollows similar to those on *Carn Trefeiddan*." These our Assistant Inspecting Officer failed to locate.—Visited, 29th September, 1921.

961. *Porth Clais Entrenchments* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 3''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 43''$).

On the headland to the east of Port Clais the 6 in. Ord. sheet places the title "Intrenchments." All that is now visible is a semi-circular bank almost 150 feet long and about 2 feet in height. On the exterior side is a very shallow ditch, which provided the material for the bank. The work is probably agricultural, and of no distant date.—Visited, 29th September, 1921.

962. *The Chapel of St. Patrick* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 49''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 38''$).

On the shore of Whitesand Bay, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the cathedral, the foundations of a small rectangular building may be traced on a field still called *Parc y capel* (Tithe Schedule, No. 1546). The site is that of the Chapel of St. Patrick, of which George Owen observes:—

Not far off is *Capel Patrick* full west of St. Davids, and placed as near his country, viz., Ireland, as it could well be. It is now wholly decayed. All these chapels are near the seaside, and adjoining to the places where those that came by sea commonly landed. They were plac'd here to draw the devotion of the sea-men and passengers when they first came ashore; other pilgrims us'd likewise to come to them. What was there offer'd was carry'd to the Cathedral and divided every Saturday among the canons and priests. Some yet living that belong to the church can remember since the offering money was brought on Saturdays to the chapter-house and there divided by dishfuls, the quantity not allowing them leisure to tell it.

The following further particulars are from the West Wales Hist. Society's *Transactions* (vi, 41):—

The site of the chapel of St. Patrick was no doubt in a field called Park Capel (numbered 1546 in Map A of the Tithe Commutation map of St. Davids parish). In this field, which lies on the west side of the road leading to White Sands (Porth Mawr) and abuts on the sea shore, there are traces suggestive of a small rectangular shape, which probably mark the site of the edifice.

The building appears to have measured about 30 feet by 12 feet internally, and was orientated E.S.E. In the summer of 1924 the site became the subject of much popular interest occasioned by some well-meant but not very scientifically conducted excavations. A place called St. Patrick's Seat was shown in the middle ages as the spot whence the saint beheld in a vision the whole island of which he was to be the apostle: "Continuo in Zephyrum oculos vertens, totam Insulam ex loco, qui hodie sedes Patricii dicitur, trans maris et montium tam interstitia quam obstacula tanta, miraculose perspexit" (*Angl. Sac.*, ii, 630).—Visited, 7th October, 1921.

963. *Cross-incised Stone (missing)* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 56''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 40''$).

In December, 1912, the Director of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, Mr. E. V. Collier, M.S.I., found in the west wall of the third field west of Ty gwyn farm-house, immediately overhanging a dangerous cliff, the fragment of a stone bearing on its face the incised outline of a plain cross 15 inches across the arms. He made a rough note of it in his sketch book. When sought for on the 7th October, 1921, by Mr. Collier and our Inspecting Officer the stone had disappeared, probably through a fall of the cliff. The position indicated is close above the supposed site of Patrick's Chapel, and there can be no doubt that the cross (which appears to have been a dedication cross) had come from the chapel.

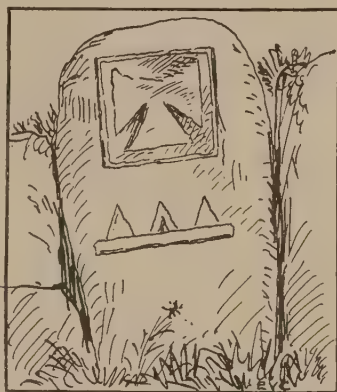


Fig. 276.

964. *Capel y Pistill and Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 14''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 0''$).

The site of this chapel (of which nothing remains above the soil), with its well, is distant about one mile south-west of the cathedral, at the head of Porth Clais creek. The spring is protected by a well-head of masonry and hidden beneath a dense growth of brambles.—Visited, 19th September, 1921.

Westwards of the town, about a mile distant, near the key [quay], stands *Capel y Pistyll*, which has its name from a spring that runs under it, into a cistern at the east end, under the pinion. (Added by Willis: Pistillio in Welsh signifies to drop as a spring often does. . . . What in South Wales they call a pinion, answers to what in many parts of England they call the gable-end of a building [cf., the pine end of a house]).—Willis, *Survey of St. Davids*, 53.

The spring is said to have been miraculously produced for the baptism of St. David: "Ad baptizandi namque ministerium aquae limpidissimæ fons illico prorupit, qui usque hodie in loco qui Porthleis appellatur cernentibus apparet" (*Angl. Sac.*, ii, 631; Jones and Freeman, *St. David's*, p. 228).

965. *Capel y Gwrhyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 2''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 38''$).

About $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of the city of St. Davids, and immediately adjacent to the lower Fishguard Road, is a small square enclosure known as Parc yr Eglwys (Tithe Schedule, No. 31), on which stood Capel y Gwrhyd. No vestige of the structure is now to be traced on the surface of the field.—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

The account given of this chapel in the *Transactions* of the West Wales Hist. Society is as follows:—"The site of Capel y Gwrhyd or the chapel of the Fathom, so called according to Browne Willis, because people used to show St. David's fathom (i.e., the length of St. David's expanded arms, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards long) on an arch of the chapel, lies in a field on the west side of the road leading from St. Davids to Llanrhian, just at the steepest part of the hill, after passing Rhodiad bridge. There are now no remains of any building there" (vi, 38).

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In the front garden of the house is a stone mortar with four vertical bands which is said to have belonged to the chapel. It is 9 inches in height, 17 inches in external and 12 inches in internal diameter, and has no drain hole. It is probably of domestic rather than of ecclesiastical origin, and is badly fractured.

Jones and Freeman, *St. David's*, p. 227.

NOTE.—The Welsh word for the English term “fathom” is *gwrhyd*, and there can be no doubt (as Browne Willis was told) that the little edifice, called in English Fathom Chapel, was termed in Welsh Capel y Gwrhyd. The explanation of the name, as applied to the particular Fathom Chapel of St. Davids parish, namely, that it was derived from a figure of St. David with outstretched arms is probably compounded of almost equal parts of fact and of fiction. The English word “fathom” is derived from Old English *foethm*, meaning the outstretched arms (O.E.D.); and there can be little doubt that the painting in Capel Gwrhyd was a realistic representation of the Crucifixion.

There is, however, a point in connection with the subject of this note which calls for consideration. In the Episcopal Register of bishop Guy (de) Mone (1397–1414) is a note (p. 80 of the edition of the Hon. Soc. Cymmrodorion) that it was a custom (based doubtless on the well-known procedure of the Popes of Rome) for the newly-appointed diocesan on the day of his consecration to walk bare-foot from Fethenchurch to his cathedral. If the custom really existed it is probable that means would be found to accomplish the task of walking nearly two miles bare-foot in spirit rather than in the letter.

966. *Cwmwdig Chapel and Parc y Fynwent* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 38''$ and $32''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 40''$ and $38''$).

This was a well-chapel which drew its revenue from the offerings of its votaries; but there appears to be no record of its tutelary saint. The writer in the *Transactions* of the West Wales Hist. Society observes of it:—

No remains of this chapel are left. There is little doubt, however, that the site was either in the farmyard of Cwmwdig, or in a field lying between the farm-house on the road leading from Llanrhian to St. Davids. Fenton mentions a letter from a canon of St. Davids to Browne Willis, which stated that there was a gentleman, then living, of the age of 90 years, who saw the west end and doorway of the chapel standing, and that this gentleman remembered seeing a lady of the name of Butler, who often paid her devotions in the chapel, and used to bathe weekly in the chapel well, which was finely arched over.

The well, which is in the farmyard of Cwmwdig, is now surrounded by walls and roofed with flag-stones, and on either side of the entrance to the spring is a low stone seat, and above the right-hand seat are two small niches, probably for offerings. The arched roof has disappeared, having presumably been replaced by the roof of stone flags (vi, 32).

One of the fields of Cwmwdig Farm is still called Parc y Fynwent (Tithe Schedule, No. 639). Its surface shows no traces of building, and the “evidently oval tumulus” of the Pem. Arch. Survey is now not distinguishable. Fenton gives to the name Cwm Wdig the form Carawswdick, and suggests that it is the “birth-place or a favourite haunt of the great Menapian Carausius.”—Visited, 31st May, 1921.

967. *Capel yr hen Fynwent* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 31''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 32''$).

The name of this chapel seems to have been forgotten. Archdeacon Yardley [in his MS. *Menevia Sacra*] gives it no name, and merely states that there was formerly another chapel near the previously mentioned chapel of y Gwrhyd. It seems certain, however, that the site was in a small triangular-shaped field called Parc yr Hen Fynwent [the old churchyard] (numbered 90 in Map B of the commutation tithe map of the parish of St. Davids), and adjoining the south-westerly boundary of Penberry Farm about half a mile from Rhodiad. There was no trace of any building there in Canon Payne's time. The Chapel in later years was evidently known as Capel yr Hen Fynwent, as an entry recording a lease for 21 years, granted on 26th July, 1827, to Chancellor William Hewson of the tithes of St. Davids and Whitchurch, states that the lease also included the ‘chapels of Gwryd and Hen Vynwent,’ and in the *Chapter Books* for the period 1724–1768, there is a memorandum that Mr. Harries had ‘two chapels, namely Gwrid and Henvenwen,’ which were not mentioned in his lease as they ought to have been (*Transactions*, West Wales Hist. Society, vi, 33).

—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

968. *Whitewell Chapel and Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 43''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 5''$).

About a quarter of a mile south of the cathedral. In Fenton's day faint traces were visible of “a handsome building” (*Tour*, p. 114), whilst the well which gave its name to the chapel retained its arched covering, and “fragments of fine masonry” were scattered about. Nothing is now to be seen above the surface, and the spring has been diverted for domestic purposes.

Here Bishop Beck [1280–1293] founded a hospital called in the confirmation of Pope Eugenius, March, 1444–5, the priory of Whytwel and the chapel there, for sick and infirm clergy and for hospitality towards others, endowing it with property valued in 1326 at £5. This was annexed by Bishop Houghton to his new College of St. Mary (No. 1005), and appears to have constituted its sole temporal endowment. The bishop was fined £20 for appropriating it without royal licence, but the fine was afterwards remitted (Rymer, *Fœdera*, 12, Ric. II).—Visited, 27th September, 1921.

Jones and Freeman, *St. David's*, p. 229.

NOTE.—The chapel of Whitwell was situated in fields called Caeau Fathew (Mathew's Fields), lying to the south of the deanery, and on the east side of the road leading from Priskilly Terrace in St. Davids to the common called Penygarn. The site and its precincts, in which is situated a good spring of water, was purchased for £200 by Precentor Wollaston in order to secure by means of pipes a supply of water for the deanery, and since that date the site has been assigned to each succeeding precentor (*Transactions*, West Wales Hist. Society, vi, 64).

The medieval manor was known as that of Whitwell and Carnedrin, of which there is a Survey of the 14th Charles I at the Public Record Office, the manor having passed into the hands of the crown on the suppression of St. Mary's College. The survey, though of much interest to the local historian, contains nothing bearing upon our enquiry except perhaps the entry "Henry David John holdeth lands in Whitwell lying at a place called Harglowth ucha alias Upper Harglowth, and by the relation of Richard Walter David and other deceased, thereunto belongeth one parcel of land called Parke y Troyllin in the parish of St. Davids, and one other parcel of land called Ffynnon y Prior, lying between the parishes of St. Davids and Whitchurch. . . . (*Rentals and Surveys, co. Pembroke*, Roll 790).

969. *Hospitium* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 47''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 20''$).

At Llandrudion, about two miles east of the cathedral, on a site called Parc Croes in the Tithe Schedule (Nos. 726–8), Fenton (*Tour*, p. 134) states that there was founded "at a very early period of the church of St. Davids an hospitium, with a prebend annexed." The *Pem. Arch. Survey* reports: "the remains of an old building, containing some interesting features. In the N. wall, which is about 6 feet thick, there are three vaulted recesses about 6 feet long by 4 feet deep, which may have been used as sleeping places. There are also two arches in the south wall, which may be portions of similar recesses. In addition, there are in the walls several cupboard-like recesses. The original windows are apertures, about 1 foot high, and from 3 feet to 4 feet wide, while one window in the western pine shows a rude attempt to form a lancet; they do not appear to have been glazed. Clay or 'clom' has been used in building instead of mortar. This building is said to have been the residence of Dr. Jones, a donor of charities in the county." Most of the details described have disappeared, but the lines of early walling are easily traced. The site should be carefully cleared.—Visited, 29th September, 1921.

970. *Tir Hen Eglwys* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 29''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 30''$).

A field of irregular shape, 300 yards east of Caer Bwdy mill. Slight surface indications of foundations are discernible, and it is possible that careful examination of the east end of the field just south of b.m. 182 would make clear their character. Tithe Schedule, No. 641.—Visited, 29th September, 1921.

971. *Eglwys y Cathau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 59''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 52''$).

According to *Pem. Arch. Survey*, a recess on Carn Penbery is called Eglwys y Cathau, "the meaning of which is not apparent." Our Inspecting Officer was unable to locate the spot, and all enquiries about its position yielded no result.—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

972. *Parc yr Eglwys* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 30''$).

A field 250 yards north-west of the farm-house of Llandigige fawr. The name is still in use, but its origin is lost, and there is nothing on the surface to suggest a building; it may have formed part of the parochial glebe. Tithe Schedule, No. 672.—Visited, 31st May, 1921.

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973. *Maen y groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 59''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 49''$).

A cottage just south of the crossing of four roads at Waun y beddau (No. 977). Enquiry failed to elicit information of any stone, or tradition of one having stood here.—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

974. *Caerfai* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 25''$, long. $5^{\circ} 15' 12''$).

The farm and quarry immediately north-west of Penpleidiau earthwork (No. 944). This quarry yielded the purple sandstone much used in the cathedral.

975. *Tre Prior* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 56''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 2''$).

A field near Rhos y gilwen, at one time an ecclesiastical possession.—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

NOTE.—Rhos y gilwen appears in the Survey of 14 Charles I (see No. 968) as Rhos galwin. It was then in the holding of George Owen who had no lease.

976. *Caer farchell graves* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 20''$).

When repairing the road at b.m. 224.7, in 1897, Mr. James Davies, of Caer foriog, came across two stone-lined shallow graves, which “contained much black loam.” The site is immediately south of the hamlet of Caer farchell, where “in the south-western corner of the field known as the ‘Cnwc’ and in the public road leading to Caer farchell, forty years ago, stone graves were seen when Mr. Mortimer of Trewellwell, employed men in enclosing a piece of the Common in order to make the ‘Cnwc’ field more symmetrical. In the corner named they found stone graves, and also an inscribed stone which Cornelius Protheroe, one of the workmen, says, was placed, with the inscribed face inwards, in the new portion of the hedge then built. There are several stones in the hedge large enough to be chosen as stones upon which to cut an inscription” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited, 20th April, 1921.

977. *Waun y beddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 5''$).

On a field called Carreg Nimillwyd (Tithe Schedule, No. 254), about 200 yards west of the spot known as Waun y beddau, the 6 in. sheet places the site of a burial ground. Here “a number of stone graves have been disclosed from time to time, whence has arisen the place-name Waun y Beddau” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). The field next west is that of the Rhos y gilwen cromlech (No. 937).—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

978. *Parc y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 18''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 18''$).

The name of this field on Crug glas Farm is now not remembered. Tithe Schedule, No. 778.

979. *Dyfrog Common* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.E.).

A large, and formerly much more extensive tract of open moor about one mile north-east of the city of St. Davids, which is said to have been also known by the name of Tir y pererinion, pilgrim's land. On it stands the Maen Dewi (No. 938). According to a manuscript in the cathedral library written about 1750, these lands are said to have been invariably of triangular form, and to bear the title ascribed to them in then existing documents.—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

NOTE.—George Owen (d. 1613) has some interesting observations on the physical characteristics of the neighbourhood. He says:—“Wood is what they want most in this country; to remedy which they have cole about seven miles off, and fuz [furze], and fern for burning and turff for fewel of the poorer sort: that they dig out of several commons which lie near the town, particularly out of one which is three miles long, and comes up to the town's end, and was given to the parish by Rhees ap Tudor,

who lies in the church, to which he was, no doubt, a good benefactor. It is called *Crug glas y ddyfrog* (the watery green hillock). This common not only supplies them with turf, but is the great support of their cattle in the winter. It is said formerly to have been a forest, and they conclude so, because butts of trees are daily found in the ground there, as they dig for turf (B. Willis, *Survey of St. Davids*, 46).

980. *Porth Clais* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.).

The site of the landing of Twrch Trwyth (*Mabinogion*, Guest, p. 254, and note p. 292).

981. *Supposed Roman Site* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 43''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 30''$).

At a certain point of the Burrows (see fig. 266) it is reported that "foundations were demolished in building the sea-wall, which the inhabitants believed represented the remains of a church which St. David attempted to found, but what was built by day was by some supernatural agency removed by night, so the saint abandoned this site and selected another by the banks of River Alun. They give expression to their opinion by calling it *Yr Hen Eglwys*. Coins were found at this spot, but have, unfortunately, been lost" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

Another tradition speaks of a Roman post at St. Davids. No record is forthcoming of any finds. Haverfield (*Military Aspects*, p. 109, n. 84) omits the site from his list, it having "no sort of claim to be called Roman."—Visited, 7th October, 1921.

Jones and Freeman, *St. David's*, p. 38.

982. *Porth Lysky* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 52''$, long. $5^{\circ} 17' 45''$).

Fenton (*Tour*, p. 119) states that Leschi was an invader who landed at this creek. According to the Survey of St. Davids the inhabitants of Villa Porthlysky, by their tenure, were "to take charge of malefactors in the Bishop's prison and bring them to Lawhaden and Castle Maurice, and, if convicted, to conduct them to the gallows with the sound of the horn and there hang them." Leschi is named in the Life of St. David, as having defeated and put to death the tyrant Boia, of Clegir Voia (No. 948).

983. *Lost Cross-Incised Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 20''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 28''$).

The Ord. Surv. sheet marks an "Inscribed Stone" at the gate leading from the St. Davids—Fishguard high-road to Pen waun cottage, about a third of a mile north-east of Bônecath Cross. It has disappeared; probably at the rebuilding of the gate-piers some years ago. According to *Pem. Arch. Survey* it was "a plain, deeply-incised cross within a circle shown on the southern face of the right-hand gate-post."—Visited, 20th April, 1921.

984. *Missing Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.E.).

Jones and Freeman (*St. David's*, p. 24) state that "about half a mile from St. Davids, a little to the left of the upper road leading to Fishguard, there is a monument . . . of flattish form, but set upright on its end; and it is 5 feet 6 inches in height, 4 feet in its greatest breadth, and 1 foot 6 inches in thickness." This stone has apparently disappeared. It may possibly relate to the same as the preceding entry.

985. *Llandrudion Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 44''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 0''$).

This cromlech does not now exist, and it is only known by Fenton's account (*Tour*, p. 134) which runs, "a large cromlech in a field adjoining the road"; and by Jones and Freeman (*St. David's*, p. 26) who say "we cannot give the date of its destruction, but it is remembered by persons living on the spot." Manby (1801) says it was standing in his day. The site was probably that of a rise in the field now a pumping station for St. Davids Water Works at the village of Nine Wells. The

Parish of ST. DAVIDS.

late occupier of the land stated that "about thirty years ago (c. 1880), when ploughing this mound, he found in it burnt earth and burnt stones. The old man, to explain this discovery, related a story which he had heard from 'the old people'" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).—Visited, 20th April, 1921.

NOTE.—An entry in the Survey of the lordship taken in 1326 (ed. Hon. Soc. Cymmrodorion, p. 86) makes it clear that the proper form of this place-name is Llandrudion. It has nothing to do with Druids.

986. *Dovecote* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.).

Of the columbarium itself there are no remains: it stood at the west angle of the city wall, about 100 yards west of the Bishop's Palace.—Visited, 7th October, 1921.

987. *Penberè enclosures* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 14' 40''$).

"Ancient enclosures" are marked on the 6 in. sheet as existing just north of Penbery farm-house. Quarrying operations have destroyed what were in all probability enclosures of the medieval period, similar to those on Carn Llidi (No. 942).—Visited, 28th September, 1921.

988. *Dewiston Mill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 20 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 34''$, long. $5^{\circ} 16' 32''$).

The present building, half a mile south-west of the city, calls for no notice. According to archdeacon Yardley (*Menevia Sacra*) there stood here (c. 1739) a large building which he believed had formed part of the episcopal mill.—Visited, 27th September, 1921.

In different parts of the parish of St. Davids old houses are to be met with, the names of which, as the dwellings of the free and unfree tenants of the episcopal marcher lordship, are recorded in the *Survey* of 1326 (ed. Willis Bund for the Hon. Soc. of Cymmrodorion). They probably never attained to a higher status than that of a moderately-sized cottage; but some of them having become much decayed their available remains have been incorporated into new residences, or linger on as small cottages. We illustrate several of the most interesting examples: the sketches are taken from an admirable article, with illustrations and sectional drawings, by the late J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, for January, 1902.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

989. *Neolithic Flint*.

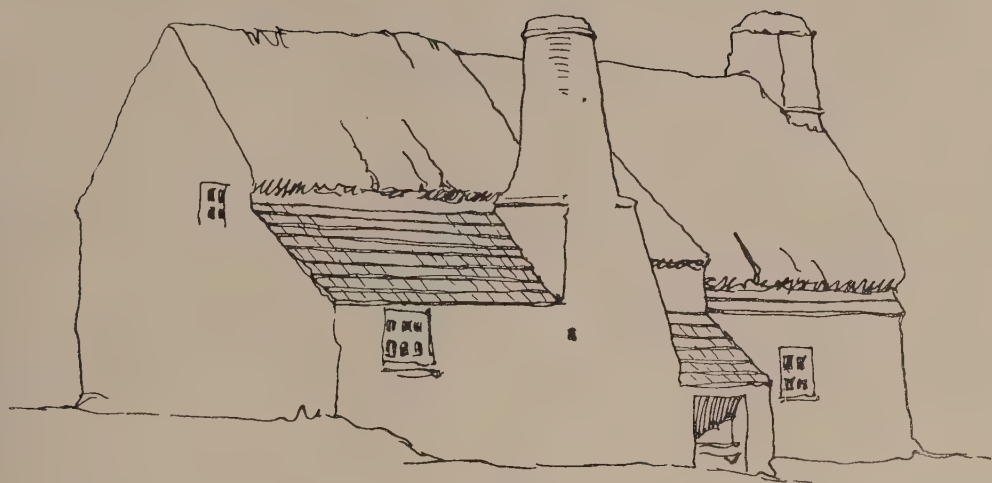
"Perhaps the earliest relic of Neolithic man hitherto discovered in Pembrokeshire," writes the late Mr. Edward Laws, the author of *Little England beyond Wales* (p. 13), "is a flint chip found by Dr. Hicks in the neighbourhood of St. Davids. Under Whitesand Bay lies the tail of a Pleistocene moraine composed of gravel, carried and scratched by ice. On this is superimposed till clay, while on the clay lies the submerged peat, etc., in which grew the trees of the sunken forest. Dr. Hicks, in October, 1883, sent a box of specimens for exhibition in the Tenby Museum; among these was a flint chip which he found in this clay on the edge of the submerged land."

990. *Stone-lined Grave*.

In 1895, what is wrongly described (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 23''$, long. $5^{\circ} 13' 45''$) as a stone coffin was found in the grounds of Tre mynydd farm-house. It was a stone-lined cist placed 3 feet below the surface of the lawn. It contained nothing but a small quantity of black soil.

991. *Ty Gwyn Graves*.

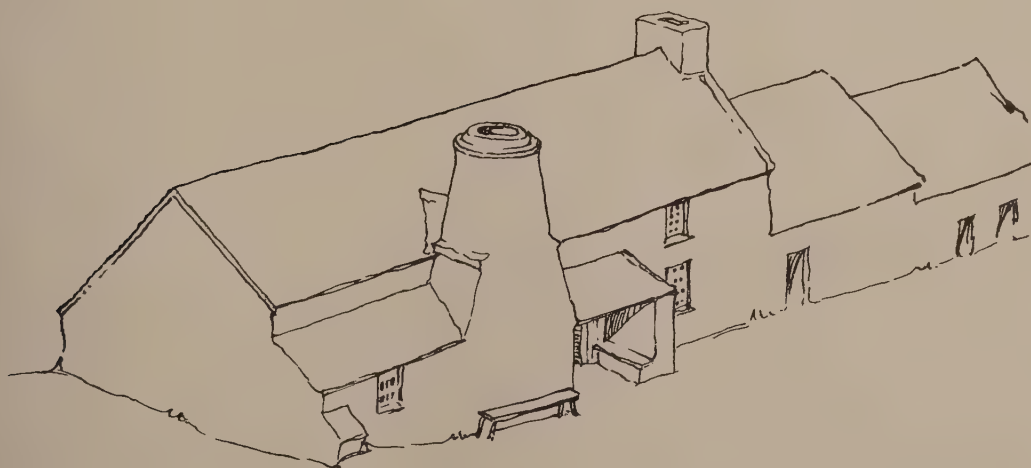
According to *Pem. Arch. Survey*, about the year 1865 Mr. Henry Evans, of Caerfarchell, who formerly lived at Tygwyn (Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 14 S.W.), when digging under the outer garden wall at the latter farm, found several cists containing human remains, and to the east of the garden wall what are called stone graves were met with.



i



ii



iii

Fig. 277. ST. DAVIDS. Medieval domestic architecture.

- i. Tref Eiddon farm-house.
- ii. Porth Mawr farm-house.
- iii. Clegir Foia farm-house.



Fig. 278. ST. DAVIDS. Medieval domestic architecture.

- i. Pwll Caerog farm-house.
- ii. Rhosson Ucha farm-house.
- iii. Hendre Eynon farm-house.

992. *Bronze Axe.*

A flanged and looped bronze axe “ from St. Davids, but the exact locality from whence unearthed is not known.”

993. *Bronze Articles.*

In 1878 Miss Bowen exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association, at Lampeter, a “ bronze handle and part of a bronze helmet found in a tumulus near St. Davids ” (*Arch. Camb.*, 1879, IV, x, 65). The present location of these objects is unknown.

994. *Bronze Fibula.*

When the ancient house of Llandrudion (20 N.E.) was in course of rebuilding in 1908, a bronze fibula was found at a depth of about 3 feet from the surface. In the National Museum of Wales. The following photograph and note have been furnished by the Director of the Museum :—

Bronze bow fibula with flat rectangular cross-bar covering spiral spring with three coils on one side of pin and four on the other. The chord of the spring is caught over a hook which projects from the under side of the cross-bar in continuation of the bow. The bow is flat beneath, and decorated down its whole length with two parallel lines of faint lozenge-shaped notches. The triangular catch-plate has three circular perforations. Length: 83 mm.; cross-bar: 22mm.

Typologically, this fibula, with its spring-pin, rudimentary cross-bar, and pierced catch-plate, belongs to the transition from La Tène III to the early Roman types (cf. Déchelette, *Manuel d'archéologie*, II, p. 1247); it is immediately ancestral to the Polden Hill type (*British Museum Early Iron Age Guide*, 1905, fig. 109), but may be compared with a fibula found at Wroxeter in a deposit ‘ dating up to the second half of the second century ’ (*Wroxeter Report*, 1914, Pl. XV, 6, and p. 23). Such brooches often had a long life, and the present example may have reached Pembrokeshire at almost any time between A.D. 50 and 150.

Adhering to the back of the bow are traces of a coarsely spun cloth of canvas-like texture and colour.

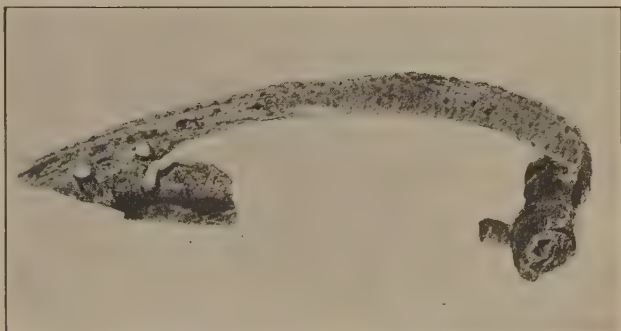


Fig. 279 (Scale $\frac{1}{4}$).

995. *Roman Coin.*

“ A small Roman third brass, seemingly of Philip, junior, A.D. 244–249, found on a farm near Capel y Gwrhyd, St. Davids ” (14 S.E.). *Cymru Fu*, 1887, i, 15.

996. *Gold Ring.*

According to Jones and Freeman (*St. David's*, p. 39), “ an antique gold ring was discovered some years since,” on the supposed site of Menapia, at Whitesand Bay. Its present ownership is unknown.

997. *Copper Coin.*

In 1851 Chancellor Edmund Melvill, M.A. (d. 1858), exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Tenby what is described as “ a copper coin ” found at St. Davids and inscribed “ AVE MARISTELLA DEI MATR’ ” (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, II, ii, 336). Its present location is unknown.

998. *Quern.*

The upper stone of a beehive quern was found underneath the flooring in the rebuilding of Llandrudion farm-house. It is practically intact. Now in the possession of Mr. Henry W. Evans, Solva.



Fig. 280A. THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF ST. DAVIDS. The Bishop's Palace; view from the Cathedral tower.

Parish of ST. DAVIDS, THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF.

a walk round with a crenelled parapet. The entrance was by four handsome gateways or Porths, answering to the four cardinal points, such as Porth y twr, Tower Gate to the east, Porth Patrick, Patrick's Gate to the south, Porth gwyn, the White Gate to the west, Porth Bwnning, or Bunning's Gate to the north. This enclosure, allowing for the cemetery and suitable gardens to most of the houses, was richly built upon, and in its present state of decay, as it bursts on the sight from the entrance above the valley, forms a most striking coup d'œil.

"The Tower Gate, through which is the principal entrance into the close as leading from the town immediately, and connecting from all the main roads from the interior, consists of a large octagon tower 60 feet in height, with a noble door-way facing the east end of the church, and opening into the churchyard. This building, divided into stories, formed the consistory court and the record office of the see. In the opposite wing, consisting likewise of a tower, but of a very different form, and connected with the other by a range of buildings extending over the gateway, were the council chamber and other large apartments, supposed to have been appropriate to the mayor of the town, as they were only entered by a door and staircase on the town side. Under these apartments were the porter's lodge on one side of the gateway, and on the other a prison with a dungeon in the centre, a dark subterranean vault or cavern, with no other adit than a circular opening in the floor, covered with a strong grating of iron, by which the malefactors were let into it.

"A paved road without the churchyard wall leads straight from this entrance to the house of the Precentor; a dignitary tantamount to the dean of other cathedrals, which adjoins the south wall of the close, and consists of a handsome hall, with several commodious sitting and lodging rooms, and excellent offices of every kind. The house is recessed in a court, and most of the principal rooms that owe their present elegant form and distribution to the late Mr. Archdeacon Holcombe, occupy a front looking on the little cheerful vale, justly called the Merry Vale, through which the Allan [*rectè* Alun] glitters in its meandering course, and open to a terrace raised by chanter Davies about eighty years ago [c. 1720], below which are pleasant gardens well laid out. Water of the finest from the sainted spring of Whitewell [No. 968], a little without the walls of the close at the back of the house, communicates through leaden pipes to every part of it and its offices. Next adjoining were the prebendary of Llandewi Aberarth's grounds, buildings in ruins; and more to the westward, the Archdeacon of Carmarthen's extensive grounds, but buildings also in ruins. To the south, and extending to the close wall, is a field called the Chanter's Orchard, and in it a fish-pond supplied from the river, but belonging to the bishop, and was evidently an appendage to the palace. These last are divided from the precentor's gardens and the prebendal grounds of Aberarth by the road leading to Patrick's Gate; a little below which is the close wall I observe without, a slit or opening about 5 feet from the ground to an oblique funnel within, seemingly for admitting letters or packets in case of the absence of the porter at the gate. . . . At the south-west corner of the said orchard, skirting which the river runs, there is an arched bridge, and over it a square habitable tower jutting out from the close wall. The bridge, from the building that surmounts it, is called Pont Cerwyn Dewi: the bridge of David's brewing vat. Through this, probably the residence of the officer who took care of the orchard and the vivarium or fish-pond, seemed to be a way from a large spot of ground laid out in a similar manner on the other side of the river, thus uniting both with the palace. . . .

"The Bishop's Palace occupied a square space on the western side of the river with four fronts, S.W., S.E., N.W., N.E., and exhibits a ruin of prodigious extent of the early pointed architecture, with superb decorations, particularly the noble stair-case porches by which you ascended into the different suites of apartments, the finishing line of its walls, and its windows all lofty and happily disposed, to say nothing of the prodigious dimensions of all its parts from the royal apartments to the kitchen. The grand entrance to it was through a beautiful gateway, now ruined, and adjoining was the porter's lodge, opening into a spacious quadrangle. Directly opposite was an elegant porch with a flight of steps leading into the great hall—erroneously called king John's—the archway of which gives you a rare example of an inverted ogee sweep, and above it are two niches, richly wrought, with statues in them. This magnificent room is 96 feet by 33 feet, and is lighted by lofty side windows, and a curious circular one at the S. end filled with rich mullions and tracery. At the S.W. end of the hall was a large drawing-room; and adjoining, more to the west, a range of buildings, probably the royal bed-chambers. The chapel, whose tower and spire steeple of freestone are still standing, connected with the drawing-room by a door opening into it, and with the outer court by a stair-case and porch, that likewise served to unite the apartments between the chapel and the offices that appeared to have occupied the great part of one side of the square, and made the return of another.

"The north-east side of the quadrangle was entirely appropriated to the bishop, whose hall was 67 feet by 25 feet, and entered by a handsome porch and flight of steps from the court, having at the north end a large drawing-room, and more northward a chapel reaching to the porter's lodge. The chapel, like that of the king's, had an entrance into it from the drawing-room, and another from the court by a sumptuous porch and a flight of steps. To the east, facing the church, there was a range of buildings for the bishop's bed-chambers and other private rooms. At the south end of the bishop's hall was the kitchen, of a very curious and singular, I may almost venture to say unique, construction: it was an oblong square 36 feet by 28 feet, with a low pillar in the centre, from which sprang four groins, forming circular divisions, each division gradually lessening funnelwise into a chimney, and including every culinary convenience on an immense scale. The kitchen was so placed and contrived as to answer the suite of royal apartments, as well as the bishop's, having doors into each. The rooms within were all lofty, but the walls without were 7 feet higher, consisting of a parapet of the most majestic design, carried all round the buildings. This parapet is made out by a succession of arches resting on small, neat octangular columns, with ornamented capitals; the arches were wrought chequerwise of purple and yellow freestone, and the sweep of each arch was enriched with fretwork similar to that about the door frames of the porches. The arcade was open, and would admit of being converted to the same use as the battlements of our ancient castles. This was a style of architecture that peculiarly characterized the buildings ascribed to bishop Gower, and is observable in Swansea Castle, and parts of the old palace of Lanphay, structures that he is allowed to have been a great contributor to.

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"Of the palace of St. Davids, on the present magnificent plan as traced in its ruins, he was the avowed founder, as the inscription on his monument testified; not that we can suppose there was no episcopal house on the site before his time; for we learn that some of his predecessors, men of high birth, in a style suitable to the occasion, had the honour of entertaining kings there, but that he, with a zeal proportionate to the dignity of the see and his own elegant taste, was resolved to leave behind him a residence that would reflect lustre on his memory, and worthy of the royal guests he, perhaps, expected to have had the honour of entertaining, the then reigning monarch, Edward III and his Queen Philippa, whose statues over the doorway of the principal porch, now defaced and almost forsaking their pedestals, have always been misnamed king John and his consort—an error originating in a most unaccountable anachronism. The basement story is made up of a series of curious and roomy vaults. . . .

"Opposite to the north-east side of the episcopal quadrangle, and separated by the avenue from the Porth gwyn, or the White Gate, is the house of the archdeacon of St. Davids, within a court entered by a covered gateway, chiefly rebuilt in the time of bishop Watson, his nephew Medley then filling that dignitary's stall, and residing on it; but on one side of the court there is an entire portion of the ancient building, seemingly the chapel.

"Farther on, northward, in the same line, is the archdeacon of Brecon's house, within a court also, and entered by a similar covered gateway. Over the porch of this house are escutcheons in carved stone, but blunted with annual whitewash, of the royal arms, indicating it to be built in the time of Henry VII, and the prelacy of Edward Vaughan. The builder was William Walter, the then archdeacon of Brecon, who, at the commencement of his work, being sarcastically referred to as having begun what he was not likely to accomplish, when, contrary to the opinions of people, he had finished the work, he caused to be inscribed on different parts of the building, both on wood and stone, *credite operibus*.

"Still farther on in the same direction is the chancellor's house, recessed within a court, and with its offices reaching to the north wall of the close. It has a great hall, as had the archdeacon of Brecon's, with a dais or raised floor at the end, and is backed by good hanging gardens like the two former.

"To the eastward of the chancellor's house, and divided from it by the road leading to Bunning's Gate, is the archdeacon of Cardigan's ground, with its house, a heap of ruins for centuries.

"To the southward of this, with the intervention only of the road leading to St. Mary's College, stands the treasurer's house, with its offices, gardens, and curtilage, taking up a large space of ground. The whole was an awkward, incongruous aggregate of different periods, from the first establishment of the stall to the present time. It underwent much reparation in doctor Clavering's time, who united the most disjointed parts, and gave it a more habitable air; but, to avoid the expense of keeping it up, grievously felt and complained of by his successors, this irregular pile has been of late years compressed into a convenient modern mansion. This building, as it was appropriated for keeping the plate and treasures of the Cathedral, together with its offices and garden, was once enclosed for security by a high embattled wall of the same character with that round the close; and in the house there was a room called Ystafell yr Aur, or the Gold Chamber, which I presume had been the treasury.

"A house annexed to the prebend of St. Nicholas Penyfoes fills the space adjoining the bridge that succeeded the celebrated Llech lavar, or miraculous speaking stone, forming the rude passage over the river in the time of Giraldus. . . .

"Crossing the bridge you enter the quadrangle of the cloisters by a door, not, as in other cathedrals, opening into them from the church but from without.

"The cloisters, when in being, were attached to the north side of the nave of the Cathedral, but perfectly in ruins, there being only round the walls the remains of pilasters neatly wrought that united with the groined arches. The west cloister was formerly occupied by a free-school and library, prior to its being removed to the room where now the audit is held, from which it was again banished to the chapter-house. The basement wall of the chapel to St. Mary's College forms the north side of the cloisters, from which, by a grand ascent of steps under and through the first storey of a square tower groined at the west end, there was a most noble entrance into the chapel itself, as there was also a more private one from the college through the gardens in which it stood.

"This collegiate chantry was founded by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, Blanch his wife, and bishop Adam Hoton conjointly, but endowed by the bishop alone with the advowson of several churches for the maintenance of a master and seven fellows, who lived in a collegiate manner, most solemnly binding themselves by oath strictly to adhere to such regulations as the founder had thought proper to establish.

"The space allotted for this college was a square to the north of the cloister, bounded on the west by the River Alan [Alun], which washed the wall of its gardens; on the north by a high wall, in the midst of which was the entrance through a stately gateway; on the east side by a continuation of a similar wall to that on the north; and on the south side by the chapel and its tower*; a structure in the first class of elegance and true proportion and every way worthy of its founders, if we may credit the fine remains.

"The chapel from east to west is 69 feet in length, and in breadth 23 feet 9 inches, and the height of the side walls 45 feet. It was lighted by three coined windows on each side, 24 feet high, and 9 feet broad, with one somewhat larger at the east end, though similar in form.

"From a MS. History of St. David's in Latin, by one Tomkyn, 1610, we find that those magnificent windows were decorated with painted glass representing the most memorable occurrences in the prelate's life; amongst others pope Clement VI excommunication of him, and, in return, the bishop's excommunication of the pope.

* "The collegiate chantry of St. Mary is described in the Patent Rolls (12 Ric. II) as being situated in the cemetery of St. Davids cathedral church. This correctly defines the site of the chapel, which was connected with the Cathedral by cloisters, the residential portion of the college lying on the north side of the chapel. The vaulting under the residential portion of the college still exists under the house and garden now known as Cloister Hall" (*Transactions*, West Wales Hist. Soc., p. 34).



Fig. 281. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Sketch, c. A.D. 1600.

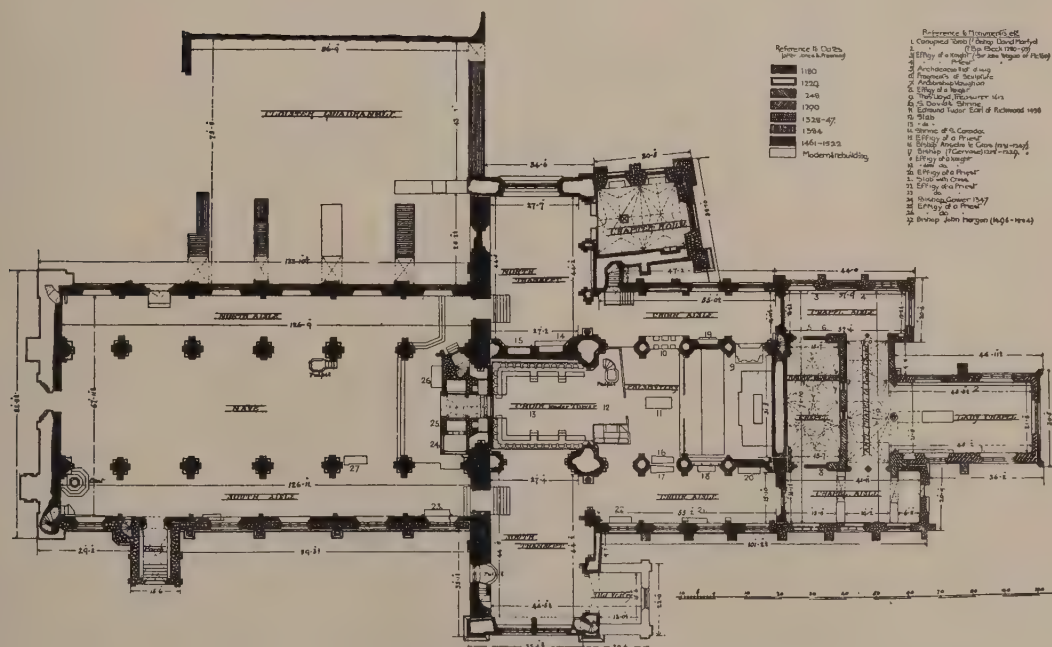


Fig. 282. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Ground plan.

Parish of ST. DAVIDS, THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF.

"The height of the tower is 70 feet. The whole building was raised over a curious crypt, afterwards converted into a charnel-house, through which a rill of water constantly passes. The members had their separate houses vaulted beneath and surrounded by gardens. It was surrendered to the crown in the reign of Edward VI, and now [1810] belongs to John Edwards, of Sealyham, Esq., as lessee under the crown.

"Opposite to the chantry precinct, and divided by a narrow passage only, is the vicar's ground, now covered with ruins, where formerly they had their houses, their chapel, and common hall, living in a collegiate manner as the minor canons of Hereford, an institution that originated with the munificent founder of St. Mary's chantry."

1004. *The Cathedral Church of St. Davids* (6 in. Ord. Surv., Pem. 20 N.E.).

This splendid building, the noblest example of architecture in the principality of Wales, has been the subject of many works, all more or less closely following the well-known history of Jones and Freeman (London, 1856). The latest monograph upon the building which keeps within moderate compass, is also incomparably the best—an admirably lucid and informative paper by Mr. E. W. Lovegrove, F.S.A., in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1922, which we reprint herewith by permission of the author and of the editor of that journal.

Just as every Welshman looks up to St. David as the Patron Saint of his country, so must every lover of beautiful things turn to his Cathedral as the noblest work of art which Wales can show. For it is not only a church of great archaeological interest, and of the first importance in the history of architectural development, but also a building of the highest artistic merit, and one from which we may learn something of the principles of design which influenced the medieval master builder.

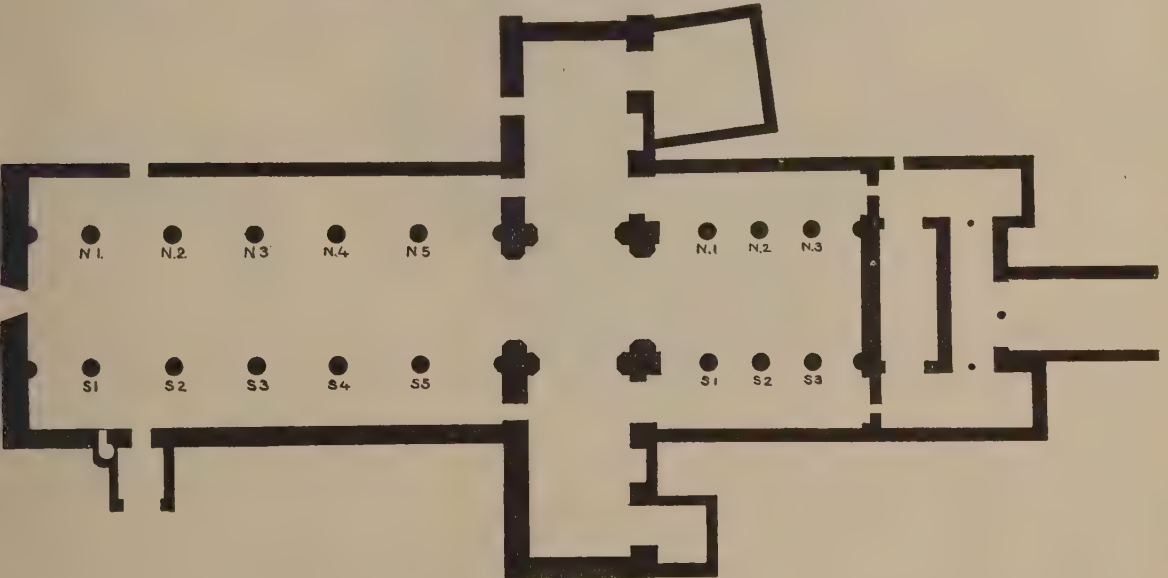


Fig. 283.

Of the earlier history of the fabric we have more information than usual. Almost all that is known may be found in "*Annales Cambriæ*," and is reprinted in *Anglia Sacra* * The most important notices are as follows, literally translated:—

- 1116. Wilfrid, Bishop of Menevia, dies, to whom succeeded a certain Norman, by name Bernard.
- 1131. The dedication of the Church of St. David.
- 1149. Bernard, Bishop of Menevia, died in the thirty-third year of his episcopate. To whom David, son of Gerald, succeeded in the Bishopric.
- 1176. David, Bishop of Menevia, died. To whom Peter succeeded.
- 1178. Peter entered upon the episcopate of St. Davids.
- 1180. The Church of Menevia is destroyed, and the new work begun.
- 1199. Peter, Bishop of Menevia, died. He began the new work of the Church of St. Davids.
- 1220. The new tower of the Church of St. Davids fell unexpectedly into ruin, immediately after vespers on the Monday before the feast of St. Martin, no one being killed or injured.
- 1248. There was a great earthquake in Britain and Ireland, in which earthquake a great part of the Church of St. Davids fell.
- 1275. The shrine of blessed David in the Church of Menevia was begun.

We learn then that:—

- (1) The first Norman Bishop built a church here which was consecrated in 1131.
- (2) Bishop Peter de Leia began to build his new Cathedral in 1180, pulling down the older church.
- (3) The new tower fell in 1220.
- (4) The church was seriously damaged by an earthquake in 1248.
- (5) The new shrine of St. David was begun in 1275.

* *Anglia Sacra*, ii, 649.

Parish of ST. DAVIDS, THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF.

The church begun in 1180 consisted of an aisled nave of six bays and an aisled choir of four, a central tower and aisleless transepts, from each of which projected an eastern chapel in the outer bay, there being none in the bay adjoining the choir aisles. The different divisions of the building present curious contrasts in design, nave, choir and transepts being entirely different from one another in character, though, to judge by detail alone, there might be little difference in date between the earliest and latest parts. We shall see, however, that the work actually extended over a space of more than forty years. Speaking in general terms, the nave shows a design of wide spacing, the main openings round-arched, and the whole of the work of the richest and most elaborate character. The transepts are plain, even severe, the main arches pointed, the windows round-headed. The choir has narrow spacings, pointed arches, and simple mouldings, except in its eastern wall, but this wall is mainly of the first work. Yet the detail throughout is such as we should assign to the last quarter of the twelfth century in south-eastern England. There can be no question, however, that much of the work is of a time later than 1220, when the tower fell. All ideas of date derived from text-books, and from buildings of similar character in England must, therefore, be put aside, and the evidence of the fabric itself must alone be considered—its masoncraft, its small peculiarities of design, and the marks of the men employed upon it. Two dates we have—1180 for the beginning of the work and 1220 for the fall of the tower.

It is quite clear that the church was begun in the usual way, by setting out and building the outer walls. In this case, however, a beginning was made at the west end of the nave. No doubt the choir of Bernard's church was preserved for use while the newer building was in progress. We shall see later that there is some reason to believe that Bishop Peter's intention was to retain the main body of the earlier choir, incorporating it in his new church. The western wall was built first, with the responds, and so much of the western pier arches as could be erected without centring, and this was followed by the outer walls of the aisles. The responds are heavy semi-cylindrical piers, resting on square plinths and having square abaci and incurved scalloped caps. Detached shafts stand free, at about 4 inches distance in front of the column, and similar half shafts right and left have been let into the wall, but these are all later insertions, added in order to bring the design of the responds into conformity with that of the later piers of the arcade. All the bases in this western wall, and in the aisle walls are of late Norman pattern, none being water-holding. A heavy string-course* is carried across this western wall and along the aisle walls for their full length. The section is that of the corresponding string in the western bays of the nave of Worcester Cathedral.

The masoncraft is of the highest quality, with very fine joints and accurate diagonal tooling. It is evidently the work of highly skilled craftsmen, and could not be surpassed for excellence. The same may be said of all the work of the nave and transepts; that of the choir is hardly equal to it, though still very good. The marks of five men, A, B, C, D, and E, appear upon the west wall, and C's mark may be seen on one of the few remaining buttresses of this date supporting the wall of the north aisle. These aisles were greatly altered in the fourteenth century.

Here we may notice certain peculiarities of detail which mark the earlier work: (1) Angles in jambs and arches are worked into a curve by cutting back the surface on a line about 4 inches from the edge on each face, and working the intervening space into a convex curve, which is about one-third of a circle.† This passes round jamb and arch without a break. It is common in the Cathedral of Worcester and the churches of that neighbourhood, e.g., Bredon, Ripple, and Eckington. Here it occurs in the doorway of the north aisle, and in those leading into the transepts from the nave aisles. (2) A keel moulding, worked at the edge into a sharp arris, occurs in the jamb shafts of the doorways leading to the transepts. The central members of the triple-vaulting shafts in the aisles have also this section. Similar shafts were used in all the work until the fall of the tower in 1220, but do not occur after that date. (3) All the caps are of the same type, with incurved scallops and square abacus. Similar caps were used in all the work until 1220, but do not occur afterwards. (4) The bases are not water-holding. (5) The facing is finely worked in diagonal lines.

Except in the outer walls of the nave and the doorways leading to the transept, these peculiar details are not all found together, but all except (1) may be seen in the east wall of the choir. The clear inference, that this east wall was the next work undertaken, is borne out by the masons' marks, for the men who worked upon this wall were A, B, C, and F. It seems to be certain, therefore, that, as soon as the work of the outer walls of the nave was well in hand, the outer walls of the whole of the eastern part of the church were set out. Indeed, it is probable that the work was begun by setting out the outer walls of the whole church from end to end, the master builder then proceeding with the work at the west end of the nave, followed by the nave aisles, and then the east end of the choir, where building was carried on from east to west until the walls of the choir aisles were raised to their full height. These aisles are of early date, but a little later than those of the nave, as the fashion in bases had changed, and those of the vaulting shafts of the choir aisles are water-holding, though somewhat rudimentary in type. We shall see that the master builder who designed the nave arcades, although a most admirable artist, was a thoroughly incompetent engineer, and quite incapable of setting out his east end correctly unless the work were carried through from west to east unbroken. I therefore conclude that the foundations of the transept walls were laid at the same time as those of the choir. The difficulty of setting out two ends of a building separately without error is great—Lincoln transepts are a dreadful example—and I think that it is quite certain that the whole of the foundations were laid continuously from west to east.

Now there are in this certain variations from ordinary practice. Why did the work begin at the west end? Why was the east end of the choir carried up to a considerable height, and the outer walls of the aisles built many years before any attempt was made to build the choir arcades? Further, the eastern responds of the choir were not built with the east wall, but are of later work, inserted in chases in the older masonry. I can only suggest that Bishop Bernard's choir was still standing within the new ring of outer walls, and that, being somewhat shorter than the existing choir, and too small for the new church, the new eastern wall was built to the east of it, the intention being to pull down its eastern

* See iii in fig. 284.

† See iv in fig. 284.

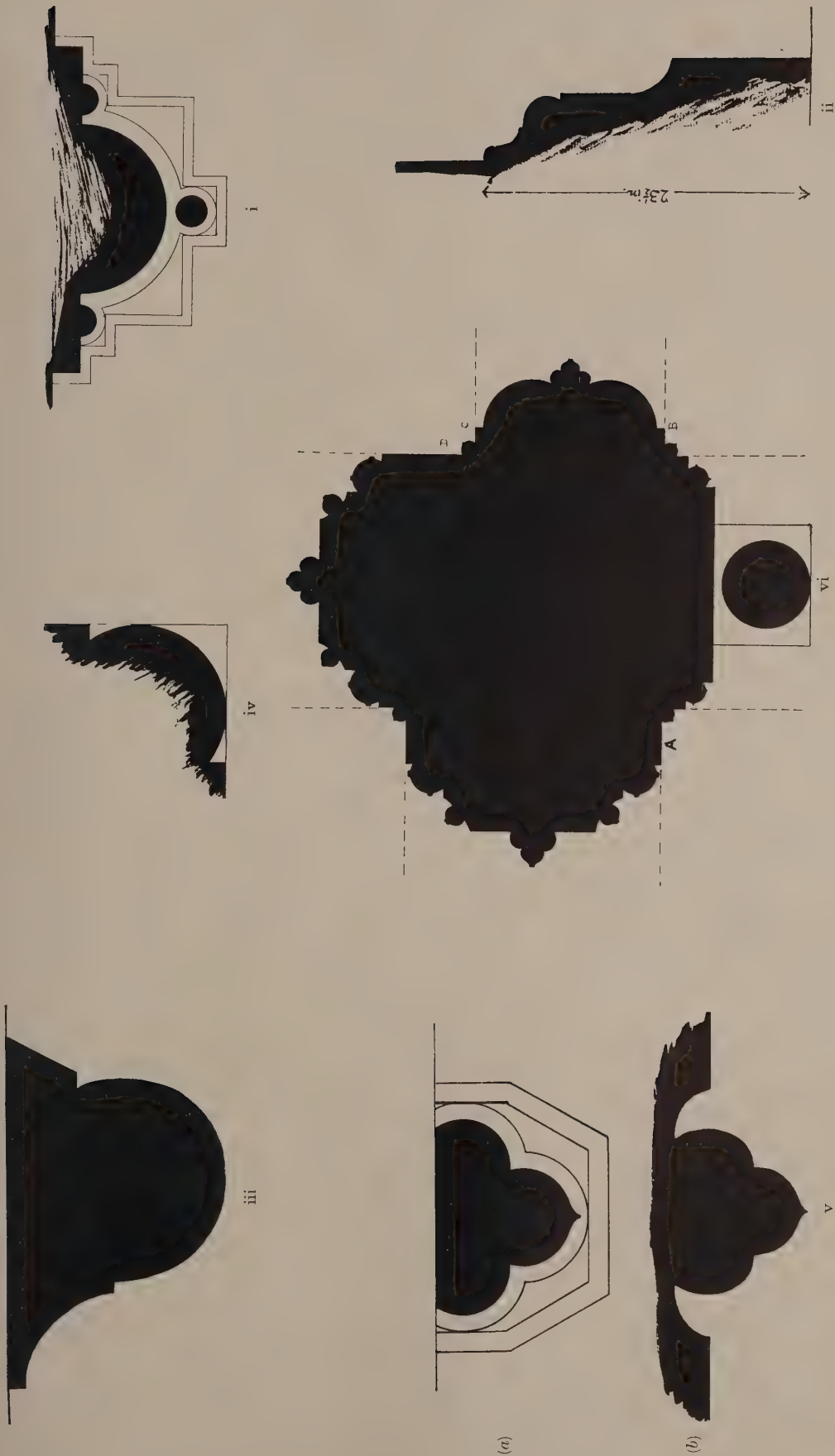


Fig. 284. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL (No. 1004); architectural details.

- i. S.W. respond of nave (scale 1/40).
- ii. Section of base of ditto (scale 1/10).
- iii. Section of string course, nave (scale 1/2).
- iv. Continuous moulding used in joints as (1) north doorway of nave, (2) doorways between nave aisles and transepts, (3) nave triforium.
- v. Wall shafts in aisles: (a) nave, (b) choir.
- vi. Section of S.E. pier of tower (scale 1/16). The parts between A and B and between C and D are of a date earlier than 1230.

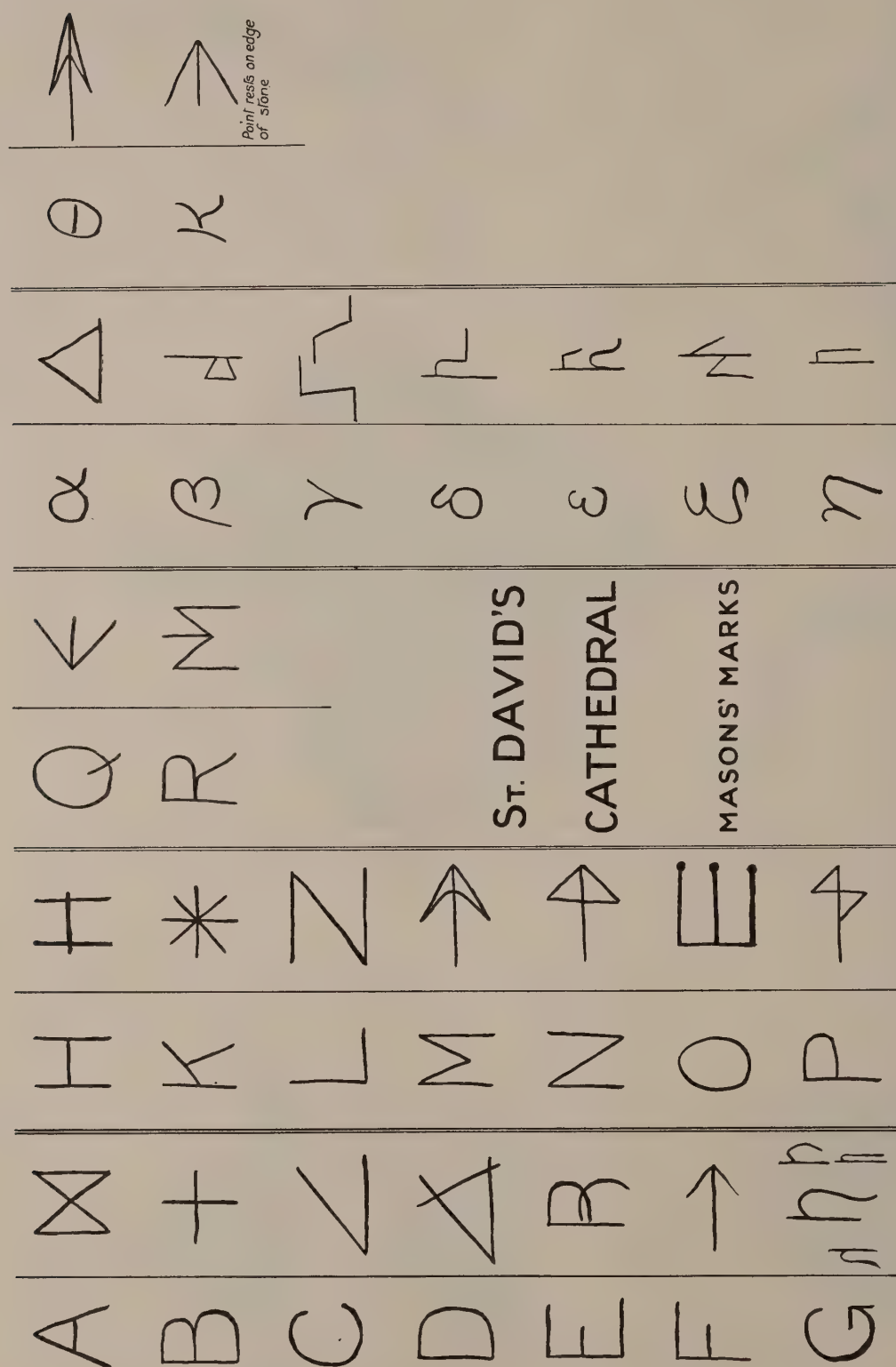


Fig. 285. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL (No. 1004). Masons' marks, cols. A-R, nave series; α - κ , choir series.

Parish of ST. DAVIDS, THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF.

end, and to incorporate it with the new building. For the choir aisles were not designed to suit the arcades as we now see them. They were built for a choir having low, round-arched arcades, with piers whose height is shown by the caps of the curious vaulting shafts on the outer sides of the existing choir piers. I think that the design of these arcades was altered after the fall of the tower in 1220.

The outer walls of nave and choir being completed, and the foundations of the transepts laid, the next work seems to have been the erection of the splendid nave arcades. So far, the number of men employed upon the work was small, the only marks being those of A, B, C, D, E, and F. But now appear the series G.-R. in addition. The whole work is of the highest quality in artistic power and fine craftsmanship. The originality of design is such that it is difficult to suggest the sources from which the master builder obtained his ideas. The triforium dimly suggests Wells, and there is a certain flavour of French ideas in the carving of some of the caps. But, however that may be, we have here the work of an artist of more than ordinary power and of great originality, assisted by a band of craftsmen who were in all ways worthy of him.

The nave is of six bays, of a round-arched design in two stories. This is probably the earliest instance of the combination of triforium and clerestory into one stage, though a foreshadowing of the idea may be seen in the church of Ouireham, near Caen. It was developed later at Pershore and Southwell, and finally became almost universal. There are several instances, however, at an earlier date, of the combination of the main arcade and the triforium into a single story—Oxford Cathedral (choir, c. 1160) and Glastonbury Abbey are cases in point. The great width of the main arches gives an impression of lightness and space seldom found in a church of the twelfth century, while the richness of the decorative detail is not surpassed in any building of its date in Great Britain.

One or two new points of detail should be noted. First, the bases are at last definitely of the water-holding type. Next, the triforium, which is a mere screen set back within tall, round-headed recesses which rise to the roof from the string, has pointed arches with continuous mouldings. These may have been suggested by the triforium at Wells, which is probably of slightly earlier date;—and, lastly, the tooth ornament makes a first appearance in the sunk circular panels between the triforium openings.

It was confidently asserted by Freeman that the nave was designed for sexpartite vaulting. At first sight this seems to be clearly suggested by the wall ribs which mark out the supposed vaulting cells in the clerestory wall, and by the fact that wall shafts, apparently intended to support a vault, rise from the triforium sill, and that these alternate, being triple above the piers, while the intermediate shafts are single. But there are reasons for believing that the object must have been different. In the first place, a lofty wall passage is carried along the whole length of the nave, its floor on the level of the triforium sill, and its roof half way up the jambs of the clerestory windows, so that the whole of the walling of the upper part of the church, for rather more than 11 feet of its height, is double, each wall being less than 2 feet in thickness. No vault, however light, with a span of 30 feet, as in this nave, could have stood for a moment. We shall see that the master builder of the nave was a bad engineer, but it is quite impossible to believe that he could have conceived a plan so hopeless. Further, the bays of the nave are about 30 feet from north to south, and 20 feet from east to west. Each compartment of a sexpartite vault then would be 10 feet by 30 feet, and the crowded ribs would have contrasted painfully with the spaciousness of the general design. Such a vault would have been impossible to construct, and the design would be artistically unsatisfactory. Probably a wooden roof with curved wall ribs from principal to principal was intended.

The setting out of the nave was extremely faulty. The ground slopes rapidly from east to west, the fall being nearly three feet. In order to keep the triforium sill level, the piers increase in height from east to west. Now a careful study of the masons' marks in the nave has convinced me that the arcades were begun at the east end, and carried westwards. It must be remembered that the western responds, and part of the western haunch of each arch that sprang from them, were already built. The master builder then had to make three calculations: (1) Direction; (2) height; (3) spacing. In all three he failed. (1) On each side of the nave the line of the arcade had to be bent slightly in order to bring it up to the respond; (2) the eastern piers were built about 18 inches too low, and, as it was impossible to correct this mistake without rebuilding the eastern part of the arcade, the western arches have their eastern caps 18 inches lower than those on the west; (3) the eastern arches were wrongly spaced, being about 8 inches too wide. This again could not be corrected without rebuilding, if the crowns of the arches were to be kept level. The result of all these mistakes may be seen in the extraordinary misshapen arches in the western bay. It is quite clear that their shape is not due to settlement, but that they were so built from the first, as the easiest and most direct way to solve the difficulty, at the same time keeping the crown of the arch at the level of those to the east.

In the work of the nave arcades a number of new craftsmen seem to have been employed. Six marks may be seen in the earlier work. These all appear on the nave arcades, suggesting that the work was begun at an early date (as is also to be inferred from the fact that the broad line of decorative mouldings beneath the east windows is similar in motive to the corresponding ornamentation in the nave), but, in addition to these six, ten new marks may be seen. The series extends throughout the arcades, and in the eastern and western parts of the triforium. In the central part, however, no marks are visible. Now it is a general rule that either many marks are found, or none—or at least very few indeed. This, I think, points to a new master builder, who would not allow his craftsmen to place their marks upon the face of the stone. The parts of the Cathedral that are almost entirely destitute of masons' marks are: The central portion of the nave triforium and clerestory; the transepts, except in the lower courses of their western walls; and the fragments of the original eastern tower piers. It must not be supposed that the evidence of masons' marks is to be considered as in any way equal to that of craftsmanship or detail, but in this case the presumption set up by the marks is most amply confirmed by more definite facts. Naturally there is no change of design in the nave triforium, in which the later bays are merely a repetition of the earlier. But there is clear evidence that the suggestion made by the marks, that the triforium was begun at both ends, and that the central bays are the latest, is correct. The works meet in the fifth bay from the west, where the levels do not agree, and certain adjustments have been made in the sills of the triforium openings to bring the two into conformity.

That the transepts, except, perhaps, in the lower part of the walling, are of later date than the nave arcades, is proved by the appearance of new detail. The most striking feature is a curious type

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of shaft with a sharp arris worked on each cardinal face. These shafts are introduced in the jambs of the arches on the eastern sides of the transepts, and in the jambs of the tall, round-headed windows on the western sides. Nothing of the kind is found in the nave, but similar shafts are found in those parts of the eastern tower piers which survived the fall of the tower in 1220.*

In the eastern wall of each transept are three finely moulded arches of equal height. In each case the inner archway opened into the choir aisle, and the outer into a chapel projecting eastwards, that in the centre being decorative only. In each case there is a break in the masonry between the outer arch and that next to it, that of the chapel being slightly the older. The piers of the inner openings show a new feature, the tooling at the angles having been designed to give a decorative effect; each stone has diagonal tooling on one face, and vertical on the other. In the next course this is reversed, so that on each side of the angle the tooling is alternately vertical and diagonal. This curious fashion appears again on the eastern responds of the choir, which, as has already been pointed out, are of later date than the eastern wall, being inserted in chases cut in the older masonry. As these, and all subsequent work, show a long series of masons' marks, it seems clear that the responds were built when the transepts were completed, or about that time.

So far, there can be little doubt that the work was carried out in the order indicated—west front, nave aisles, foundations of all outer walls, east front to the height at least of the string above the arcades, choir aisles, nave arcades and west tower arch, nave triforium and clerestory, transepts, outer chapels to the east of transepts, other openings on the east side of the transepts, eastern tower piers, eastern responds of choir. The progress of the later building is less certain, but I think that the next work was the tower. In the first place, those parts of the eastern tower piers that survived the ruin in 1220 are of the period of the transepts. They show the peculiar shafts with arrises, and no masons' marks appear. Next, it is quite clear that the work of the choir arcades is practically contemporary with the rebuilding of the tower. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the fall of the tower destroyed the choir. The tower was of one stage only above the roof, and the break in the masonry caused by its fall is still plainly visible, not only in the eastern piers, which, up to a height of 10 feet are partly of a date earlier than the fall, and partly later, but also in the transept wall, at a point some 6 feet from the angle of the tower. It is quite clear that the tower fell inwards, and that it could not have injured the choir at all. But the men who worked upon the choir were also employed upon the new tower. At the same time, I think that certain difficulties can only be explained on the supposition that the choir piers were almost, if not quite, completed before the tower fell. The points that must be considered are these: (1) The choir aisles, built long before, probably before 1190, were designed to suit a round-arched arcade rather lower than that now existing. (2) It is fairly certain that Bishop Bernard's choir stood until the nave was roofed in and ready for use. (3) The choir arcades seem to have been begun with the intention of carrying out the earlier design. (4) Before they were completed, the design was changed, and, of course, the preparations for vaulting according to the older scheme became useless—hence the meaningless vaulting shafts on the outer sides of the choir piers, with their caps of older type at the level necessary for the vaulting as first designed. (5) The caps of the choir piers are generally of a different type from those carved after the fall of the tower, though I believe that one or two of those on the south side were carved by the new craftsmen who came in 1220. (6) The new craftsmen were carvers only, the plain walling of the work of reparation after the fall of the tower being built by the men who had been employed on the choir piers.

The evidence is somewhat involved, but I suggest the following explanation, which must be considered as conjecture only, and not as proved fact, though I think it is a probable theory. A few years before 1220 the nave had been completed and roofed in, and the old choir of Bishop Bernard abandoned. The eastern tower piers were then built, and the eastern responds of the new choir. The tower was then carried up with insufficient abutment on its eastern side, the older choir being pulled down. The new choir was then begun, just before 1220, the intention being to carry out the plan of vaulting originally designed for the aisles. Before the piers were completed, the design was changed, and the piers were carried up to a higher level, the vaulting shafts being finished off clumsily enough at the height first intended. Before the arcades were completed the tower fell, but did no injury outside its own area. The men who were working at the choir arcades immediately began to repair the damage. I think that, when the tower fell, the piers of the choir arcades had been completed with the exception of one or two on the south side. At the time there were a number of men at work who were quite capable of doing excellent work in walling and in plain mouldings, but there was no one who had much skill in carving, such as was required for capitals. The poor work of those in the choir arcades seems to me to be the strongest proof we have that these arcades were built before the tower fell, for in the work of repair we see the hand of a highly skilled carver. The new capitals are all more or less based upon the water leaf, and there is a distinct flavour of Cistercian handicraft about them. The strange fact is that, although they were carved after 1220, yet the design is what we should expect to see in an English church of forty years earlier date. They are of most excellent late-Norman design, very finely executed. The western responds of the choir were rebuilt—a refacing only, as the new masonry encloses and partly overlies older bases, and the western arches of the choir must, therefore, be later than the time of the fall of the tower; possibly all the arches are of that date. As these were pointed, it would be necessary to rebuild the three sides of the tower which had fallen with pointed arches also—and this was done.

The next disaster was the earthquake of 1248. Apparently by this time the clerestory had been at least partly rebuilt, and preparations had been made for vaulting. But a great part of the east end of the church fell, and probably part of the clerestory. However that may be, as we see it now it represents—for it is a rebuilding of Scott's—a clerestory, partly of a date earlier than 1248, and partly later. The older part—the south side—shows the preparations for vaulting, while in the later work on the north the idea of a vault has been abandoned, and even made impossible by the introduction of trefoil-headed niches in the position which vaulting shafts would require. The three great lancets in the east end show clearly the repairs made necessary by the earthquake, the new portions of the shafts being of pure thirteenth-century design, heavily banded, similar to those commonly in use in Ireland, as, for example, at Kilkenny—and the deep rows of zigzag copied from the older work, but in a different and lighter-coloured stone.

* See vi in fig. 284, which shows two of these shafts between A and B.

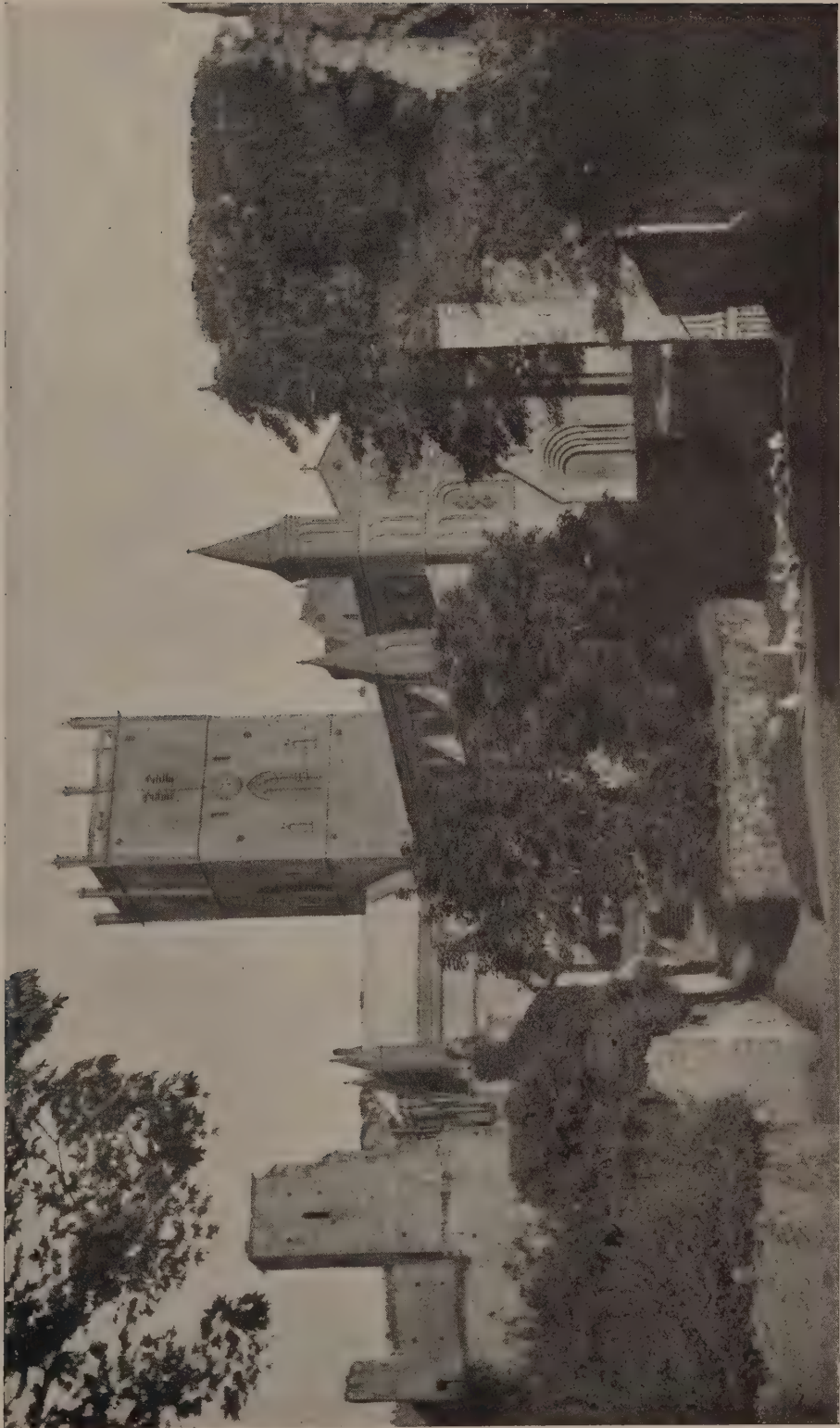


Fig. 286. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL, General view from south-west.



Fig. 287. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Nave roof and clerestory.

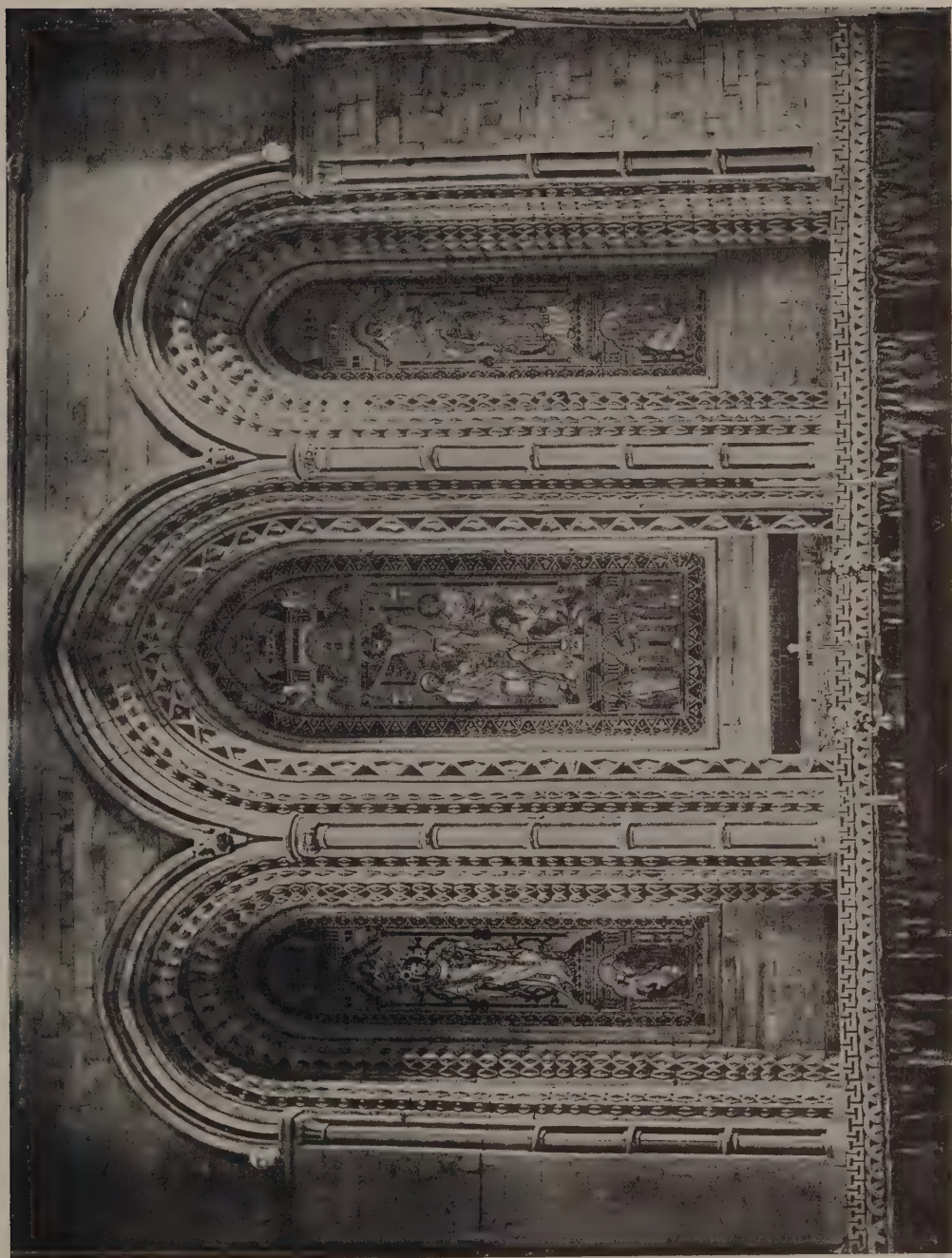


Fig. 288. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Early English lancets at east end.



Fig. 289. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL CLOSE. The chapel of the Bishop's Palace.



Fig. 290. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Font.

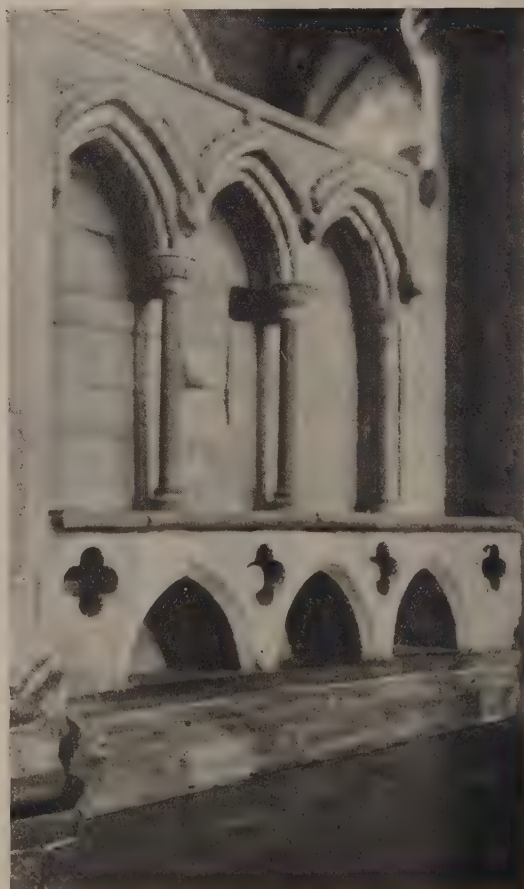


Fig. 291. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Shrine of St. David.

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The next work undertaken produced the most curious feature of this very original church. Up to this time the building showed a square east end, choir and aisles finishing on the same line. The altar must have stood between the last pair of free piers, and behind it, in the usual place, the shrine of the saint. When the east end was built, soon after 1180, an opening in this wall was provided, closed with pierced slabs through which pilgrims standing outside the church could see the shrine within. This arrangement, however, was unsatisfactory, as the procession path was not clear. It was decided, therefore, to extend the choir aisles eastwards, and connect them by a cross-aisle on the east; but this would block the great eastern lancets, and the extraordinary plan was conceived of carrying the aisles some 40 feet beyond the old east end as passages walled in on each side, and connecting them by a similar passage, leaving an open courtyard, 15 feet 7 inches from east to west, in their midst. The plan is unique; nothing like it can be found elsewhere. It had the merits of providing a proper procession path, with ample space for altars, and of giving full lighting to the high altar, which could now be placed against the east wall. The only drawback was the enclosed courtyard, which could not be cleaned without carrying refuse through the church, and many complaints of its condition are on record. The date of this curious addition to the church is fixed by the record already quoted, that, in 1275, "the shrine of Blessed David in the Church of Menevia was begun." This points to the removal of the relics of the saint from their old position behind the high altar, and in front of the opening in the east wall, to the shrine which still stands almost uninjured in its original position in the north arcade of the choir.* No doubt the necessity of placing the shrine in a position more accessible to pilgrims was the main reason for the eastward extension, but there were other advantages to be gained—room for altars, at which priests could say their private masses, and, above all, a site for a Lady Chapel. This, however, was not built at once, though provision was made for it by constructing an archway destined to give access to it. The Lady Chapel itself was added by Bishop Martyn (1293-1828).†

The next great series of alterations took place in the fourteenth century, and is generally ascribed to Bishop Henry Gower, who held the see from 1328 to 1347. There is, however, so great difference in quality between the best and the worst of the work of this period, that it is fairly certain that the building operations extended over many years, and that more than one gang of masons was employed. The upper part of each aisle of the nave was rebuilt, and that on the south was faced externally, and a new south doorway inserted. That on the north—part of the original work—was rebuilt with the old materials, one or two voussiors of the arch being omitted in the rebuilding, as may be seen by noticing the clumsy fashion the arch rests upon the jambs. This part of the work is of poor quality, and the same may be said of the alterations in the choir aisles. In this case the eastern half of the north aisle wall was rebuilt in its upper part, but the western part is still the original work of the twelfth century. In the two western bays the older design can still be seen, as fragments of the wall ribs for the proposed vault remain, and the outlines of the round-headed windows are still visible. In the south aisle the wall was entirely rebuilt on a new line about a foot further to the south than that of the old Norman wall. But the greatest work was the construction of the lofty building to the east of the north transept. This occupies the position of the older chapel, but probably covers a much greater area. It was of three stories, the lowest being a chapel, the two upper probably chapter house and school. These two are now one only, as the upper floor has been removed. The work is of good quality throughout. In the wall of the chapel—now used as a vestry—has been inserted an older piscina of very beautiful thirteenth-century work. Corresponding closely with this in style is the second stage of the tower, which was added at this time. The original tower of the twelfth century was very low—of one stage only above the roofs, as there was serious danger from the sea at the time that it was built. The Cathedral is built at the bottom of a narrow and deep valley, and the low tower would not be seen by passing ships at a time when piracy was considered as a fit profession for honourable men. In the fourteenth century, however, the danger had passed, and the second stage was added, forming a noble lantern within. But the gem of the work of this period is the beautiful screen, certainly the work of Bishop Gower, and containing his tomb. This and a tomb in the south aisle of the nave show Bristol influence—in the skeleton vaulting of the passage leading into the choir and the "star" canopy of the tomb.

The latest additions to the building were the work of Bishop Vaughan (1509-23). The open courtyard was at last roofed in and converted into a chapel. The work is of the finest quality, both in design and execution. The roof is a beautiful specimen of fan vaulting of the Gloucester type, as distinct from the style of King's Chapel, and adequate lighting was obtained by constructing this vault at a level higher than that of the roofs of the choir aisles, and introducing low clerestory windows similar in design to many in Carew Castle. A third stage was also added to the tower, a work which has often been adversely criticized in modern times. From the point of view of the engineer it was certainly a mistake, and nearly caused disaster, but there can be no question that the improvement in outline was great. There are three fine view-points, of which that just within the great gateway was the most important, the others being at the head of the steps near the schools and from the road behind the palace. Of these the last is the least satisfactory, and the change in the outline made by the raising of the tower is not wholly successful. But to anyone approaching the Cathedral from the east the addition of the topmost stage to the tower was a very great gain. Let anyone who questions this look down at the church, covering in some way this upper stage, and he will no longer doubt. Plain as is the exterior, and curious as is its outline, this church, as seen from the head of the steps within the great gateway, has a strange and fascinating beauty unlike anything I have ever seen elsewhere. In the light of a full moon the whole building gleams like silver against its background of black shadow in the valley below, and, seeing it thus, we must confess that the old master builder of the sixteenth century was a finer artist than his critics of to-day.

* See figs. 291, 295. It is possible that about this period the relics of the saint were interfered with, for we find that shortly afterwards king Edward the First placed a relic of St. David on the high altar of the church of Great St. Helen, and in the inventory of the king's effects taken after his death at Burgh on Sands is a casket containing *brachium Sci. David*.

† Jones and Freeman, 155.

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Fig. 291A.

Apart from, and in addition to, the Cathedral, regarded as an architectural entity, with which the above account is exclusively concerned, are the numberless features of varying uses and different periods contained within and forming part of such a building. Most of these are sufficiently dealt with in the easily-procured volumes that have been written upon the Cathedral, but special mention must be made of

The Font.

This "consists of an octagonal basin of marble, ornamented with a rude arcade of sixteen pointed arches. The original shaft is destroyed" (Jones and Freeman, p. 77).

[Illustrated, fig. 290.]

Oak Chest.

A small and rude oaken chest of the commencement of the 16th century is preserved in the north aisle of the choir. It is altogether too insignificant to have formed part of the Cathedral furniture, but was probably brought from one of the small churches, where it may have been used as the receptacle for the offerings of the pilgrims, when those chapels were deserted.

Pre-Norman Stone Monuments.

With reference to the carved and inscribed stones which are the sole remaining evidences of a previous church standing probably upon the site of the present cathedral, attention is drawn to the photographs of the precious fragments of pre-Norman carved stonework which are preserved in different parts of the Cathedral.

(i) Perhaps the earliest of these is the peculiarly-shaped stone, our figs. 292 i and iii. It is difficult to conceive what the stone has been—possibly the lower part of a column.* It bears certain lettering, but no satisfactory decipherment of this has been achieved.†

(ii) The two stones shown in fig. 292 ii were used in the field walls of the neighbouring farm of Pen Arthur prior to their removal to the Cathedral in the year 1885. The farm is about midway on the direct road between St. Davids and the site of St. Patrick's chapel on the verge of Whitesand Bay, and there can be little doubt but that the stones came originally from that site. The larger stone bears the Greek Alpha and Omega followed without stop by the sacred initials I H S above the upper left-hand quadrant of the cross, and X P S above the right-hand quadrant. The latter are legible in our illustration, the former are not clear. Below the circle is the word GURMARC. On the reverse side of the stone is an incised cross of unusual form.

(iii) These stones (fig. 56 ii and iii)—the smaller of which is identical with the small stone in fig. ii of the same plate—also come from Pen Arthur Farm.

Repeatedly noticed in *Arch. Camb.*; see Index to Series V.

* It has been called a Chrismatory, and may have been used as one. Jones and Freeman were evidently in doubt (*St. Davids*, p. 77). Their remarks about it are: "A stone which formerly stood beside [the font] is now [1856] preserved in the north transept [in 1923 it was in a corner by the west door]; it forms a plain irregularly-cylindrical shaft, gradually tapering towards the top; the base is oblong, with the angles chamfered off. The summit is hollowed out to form a basin without a water drain, and much too small for immersion. The height is 2 feet 6 inches; the dimensions of the base 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 5 inches; the diameter at the top 1 foot 4 inches, and that of the hollow basin 11 inches."

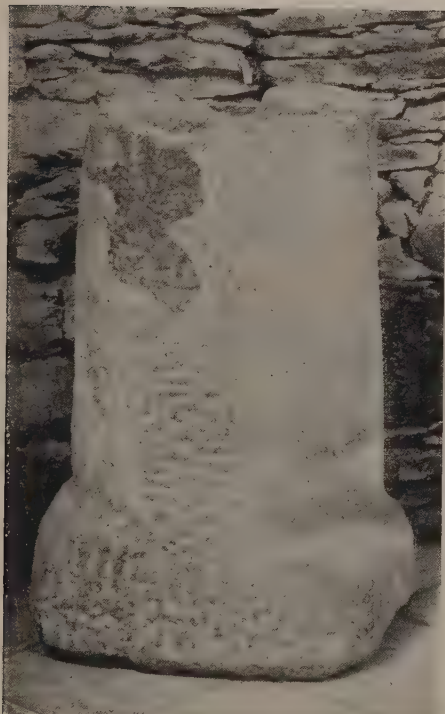
† It may be stated as a possible stimulus to further efforts, that certain letters forming part of the name of DAVID have been thought to be present in the inscription. Repeated attempts under varying conditions of light and position should result in success, and with the view of aiding as far as possible in this effort, we produce a second, and perhaps improved, photograph of the stone, which we owe to Dr. W. Howells of Tenby (fig. 292, iii).



i



ii

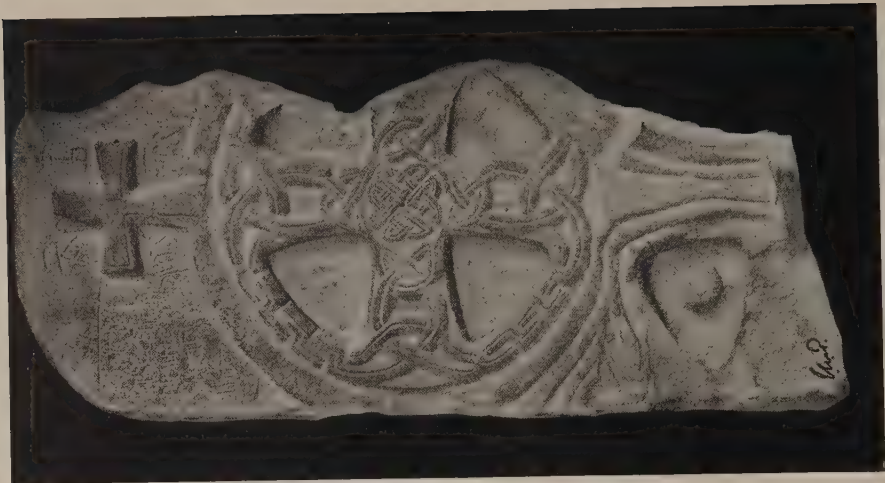


iii

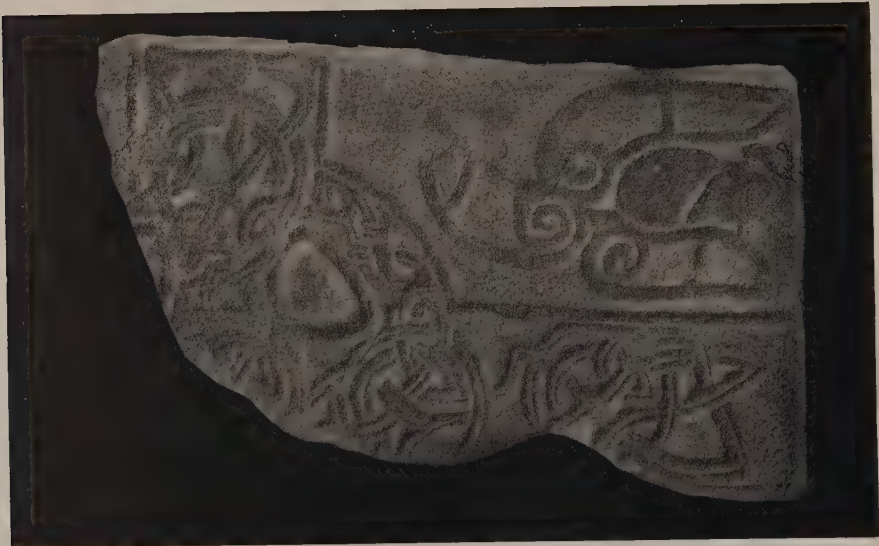


iv

Fig. 292. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Pre-Norman carved and inscribed stones.



iii



ii



i

Fig. 293. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Carved and inscribed stones, late 10th or early 11th-century.

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(iv), (v), (vi). Three carved stones (fig. 293) were found at various periods during the restoration of the Cathedral. No. ii differs in detail of ornament from Nos. i and iii, and is nearer in style to the carved fragments at Penally (No. 250). Nos. i and iii are clearly of the same period and probably the work of the same craftsman. No. iii is especially important as bearing the names of the persons whom it commemorates, and whose dates are known. On either side of the upper arm of the cross which crowns the large and elaborate wheel-cross below it, can be seen the Alpha and Omega characters, and beneath the transverse arms on either side are the sacred monograms I H S and X P S, which are also present on the Pen Arthur stone (No ii, above). In the space on the left of the small cross are the words *Pontificis Abraham. filii. hic. Hed et Isac. quiescunt* (Here lie at rest Hed and Isac, the sons of Bishop Abraham).

Abraham is said, in the Welsh Brut, to have died in 1078. Thus the stones, figs. 293 i and iii can with absolute certainty be dated to the last twenty years of the 11th century.

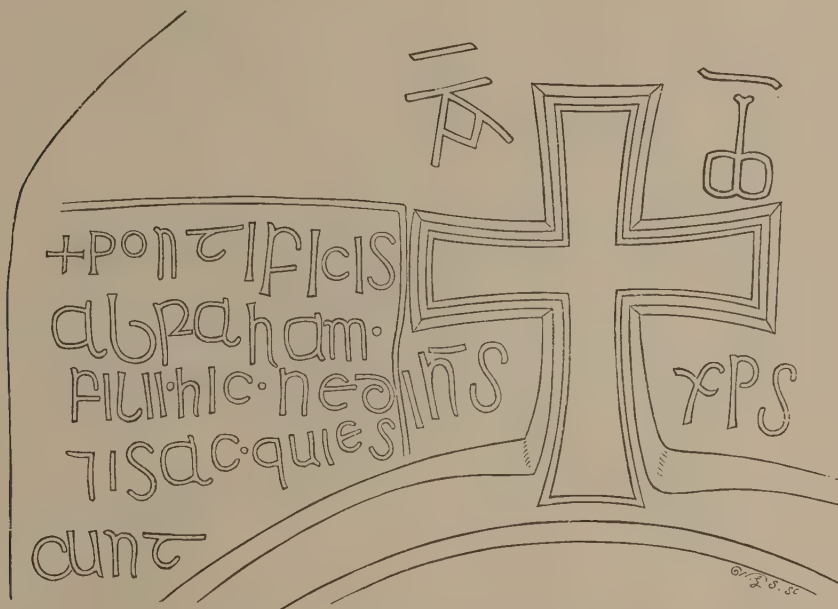


Fig. 293A. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Outline of inscription on Fig. 293, iii.

Fig. 292 iv illustrates two fragments, one the part of the cross-arm to a free-standing pillar of somewhat unusual type for Wales, but of affinities with a large group of Irish cross stones. The other fragment would appear to have been part of a circular pillar bearing a device formed of a broad double band of rope work, alternating with a broad band of roundels which are connected with an interlacing strand of the rope work. The device is carried round the pillar diagonally, giving the work a somewhat Byzantine character.

Tombs and Monumental Effigies.

A number of the tombs and sculptured effigies are in such unfortunate plight as to afford no satisfactory assurance of their identification. In several instances their lamentable condition appears to be due to the nature of the stone of which they are carved: a soft oolite which flakes under exposure and chips at the lightest blow. A few, however, seem to have met with positive ill-treatment, probably during the alternate periods of constructive and destructive work which the cathedral has passed through during the last three centuries. This is especially unfortunate in the case of the effigy traditionally known as that of Giraldus Cambrensis, where the features are now entirely obliterated, and no recognizable detail remains of the famous archdeacon. Happily, this was not the case about a century

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and a quarter ago, when the well-known architectural draughtsman, John Carter, visited St. Davids and made a sketch of the tomb. Of this sketch we reproduce a photograph (fig. 294) from the original in the British Museum.*

A second sepulchral monument of great historical interest, removed at the Dissolution from the church of the Grey Friars, Carmarthen, is the tomb of Edmund, earl of Richmond, father of king Henry VII. This we illustrate from a photograph (fig. 295, opp. p. 354), and also from a rough sketch of the tomb made by or for Edward Lhuyd about the year 1700 (fig. 295A).

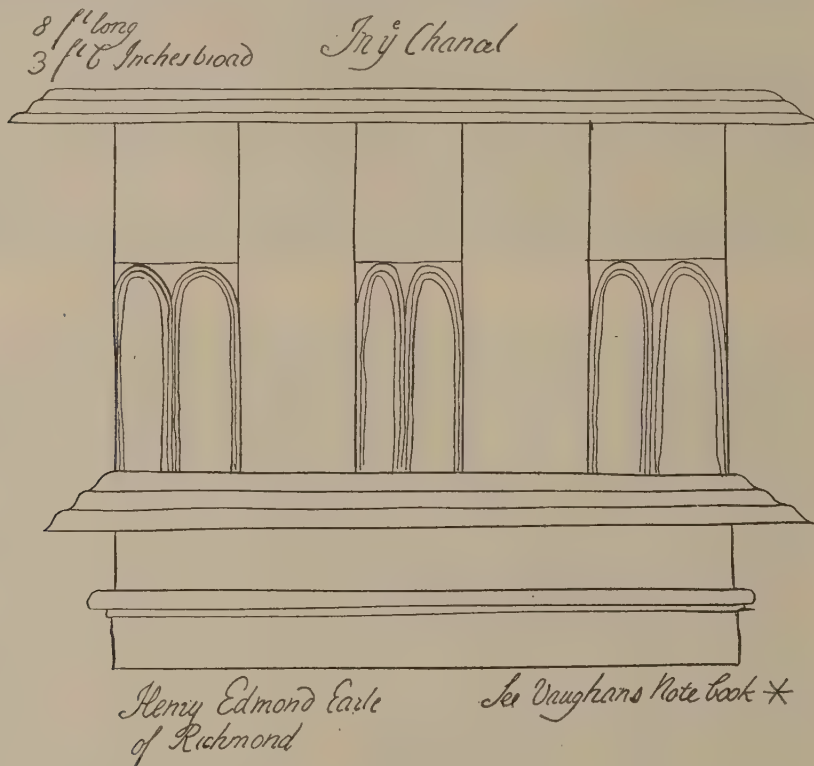


Fig. 295A.

The earliest authority for the location and identification of the tombs and effigies at St. Davids has hitherto been Browne Willis, who, in his volume on the Cathedral (1715), gives what is probably a fairly accurate account of the monuments as they appeared at that time.

Nothing of any value appears to have been written upon the tombs and monuments of the Cathedral between Browne Willis's *Survey* and the publication of Jones and Freeman's *History of St. Davids*, but for the inscriptions and identifications too great dependence was placed by those learned authors upon Willis.

As closing the meagre bibliographical details, a brief but valuable article by Mr. M. H. Bloxam in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1874 may be mentioned, in which the dating of the tombs is based upon a careful study of style and of costume.

We have, however, been so fortunate as to discover the (in one case) notes and (in the second case) sketches of the tombs then identifiable, made by two such competent Welsh authorities as Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt (d. 1666) and Edward Lhuyd, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum (d. 1709).

* Carter's sketches were made for Sir Richard Colt Hoare's edition of Giraldus's *Itinerary through Wales*. Two sketches, one of the tomb of Giraldus, the other of the head of the figure recumbent upon it, were engraved by Basire and reproduced in Colt Hoare's edition of the *Itinerary*; but the engraver, in his anxiety to produce a pleasing portrait, divested his subject of much of the vigour and character seen in Carter's original sketch.

Mr. Bloxam ascribes the effigy to at least a century and a half after the time of Giraldus, and there is no doubt that it is not contemporary with his death, nor is there really any direct evidence to identify the tomb as that of the archdeacon. It may, however, be regarded as certain that Giraldus was buried at St. Davids, and a fairly consistent tradition points to this being his effigy.

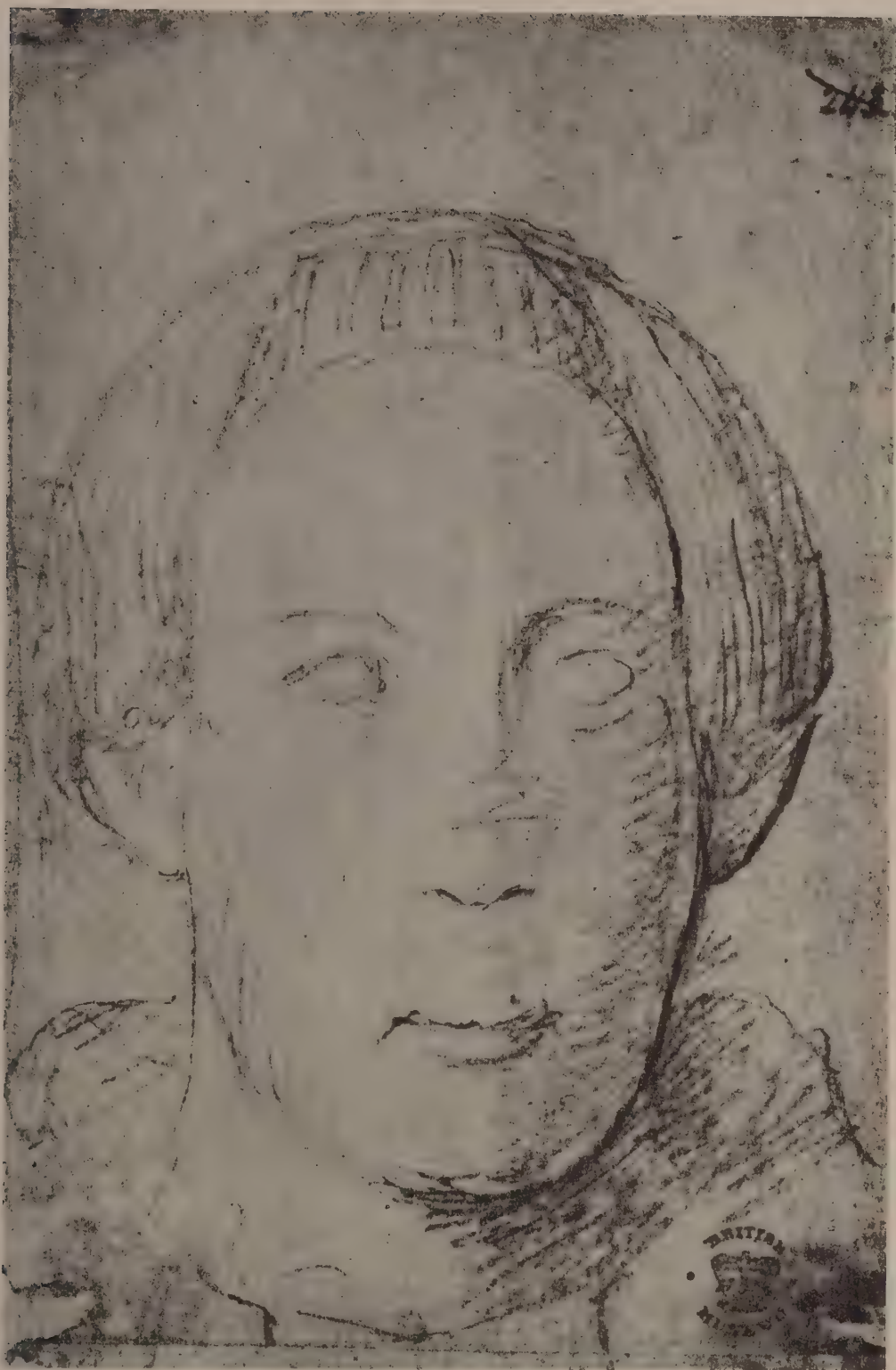
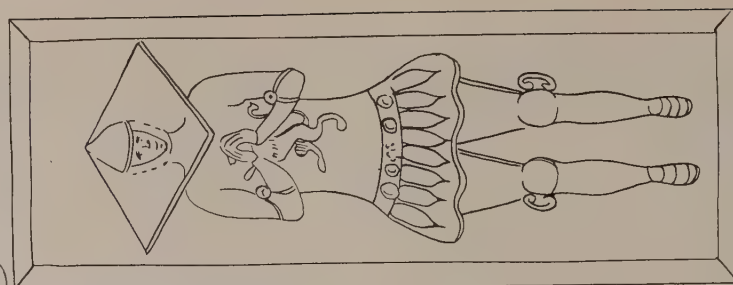


Fig. 294. THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. DAVIDS. The head of Giralduſ Cambrenſis, from his effigy; a sketch by John Carter.

North Side of the Chancel

6' 4 Inches long

By Information Given
Under the Grandchild
of Rice as Lord
According to the Daughters
Book of the Church of St. David
as above.



iv

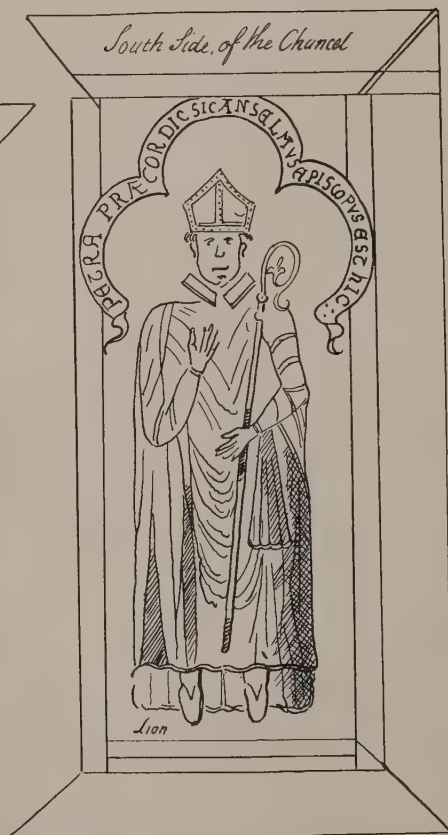
Gernorth

South Side of the Chancel

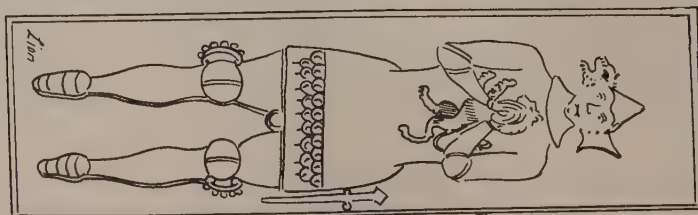
7' 4



ii



i



By Inform Rice as Lord.

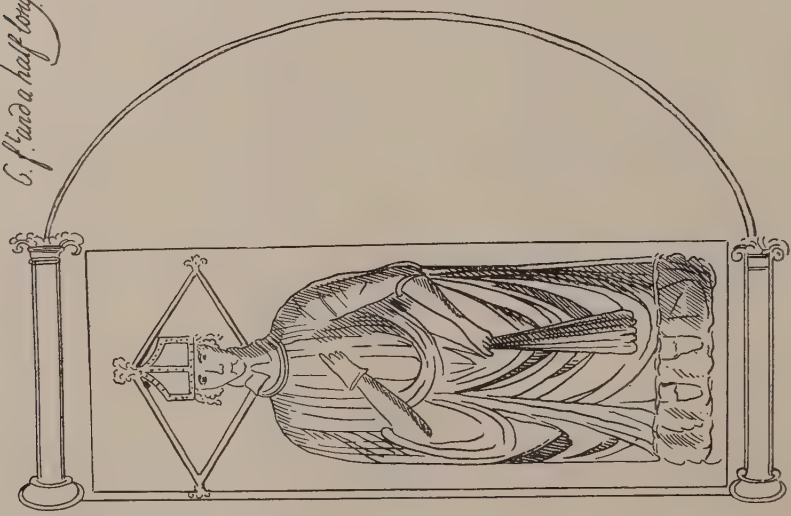
6' 6 Inches long

iii

Fig. 296. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Monuments and inscriptions.

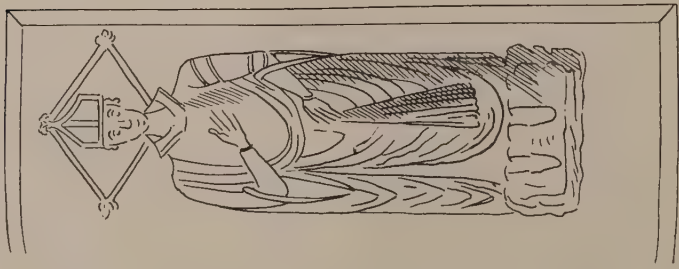
78

6 ft and a half long.



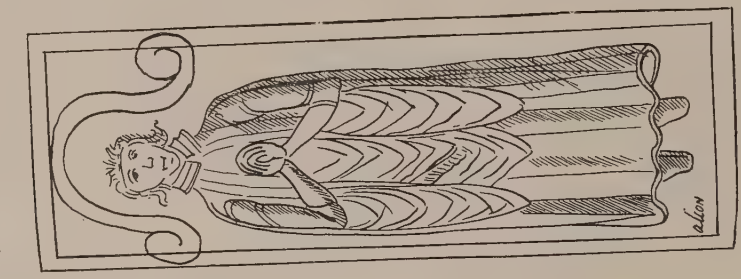
On y North Side of y Lady Mar Chap. in a Vault space
 By Adam Naythorn, born near St. Davids, who Excommunicated the Pope, and was a Chanell.
 By Tradition

6 ft and a half long

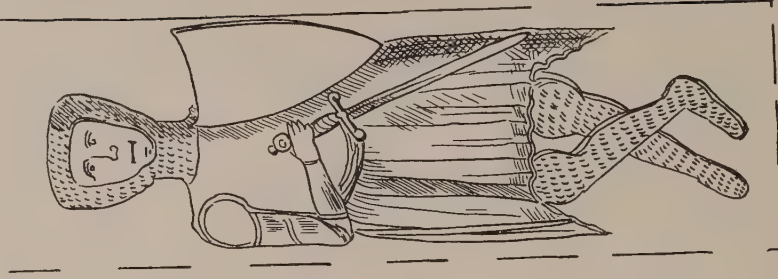


On y S Side of the Lady Mar Chap in a Vault with Bp. Martin

6. foot long
 In y N Side of y South Gle broken



By Tradition
 Mr. Morgan a Sengler.
 See Vaughan's Note Book of St. Davids, under this Mark viz H



On y South Side of y North Gle
 By S. Symacon W. Mortimer.

iv

iii

ii

i

Parish of ST. DAVIDS, THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF.

In the paucity of information that is thus shown to prevail, the brief notes made by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt (*ob.* 1666) assume especial importance, and we accordingly append a transcript of the short tract which sets forth the result of his visit to the Cathedral.*

The south aisle of the chancel of St. Davids church :—

1. The tomb and portraiture of Rhys ap Tewdwr, a lion under his head and another at his feet, a lion rampant on his breast, and his hands thereon lifted and joined together, having a helmet on his head and a coat of mail on his arms with a corslet of the same. [Fig. 296, iii, and see frontispiece to Colt Hoare's ed. of Giraldus's *Itinerary*, vol. ii].
2. Another stone under it on the ground, a man's head with a collar and a cross towards the upper end of the stone.
3. In a vault above it was the portraiture of an ecclesiastical man.
4. On the other side the portraiture of another ecclesiastical man in a vault.
5. An ancient tomb and portraiture of a man, having his head clad with mail, with a target [? shield] on his breast, the arms round, clad with a coat to the midst of his legs which were crosswise, with a lion to his feet and a pillow under his head; on the outside the twelve apostles. By report one of the Wogans of Wiston [fig. 297, iv]. In the south side, an ecclesiastical man [the last sentence in Pantón 40; not in Peniarth 120].
6. Bishop Ed. Vaughan's chappel, finely vaulted over the K[ing's] arms [added above in another hand—he lies buried . . .]. Another, party pr. pale, the first the bishopric's arms and pr. fess and gules a saltier or charged with five roses sable between four flower de luces argt., and a stone [also, Pantón] in the middle under which lyeth ye Bishop Vaughan.

[From Pantón 40, not in Peniarth 120] Sylvester medicus jacet hic ejusq. ruina' monstat quod morti non obsistit medicina' [fig. 298, iii]. A French inscription worn out.

7. (Marked with the * placed on fig. 295A). Under this marble stone herein inclos'd resteth the bones of Edmund, earl of Richmond, father and brother to kings, who departed out of this world in the year of Our Lord [date (1456) omitted].† In the middle of the chancel.

In the Ladies' [Lady] chapel on the south side.

8. The vault [and] the portraiture of Martin bishop [fig. 297, i].‡
9. On the north side, in a vault, the portraiture of Adam Hoton, born near to St. Davids [fig. 297, ii]; he excommunicated the pope and archbishop of Canterbury; he was lord chancellor of [England—added by Ed. Lhuyd]. On the roof of the vault was the arms of the bishop's, being a cross with roses upon a coat or, with a chevron argent and three roses about it. A coat vert between six crosses bend dexter argt. and gules; the chief vert three martlets [mulletts, in Pantón, 40], in the basis an escallop: next it the Scriphi [?] arms.||
10. In the upper part of the north aisle: an ecclesiastical man in the north wall [? fig. 297, iii].
11. Another in the north wall: a tomb of one of the Wogans of Wiston, cross-legged, as before [? fig. 297, iv—see No. 5 above].
12. Another over against it of an ecclesiastical man, and upon the outside: *Orate pro anima Johis* . . . [imp(erfect)—in the hand of Ed. Lhuyd].
13. A tomb in the north aisle of the chancel [chapel, in Pantón 40] of an ecclesiastical man. Another beneath it.

* This valuable document was discovered under the following circumstances:—In the collection of sketches made by or for Edward Lhuyd about the year 1700, to which reference has frequently been made in the present volume, that of the tomb of Edmund, earl of Pembroke, bears the words: "See Vaughan's Note Book" (*vide* fig. 295A). The reference it was thought could be to no other than to Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, who died in 1666, and as a note book by so diligent an antiquary would probably be found to contain memoranda of value, search was made for it amongst the Peniarth Collections in the National Library of Wales. In MS. 120 (Nat. Library, No. 2008B), at fo. 437, was discovered a transcript of Vaughan's account of a pilgrimage from Aberystwyth to St. Davids, undertaken by him in an unrecorded year, but probably in the decade 1650–60; and at fo. 434 is given an ichnography of the monuments in the Cathedral, which is the document printed above. Neither tract is specifically enumerated in the Catalogue of the Peniarth collection issued by the Historical MSS. Commission. A transcript of Vaughan's original, by the Rev. Evan Evans (Ieuan brydydd hir), is also in the National Library (Pantón 40, fo. 131).

† The above is evidently a transcript of the inscription as Vaughan read it. Both effigy and inscription, according to Browne Willis, were removed "by the Rebels," so that his version of the latter must have depended upon a manuscript of George Owen's (see Willis, p. 34), or on the memory of some of the Cathedral officials, or have been derived from information in their possession; it differs in minor details from Vaughan's version. The tomb has been restored, and the inscription now runs as given by Willis.

‡ This is Browne Willis' and Bloxam's, No. 31. It is described by the former as bishop Martin's monument, and by the latter as "gone." It is our fig. 297, i.

|| This paragraph appears to relate to the heraldic cognizances on the roof of Our Lady chapel (see Browne Willis, p. 75).

Parish of ST. DAVIDS, THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF.

14. In the chancel on the north side the tomb of Thomas Lloyd, treasurer of St. Davids, father to Sr. Marmaduke, who made the same [fig. 300].*
15. Under the middle arch in the north side is Gr. ap Rys ap Tewdwr, with his arms as his father [fig. 296, iv].†
16. On the south side, of the same a bishop mitred, with a crozier, and a canopy above his head. *Petra precor dic sic. Anselmus episcopus est hic* [fig. 296, i].
17. Another to Ior'th bishop, as ye tother, without any writing [fig. 296, ii].‡
18. On the north, below Gruffudd ap Rhys, is the tomb [? shrine] of St. David.
19. In a fine vault lye the portraiture of Henry Gowre, bishop. *Hic jacet Henricus Gowre quondam episcopus Meneven. et constructor palatii, qui obit MCCCXLVII, 9 calend. Maii: cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*||
- 20 and 21. Between him and the north were dignitaries¶ of the said church.
22. Under the pulpit lieth the portraiture of bishop John ap Morgan [1496-1504], who gave the small tythes to the vicars choral [fig. 299, iv].
23. Under a stone in body [?] lay one Rayther [Rhayadr], master of the college [? fig. 299, ii].
24. And by him lay one Wilcock utriusq. legis dr. master of New [St. Mary's] college there [fig. 299, iii].
25. On the lower end of John Morgan's tomb [see No. 22 above] was an escutcheon born[e] by a griffin in his claws, and thereon was J.W.**

On the top of the chancel was a coat az., a cross or, charged with five roses of first or sable; the next or a lion rampant g[ules]; [3, Panton 40] or a lion rampant g., a bordure about the scutcheon; (4) az. a chevron ar. with three roses of the same; (5) azure three coronets or; (7) azure a cross fitchi patent or; (8) az. a cross patent between four mullets [mulletts, in Panton 40]; (6) vert a cross patent, and in the first quarter Our Lady with Our Saviour in her arms vert between three swans' heads erased, a chain hanging to his neck and a ring at the end s[able] a rose seeded or [see Browne Willis, p. 81, and Jones and Freeman, p. 134].

* Mr. Bloxam's remarks on this tomb are as follows: "North of the communion table is a monument of the early part of the 17th century, with the recumbent or reclining effigy thereon of a lawyer, Marmaduke [*rectè* Thomas] Lloyd, who died A.D. 1613. Round his neck is a ruff, he wears a doublet and lawyer's gown over; he is represented as holding in his left hand a book, his right hand supports his head, he reclines on his right side. On the front of the tomb are two mutilated kneeling figures." Our fig. 300 gives Lhuyd's sketch of this fine example of early 17th century monumental art.

† This is the effigy now said to be that of Rhys Grug. The ascription may be due to confusion occasioned by taking the letters Gr. as standing for Grug.

‡ This item is omitted altogether from Panton 40. Of these tombs (Nos. 16 and 17) Mr. Bloxam writes: "These are two recumbent effigies of bishops, now arranged side by side, and not as represented in Willis's *Ichnography*. The one on the north [fig. 296, ii] is the earliest sepulchral effigy in the Cathedral. It is of dark-coloured or black marble, and commemorative of bishop Anselmus, who died A.D. 1248. This effigy is in relief, and above the head is a trefoil semicircular-headed arch containing in leonine or rhyming verse the following inscription: *Petra precor dic sit Anselmus episcopus hic sit*. He is represented according to the fashion of the 13th century: not close shaven, but with a moustache and short curled beard, with the mitre on his head, and vested with the amice about his neck, in the alb, dalmatic, and chesible. The right hand lies on the breast downwards, the pastoral staff, with the crook well defined, lies on the left side; the crook has Early English foliage, and is turned outwards. The maniple hangs over the left arm, and the feet rest against two whelps. On either side of the trefoil-headed canopy is the mutilated figure of an angel bearing a thurible.

"Southward of the above-described effigy is the recumbent effigy, on a stone coffin, of a bishop [fig. 296, ii]. This has been described by Willis as the monument of bishop Iorwerth, who died A.D. 1229; but it is at least a century later. He is represented as wearing a low plain mitre, and is vested in the amice, alb, stole, dalmatic, and chesible; the right hand lies on the breast; on the left side appear the remains, much mutilated, of the pastoral staff partly enveloped in a veil."

|| There can be little doubt that this is the true style of the inscription on Gower's tomb, and not that adopted by Jones and Freeman (p. 110). Vaughan is the only chronicler of the exact date of the bishop's decease, the 9th May, 1347, a detail which he is unlikely to have imagined. The word *propitiatur* appears in Panton 40, as *proprietur*. The inscription is now illegible. Mr. Bloxam thought the monument to be of the 15th century. Our figs. 298, i, and 299, i.

¶ Lhuyd has corrected this to 'dignitary'; but there are two tombs beneath the screen, besides that of bishop Gower. Jones and Freeman suggest they are the tombs of two of the dignitaries of the Cathedral who may have been associated with Gower in some of his works.

** The monogram on the shield-of-arms at the head of the bishop's tomb is unquestionably formed of the letters J.W., and cannot, therefore, be regarded as pertaining to him, unless the carver has erred. The carving as well of the bishop's effigy as of the subjects which enrich the tomb is of high artistic merit; the work, probably, of one of the Italian sculptors brought to England by king Henry VIII early in his reign. Mr. Bloxam says of this monument: "At the feet is a sculpture in basso-relievo, but exceedingly ruined." The sculpture is fairly perfect; can it have been "restored"?

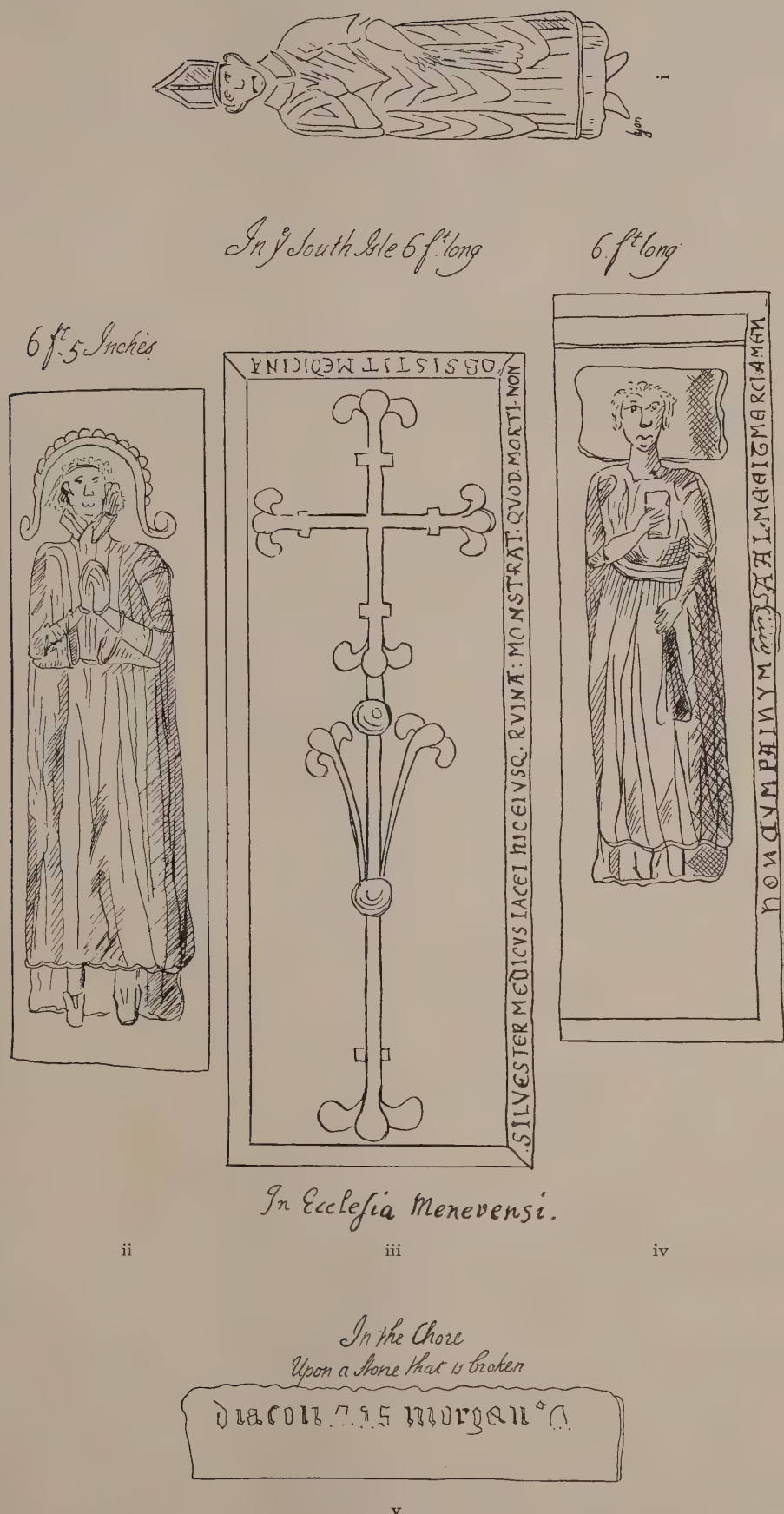


Fig. 298. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Monuments and inscriptions.



Fig. 299. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Monuments and inscriptions.

At St. David's on y^e North Side of the Communion Table. 46

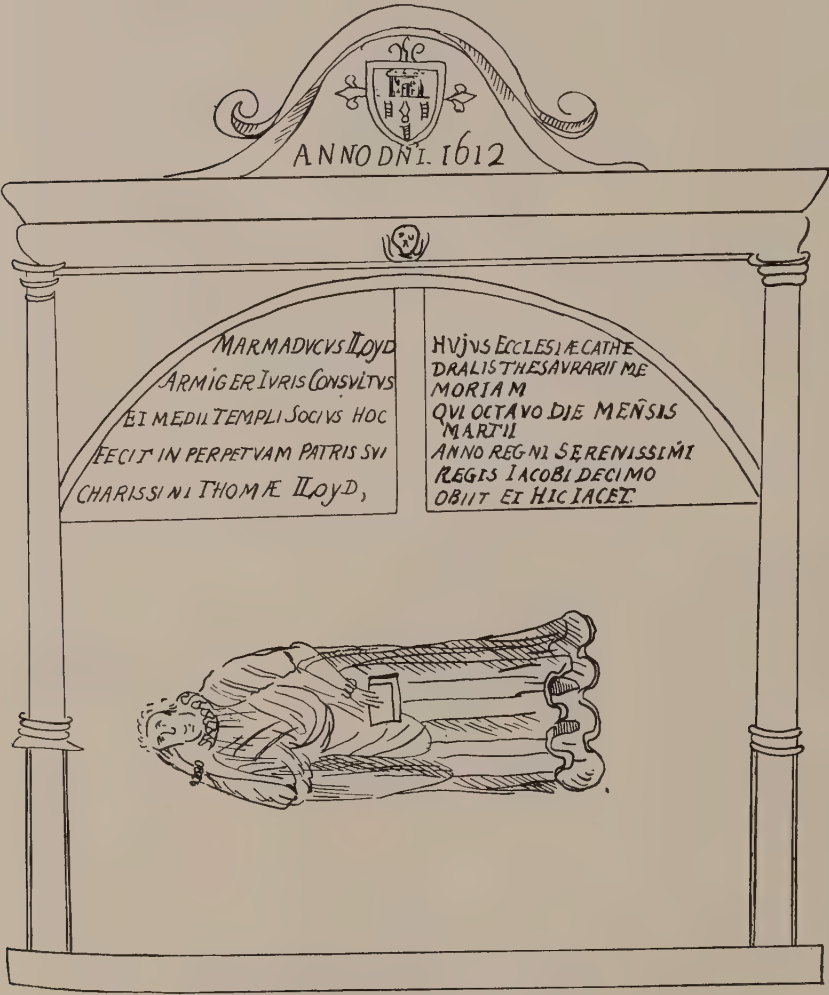


Fig. 300. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. Tomb of Treasurer Thomas Lloyd.

Parish of ST. DAVIDS, THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF.

Not identifiable with any of the slabs included in Vaughan's list is a tombstone of which Lhuyd gives the accompanying sketch. In Jones and Freeman's *History* (p. 111) the inscription is given as : Petra p'cor die sic Morganus [ap Eynion est hic tur Deus. Amen.], the part within brackets being said to be hidden beneath a pew. Morgan ap Eynon was archdeacon of Brecon, and died in the year 1408.

This imperfect stone has been dovetailed into a fragment of a sepulchral slab which Lhuyd has sketched [fig. 298, v], and both fragments now constitute one apparently perfect slab at the eastern end of the choir.

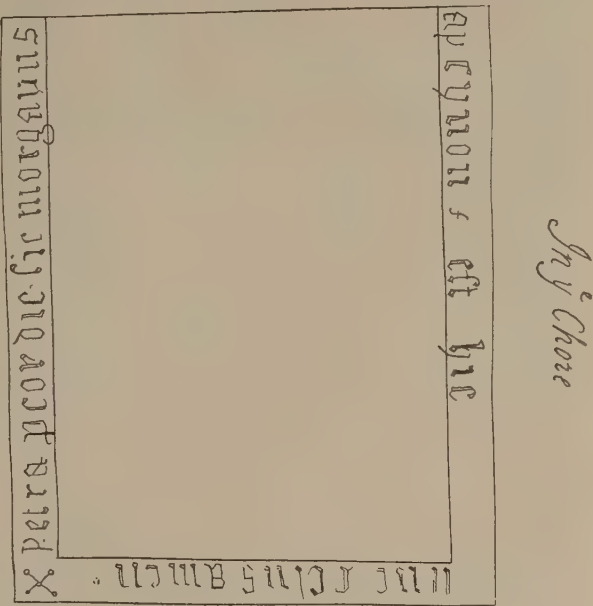


Fig. 301.

Finally, our figure 298, iv would seem to commemorate a lady, the only female who appears to have obtained sepulture within the Cathedral in medieval times. It is much to be regretted that the name was illegible to Vaughan ; it is probably his " French inscription, worn out," which follows his entry of the Sylvester inscription.

Chantry Chapels.

Within the Cathedral Church were several chapels which are located and fully described in Jones and Freeman's *St. David's*, but it does not appear that any of them were endowed with money or goods so as to bring them within the scope of the Act 1 Edw. VI, c. 14, for the suppression of chantrys, etc. The services of the different altars seem to have been performed by the residential canons of the Cathedral as part of their duties, and amongst the changes wrought in Henry VIII's reign they were suppressed. This was no doubt also the case with the services at the outlying chapels of the parish mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. The only spiritual or temporal possessions which passed into the hands of the Crown in virtue of the aforementioned Act, were the College of St. Mary which, in the words of Jones and Freeman (p. 327), " may almost be regarded as an integral portion of the Cathedral," together with its revenues, and the churches of Llandeloy and Llanhywel, which had been devoted to the support of the services at the Edward III and Wogan altars. The return of the Commissioners of Edward VI for the Cathedral chantrys is as follows :—

21. The Parish of St. David.

There is within the said parish 2 chantries founded within the Cathedral Church to find 2 priests to say mass every day, and to keep the quere within the said church every Sunday and holiday by the year. To the maintenance of the which chantrys and priests there was given one parsonage valued p.a. £10.*

Memo.: that the cantor and chapter there doth yearly in consideration of the said parsonages called Landeloy and Lanhoeell content and pay to the said 2 chantry priests yearly the said sum of £10 for their stipends.

*Another roll gives these figures as £9, adding :—

Whereof in the stipend of John Emloit, aged 70, one of the chantry priests there, and having none spiritual promotions	£4 10 0
In the stipend of James Esmond, aged 35, chantry priest there, and having none other promotions	4 10 0
	£9 0 0

Parish of ST. DAVIDS, THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF.

For a further and fuller account of the constitution of the chapter of St. Davids and the distinction between canons residentiary and non-residentiary, see Jones and Freeman (*St. David's*, pp. 316 *et seq.*) and for an example of the account presented to the chapter by the communitarian in the fifth year of queen Mary, during the episcopate of Henry Morgan, see the same work, p. 383. The learned authors make no reference to the wholesale deprivations at St. Davids in the first year of queen Mary.

1005. *St. Mary's College and Cathedral Cloister.*

In their volume upon the Cathedral (ch. vi) Messrs. Jones and Freeman have described exhaustively the remains of the Cathedral Cloister and St. Mary's College founded by bishop Houghton in 1377. Of the former they say: "The form and extent of the cloister are only to be ascertained with great difficulty, as the building has been completely destroyed, and we are left to make out our account of it from the traces remaining against its north wall, where it was built against the [college] chapel, from its east wall, which has also been retained, and some smaller fragments at other points . . . its design most probably exhibited a complete rectangle, the dimension east and west being greatly the longer. But it seems most probable that only the north, west, and part of the east sides were ever completed . . . The whole building [cloister and college] having been erected just at the turning point from Decorated to Perpendicular, we find the details of the cloister rather to be called Decorated, while those of the chapel are confirmed, though early and good, Perpendicular . . . The [college chapel] tower is very plain, standing flush with the west end, and having one large buttress projecting from the latter southwards . . . The whole building, chapel, cloister, and all, is built of rubble, with only ashlar quoins and dressings, and the way in which the rubble is worked in with the ashlar of the shafts in the cloister is singularly bungling."

So complete have been the dismantling and removal of all but the bare walls of this fine example of the Perpendicular style of architecture that there remains nothing further to add, except, perhaps, to draw attention to the close similarity of the tower of St. Mary's College to that of the chapel in Lawhaden Castle. Both are in too ruined a condition to permit of dogmatism about either, but there can be little doubt that they are works of the same period (though Lawhaden exhibits signs of subsequent alterations) and probably of the same master mind.*

[Illustrated, figs. 302-3.]

College Buildings, etc.

The domestic buildings of the Cathedral and College have either entirely disappeared or those that are left are, for the most part, Georgian, and do not call for special notice in this place.

NOTE.—The following is the Return of the Chantry Commissioners for the College of St. Mary :—

20. *The parish of Saint David.*

One college, called Our Lady Colledge, founded by one Adam Hutton [Houghton] and one John, duke of Lancaster, and dame Blanche his wife, for a Master, seven fellows and two "queristers," and about 60 years past the same, as is reported, was united to the Cathedral Church to the intent to have a Master of the same college and 27 vicars choral, 8 choristers, and other servants. The same is situate on the north side of the Cathedral Church, and is covered with lead; that is to say, the church being 24 yards long and 9 yards broad, the vestry 7 yards by 5 yards; one stair covered with lead 6½ yards long by 3½ yards broad. To the which college there appertaineth in parsonages, having vicars, endowed to the value of £89 6s. 8d., and in lands and tenements £6 10s. 4d., total ... £95 17 0†

* Jones and Freeman (p. 187, note) suggest that bishop Houghton was buried in St. Mary's College Chapel, and quote Leland's 'Adam Hutton sepultus in suo collegio.' They remark, however, that a tomb in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral is attributed to Houghton, "and it seems that another is shown at Lawhaden [parish church]"; they add jocosely: "Have we here another miracle of [the three bodies of] St. Teilo?"

† The amount returned in the *Valor* is, for lands and tenements (one-tenth of the college revenues, and the manor of Whitewell), £6 6s. 4d.; spiritual possessions, £105 10s. 0d.; total, £111 16s. 4d. Deductions, £5 12s. 10d. Net £106 3s. 6d. John Luntley was then master.



Fig. 295. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. The tomb of Edmund, earl of Richmond ; behind, the shrine of St. David.

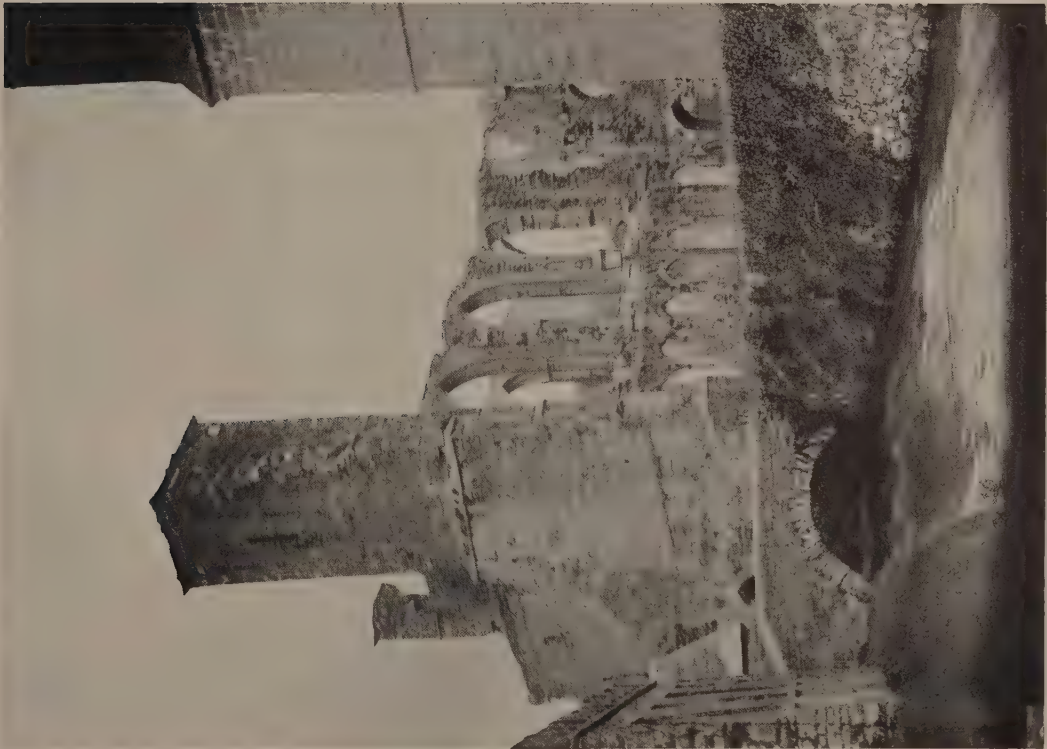


Fig. 302. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL CLOSE.
St. Mary's College Chapel (1005).



Fig. 303. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL CLOSE. St. Mary's College.

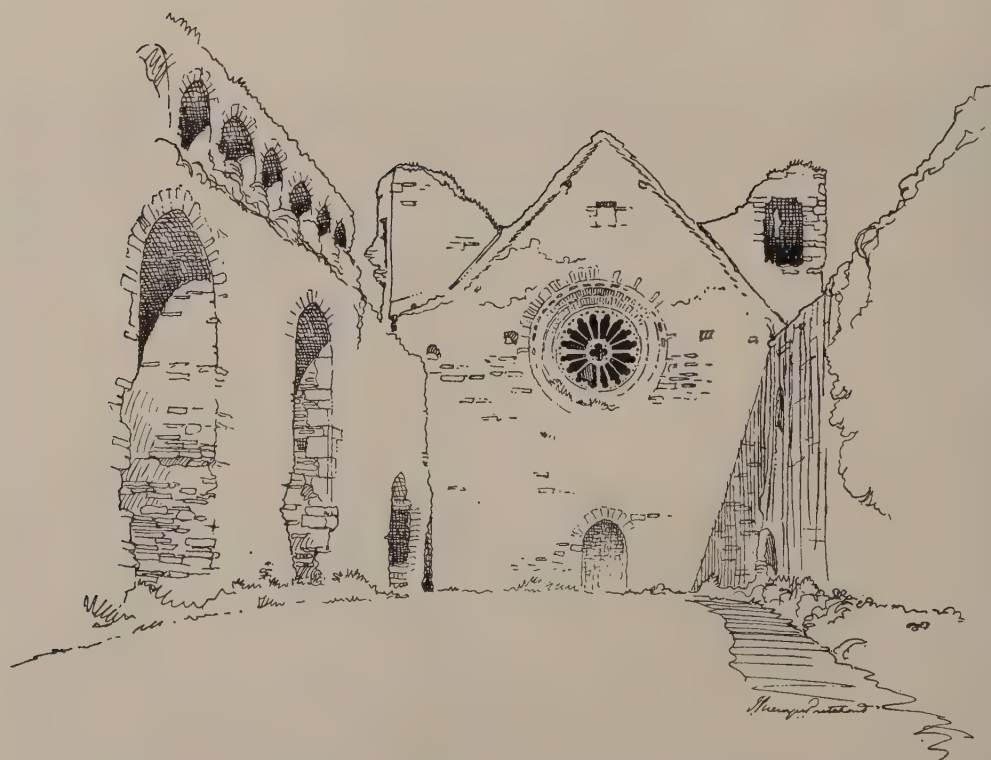


Fig. 304. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL CLOSE. Hall in the Bishop's Palace.

Parish of ST. DAVIDS, THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF.

The stipend of Stephen Grene,* master, aged 38, having other promotions to the extent of £42 £20 0 0

Stipends of the following:—

William Castell, aged 60, no other promotion	...	£4 0 0
Peter Fenne, aged 50, having £4 of other promotion	...	2 0 0
John Batho, aged 36, having £30 of other promotion	...	2 0 0
John Williams, aged 44, no other promotion	...	2 0 0
Roger Phillip, sexton, aged 51, no other promotion	...	2 0 0
The same Roger, as vicar choral	...	2 0 0
William Hire, aged 58, in pension from the college	...	6 13 4
The same William as vicar choral	...	2 0 0
Philip Perie (<i>al.</i> Pyue or Pyne), aged 34, no other promotion	...	2 0 0
William Thomas, aged 54, no other promotion	...	2 0 0
Lewes Morris (? Morgans, see Jones and Freeman, p. 339, note 1), master of the children, aged 34, no other pr.	...	10 0 0
Morris Blackney, vicar, aged 35, no other promotion	...	1 6 8
John Lee, vicar, aged 80, no other promotion	...	1 6 8
Hugh Jackson, vicar, aged 38, no other promotion	...	1 6 8
Ieuan Lloyd, vicar, aged 72, no other promotion	...	1 6 8
William Walter, vicar, aged 26, no other promotion	...	1 6 8
William Phillip, vicar, aged 38, no other promotion	...	1 6 8
David Lloyd, vicar, aged 34, no other promotion	...	1 0 0
Griffith Jones, vicar, aged 36, no other promotion	...	1 6 8
David ap Hoell, vicar, aged 38, no other promotion	...	1 0 0
John Hoell, vicar, aged 58, in other promotions 53s. 4d.	...	1 0 0
James Jones, vicar, aged 48, in other promotions £5	...	1 0 0
Ffrauncis Robert, vicar, aged 24, no other promotion	...	1 0 0

£51 0 0†

£71 0 0

* On the death of Stephen Green, in 1559, a lawsuit was commenced against the chanter and chapter of St. Davids by George Green, one of the executors of his father's will, on the ground of an obligation entered into by the chapter to pay £33 to Green on account of his share in the revenues of the Cathedral residentiaries, which, it was alleged, had been improperly detained from him by bishop Morgan. In 1563 the complainant, George Green, presented a bill to the Court of Requests, to which the chanter and chapter replied in an answer which supplies interesting information respecting the allocation of certain of the Cathedral revenues amongst the residentiary canons:

The said defendants sayeth that the said bill of complaint is uncertain and insufficient in the law to be answered unto, and that the matters therein contained only determinable and to be determined by the order of the common laws of this realm, and not elsewhere, whereunto the said defendants prayeth to be remitted with his [?] their reasonable costs and expenses in this wrongful suit, and vexation by them sustained. Nevertheless, if they shall be compelled by this honourable Court to make further answer unto the said surmised bill of complaint, then the advantage of the insufficiency thereof to the said defendants always saved, the said defendants for further answer and declaration of the truth in the premises, sayeth that the canons residentiaries, being a part of the said chapter of the said Cathedral Church of St. David in Wales mentioned in the bill of complaint, have always, time out of mind, had used this order, that is to say, to appoint and choose amongst themselves two auditors of the residentiaries' prebends there (who) should reckon and cast the revenue allowed for the dividend of the same residentiaries whatsoever it should or hath in the whole amounted unto since the last audit or account. And the same to divide in equal portions, for every prebend residentiary there a part. And then the same so divided, to give out a note of the same unto the same residentiaries, who afterwards goeth to three other officers, viz., the commoner and two proctors, who doth always levy, receive and gather the same dividend upon such of the fermors as have the possessions belonging to the said residentiaries in ferm, which, being always received by the said commoner and proctors, they enter into account, and pay over the same again unto the said canons residentiaries equally rated and apportioned, by reason whereof they the same canons, commoner and proctors, are always regarded and chargeable with the payment of the said dividend, for that they be officers of their own appointment, and done by their own consent, and the chanter and chapter in no wise charged therewith, as well for that they never received it, as also for that the same officers be amongst themselves appointed, and not of the appointment of the chapter. Wherefore the said chanter and chapter demand judgment if they by this honourable court shall be compelled to answer unto the said bill of complaint or anything therein contained. And albeit the defendants shall not be compelled to make further answer, yet voluntarily for their own speed and the complainant's full satisfaction that there is no cause of action, the defendants therefore say that about the beginning of May in the first year of the reign of our late sovereign lady queen Mary, being the last year of the said Grene's residentiaryship, the said Stephen with other his associates and fellows were deprived for their marriages, being long before the time of the said dividend should have been due or rated, for the same dividend always hath been rateable at the feast of St. James the Apostle [26th July], and payable at August the next following; and the deprivation as is aforesaid was in May before. Upon which deprivation one Henry Morgan then bishop of the See of St. Davids in the beginning of August in the second year of queen Mary did receive and take into his hand all such sums of money as were rateable at the same feast of St. James the Apostle and payable at the beginning of the said August for the same year unto the said canons residentiary of the said church, being then before deposed as is aforesaid, for which cause if any debt is or ought to be due unto the said Stephen Grene for his part and portion of that year, the said bishop and his executors be chargeable therewithal. For all which causes the said defendants demand judgment," etc.

Interrogatories were administered on both sides, and at the hearing at Westminster on the 17th Feb., 5th Elizabeth, the archbishop of York, previously bishop of St. Davids, was interrogated by both parties. In answer to the defendants' second interrogatory his grace deposed that "the said Grene was deprived from his residence and other his benefices of the said Cathedral Church in the time of queen Mary because he was married. And also he was restored to the same again by the examinatio in the beginning of the reign of our sovereign lady that now is, queen Elizabeth he [the witness] being one of the queen's Majesty's visitors and commissioners in that behalf. And he further said that the reverend father Rowland [Merrick], now bishop of Bangor, and then prebendary of St. Davids, was also deprived, and this examinatio also about nine years past. And he also said that he was a judge to restore them that were deprived, and also he was himself restored again."

To the third interrogatory his grace said that the residentiaries there have a certain sum of money, sometimes more sometimes less, as the number of the residentiaries be; and that the same is divided according to the yearly audit taken in that behalf, and that it is rateable at the feast of St. James, and payable by the officers of the chapter the first day of August then next following, yearly.

To the fourth inter. he said that the residentiaries have three officers, whereof two of them are called proctors, and the other called "the commoner." And further said that the said proctors are chosen every three years, and that their office is to receive the money and to pay the same to the residentiaries by themselves or by the commoner, as their under officer, according to their receipts in that behalf.

To the fifth inter. he said that the officers do and ought to receive the revenues belonging to the residentiaries. Nevertheless this deponent said that he being one of the officers there at the time of the deprivation, which was ten weeks before the audit, neither did nor could receive any part thereof to distribute because they were deprived before the "devydynt" was due or rateable by the space of ten weeks and more. And he further said that the said officers do pay according to the audit, and rateably according to their receipts for that year, and so stand charged for the said payment, and not otherwise.

To the last inter. this deponent said that he believeth that the said Morgan, late bishop, did receive into his hand all the devydynt due in August in anno secundo Marie regine to all the residentiaries deprived as is aforesaid, for this deponent and the reverend father, bishop of Bangor, and the said Grene were suitors and petitioners to the said late bishop of St. Davids for some charges for their allowances for keeping hospitality by the space of three quarters of a year before their said deprivation. And also their fermors being demanded payment of their fermes, as they were wont to do, answered that they had paid the same to the said bishop Morgan. (signed) THO. EBOL. (Pub. Record Office. Court of Requests Proceedings, Bundle 60, no. 82.)

The judgment in Green's suit has not been traced. Stephen Green's memory appears to have incurred considerable odium because of his son's attack upon the Cathedral chapter, and Browne Willis's informant charges him with having "betrayed" the college to the crown (*St. David's*, pp. 25 and 49).

† Another document adds: "and in the stipend of Hugh Will'ms, one of the vycar corals ther, 26s. 8d."

Parish of ST. DAVIDS, THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE OF.*Plate and Ornaments remaining.**

There is within the said parish and college certain plate and other ornaments, that is to say :—

1 chalice with a patent of silver, weighing 11 oz., val.	...	42s. 2d.
1 other chalice with a patent of silver, weighing 11 oz., val.	...	41s. 3d.
4 altar frontals, val.	...	4s.
4 copes, val.	...	5s.
4 other copes, val.	...	10s.
2 other copes, val.	...	8s.
3 vestments with albs, val.	...	20s.
3 mass books, val.	...	4s.
A pax of silver enamelled parcel gilt, weighing 17 oz., val.	...	56s. 8d.
	£9	11 1

Plate, goods and jewels sold of late.

The master of the said college hath of late sold :—

1 chalice with a patent, gilt, weighing 37 oz., valued at	...	115s. 8d.
1 chalice with a patent, gilt, weighing 26 oz., valued at	£4	17 2
1 chalice with a patent, gilt, weighing 17½ oz., valued at	...	64s. 2d.
2 cruets, parcel gilt, weighing 6 oz., valued at	...	24s. 9d.
A censer of silver, parcel gilt, weighing 35 oz., valued at	£6	10 2
A bell weighing 4 cwt. or thereabouts, valued at	...	60s.
	£24	11 11

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

1006. It is evident that as work involving interference with the structure and sub-soil of the Cathedral and its adjuncts becomes necessary, finds of different sorts will be made there. What seem to be the most important of the discoveries made during the recent restoration, are recorded and illustrated in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for the year 1851.

NOTE.—These consist for the most part of episcopal ornaments (croziers, chalices, etc.) found in graves which were accidentally disturbed during the repairs to the Cathedral. It has not been possible to identify the graves mentioned in *Archaeologia* (vol. 60, p. 488) by Sir William St. John Hope (mainly on the strength of the article in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* already referred to) with the tombs contained in Robert Vaughan's list. One of the croziers is said to have come out of the tomb of bishop Iorwerth (Vaughan, No. 17; fig. 300, i), and a fragment of another crozier (Hope, pl. liii, c) may be from the adjoining tomb of bishop Anselm (Vaughan, No. 16; fig. 300, ii). Three fragments of silver (Hope, fig. 8) are from a grave attributed to bishop Beck (1280–1293); but Vaughan makes no mention of a tomb of that bishop. The silver fragments are decorated with a scroll pattern which much resembles the scroll work on one of the Penally crosses (fig. 250), combined with later Early English ornamental details. A latten crozier-frame from the grave of bishop Gower (Hope, pl. liv) is described by Sir William Hope as “a remarkable object of very unusual character” and as “a piece of funeral furniture” which had not been intended for ritual use.

Parish of ST. DOGMAELS RURAL.†**DIVISION Ib (CARNEDDAU).**

1007. *Crugiau Maen Saeson* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.E.; lat. 52° 4' 8" and 13", long. 4° 42' 46" and 44").

Two circular mounds on opposite sides of the high-road about half a mile east of Maen Saeson farm-house which have been almost entirely removed. The larger and more southerly of the two has a base circumference of about 300 feet. The lesser

* In 1530 a warrant was issued to the treasurer of the Court of Augmentations to deliver £40 to James Leache in reward for “his charges in recovering plate and jewels which did belong to St. Davids shrine in Wales” (*Cal. State Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Hen. VIII.*).

† In recent years the medieval parish of St. Dogmaels has been divided into the civil parishes of St. Dogmaels Rural and St. Dogmaels Municipal. The latter has been formed out of the greater portion of the hamlet or township of the Abbey, and the whole (?) of the township of Bridgend. These districts, though lying to the south of the River Teifi (which is the geographical and political boundary between the counties of Pembroke and Cardigan at this spot, and for many miles along its course), have been attached to the municipal borough of Cardigan, situated on the northern bank of the river, to the confusion of much of the local history of the ancient parish of St. Dogmaels. To minimise the anomalous situation thus created, a narrow portion of land (for the shape of which the term “corridor” has been recently coined), part of the original township of Llandre, ‘the Church township,’ or, as it became known later, ‘the Abbey,’ and containing little more than the parish church and abbey, was retained within the limits of the earlier parish of St. Dogmaels, which, under the new conditions, became known as St. Dogmaels Rural. The effect has been to restrict the name Llandre, or ‘the Abbey,’ to the narrow strip which stretches westward from the Teifi until it marches with the township of Pant y groes; but, since hamlet and township divisions are now obsolete, the only persons with a grievance are the harmless tribe of local antiquaries.

The ancient monuments within the limits of the parish of St. Dogmaels Municipal, consisting of Manian Fawr Tumulus and Camp, Castell Nantperchellan, and a broken stone bearing an incised cross, now used as a gate-post on the farm of Plas Newydd, will be more particularly described in the volume on the Monuments of county Cardigan.

Parish of ST. DOGMAELS RURAL.

mound is about 170 feet in circumference with a height of 3 feet. Both cairns are largely covered with gorse, but small white stones can be detected in their remains. They command a wide view of the Teifi estuary.—Visited, 10th June, 1914.

1008. *Penrallt yr Esgob cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 4' 11''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 35''$).

This is a circular grass-grown mound on Penrallt yr Esgob Farm, 300 yards north-east of the village of Moylgrove. It is about 250 feet in circumference and 5 feet in height. It exhibits no signs of disturbance.—Visited, 10th June, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

1009. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 4' 32''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 28''$).

A promontory fort immediately above Ceibwr Bay, in the south-west of the parish. It is defended on the land side by a single rampart and ditch. The area thus cut off measures 165 feet by 150 feet (a little above half an acre); the surface is fairly level. The rampart is well preserved; it has a length of 120 feet, rises 6 feet and falls 9 feet to an outer ditch 10 feet in width, and a counterscarp of 6 feet. The entrance at the south end of the bank has been altered. It may have had a width of 15 feet.—Visited, 11th June, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1010. *Caerau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 4' 31''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 9''$).

This is a circular enclosure 360 feet in diameter, originally defended by three banks; to the north and east these have been levelled by cultivation, but their outlines are still traceable. To the south and west they have been better preserved, though much cultivated down. The innermost line of defence rises 2 feet and falls 3 feet; the intermediate bank has an average rise of 3 feet with a fall of 4 feet; the outermost rises 2 feet and falls 4 feet to the level. The width between the three lines averages 60 feet. Any ditches which may have formed part of the original work have been filled up. The entrance is to the south-west; it appears to have been a direct cut, 30 feet wide, through the three banks.—Visited, 10th June, 1914.

NOTE.—There is a good paper entitled “Caerau” in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1864 (III, x, 299), written by the Rev. H. J. Vincent, at that date vicar of St. Dogmaels, from which we learn the appearance of the earthwork about 60 years ago. “Caerau,” remarks Mr. Vincent, “consists of three concentric circular embankments within and above each other at intervals of about 20 yards, with an elevation in the second of 2 feet, and in the third, or innermost, of 4 feet. The prospect here is exceedingly extensive, and the position very commanding. What might have been the original height of the embankments it is now impossible to determine, as they have been levelled, and the whole of the ground ploughed over. The lines of the fortifications, broken here and there, are marked by gorse and rubbish. There are, however, some men living who remember these embankments much higher than they are at present [1864], particularly the innermost agger, which on the seaward side was about 10 feet. There is no vestige of fosse or wall, which were probably filled up with earth when the great levelling process took place about the latter part of the last [the 18th] century. . . . The defences were seaward . . . the aggers were considerably lower towards the land. . . . The outer or lower line of rampart occupied an area of 6 acres, while the inner or upper line was reduced to one-half. Parts of the lower embankment to the north may be seen in the hedge cutting the road leading to Moilgrove.” *

Further reference to later antiquities at Caerau will be found in the Note to the next article.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1011. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.E.). Ded: St. Thomas the Martyr.† Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes; hamlets of Llandre (or the Abbey), Bridgend, Pant y Groes, Cippin.

* It may be observed that the Moylgrove–St. Dogmaels road sweeps round the northern side of the enclosure, its course following the line of the outermost bank.

† The dedication to St. Thomas the Martyr is taken from the first Ministers’ Account of the revenues of the dissolved monastery, printed in *Y Cymmrodor* for 1917, xxviii, p. 19; but in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the church is styled *Ecclesia Sancti Thome apostoli de Sancto Dogmaele*.

Parish of ST. DOGMAELS RURAL.

The present parish church* is a modern structure, built within the precincts of the former abbey of St. Dogmaels, and probably out of much of its remains. Beyond two oak chairs, bearing the dates 1700 and 1738 respectively, no furniture or fittings that may have belonged to any earlier edifice have been preserved.—Visited, 12th June, 1914.

The history of the parish church is so interwoven with that of the adjacent abbey that the reader is directed to the Note to the next article for further remarks upon both abbey and parish churches.

Inscribed and Carved Stones.

Of the collection of carved and inscribed stones, some were almost certainly associated with early ecclesiastical sites in a distant part of the present parish, and the rest probably belonged to one or other of the St. Dogmael edifices. They have been brought together and housed either in the parish church or the abbey ruins. They comprise the following :—

In the parish church :

(i) *The Sagraus Stone.*

A bilingual inscription cut on a hard gritstone ; 80 inches in length and 14 inches wide, broken in two. The Roman capitals read : SAGRANI FILI CUNOTAMI. The Ogam reads : SAGRAGNI MAQU CUNATAMI.

[Illustrated, fig. 305, i.]

In the abbey ruins :

(ii) *A pre-Norman Cross-Inscribed Stone.*

The lower portion of a pillar (measuring 5 feet 10 inches in height) which, when entire, probably stood about 7 feet above ground. It bore a cross of the usual Celtic type, having the cross arms confined within a circle, and with an extension of the lower limb down the stone to about the same length (7 inches), as the diameter of the circle. In the present instance the surface of the stone did not possess sufficient width for the intended circle, with the result that the circle assumed the shape of an irregular and sharply-pointed oval. Possibly for the express purpose of defacing the most revered emblem of the Christian faith, the stone has been broken almost exactly along the line of the cross arms. Some comparatively modern vandal has carved his initials in the surviving quadrants of the circle.

[Illustrated, fig. 305, ii.]

(iii) *Wheel Cross-head.*

This fragment of an interesting carved stone was discovered by our Assistant Inspecting Officer on the occasion of his official visit to the abbey ruins. The stone is 55 inches in length and 22 inches in width, and has incised upon it the upper part of a wheel cross of simple design, 38 inches long and 19 inches wide. The stone has been split horizontally. Further search would probably reveal the missing fragments. The type of cross is that seen upon the Capel Colman stone (No. 115) and the Dobituci stone at Clydey (No. 184, iii).

[Illustrated, fig. 305, vi.]

(iv) *The Manian Fawr Stone.*

This stone stands 7 feet high, is 16 inches wide and 14 inches thick. On its face is carved an unusual pattern of crosses, circles, lines and dots.†

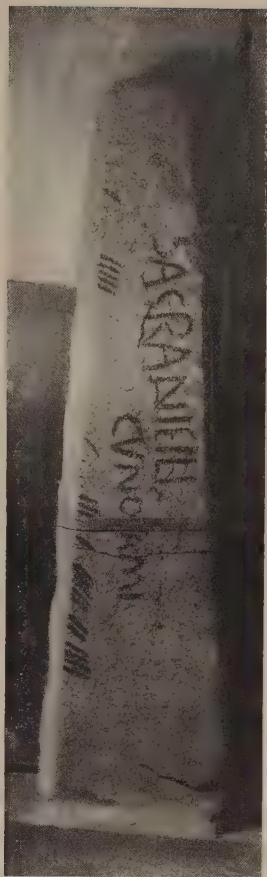
[Illustrated, fig. 305, iii.]

* The present edifice seems to have had several predecessors. Of the immediately preceding church the following interesting particulars are to be found in the churchwardens' presentment for 1684 : " Our bells want casting anew, and our chancel to be rebuilt. . . . Welsh and English Bible of ye last translation . . . there is no mansion [vicarage] house, and there never was any belonging to ye minister of our parish. . . . Our minister doth not himself, or suffer any other person to keep or appoint a conventicle within our parish. . . . Henry Poulton, John Poulton, Tho. Poulton and Rees ap John and his wife have all been excommunicated long ago for non-conformity. Our parish clerk doth not perform his duty, either in reading, writing, or in singing; he was not chosen by our minister, neither doth he duly attend him in all divine services, being a fisherman by trade, and frequently absent for a long time together. And when he is at home he is so negligent of his duty, yt after he hath opened ye church door upon Sundays and holydays, he goes away, leaving the same open, so yt a horse grazeing in ye churchyard lately ran into ye church in ye heat of ye day, to ye great offence of ye parishioners " (MS. Dioc. Reg.).

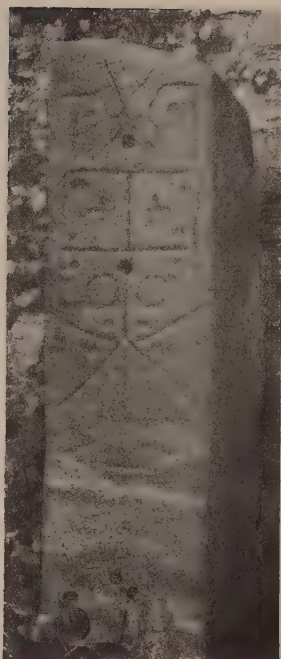
† A cross of similar character at Maghera, co. Down, is figured in the Journal of the R.S.A., Ireland, 1884, IV, vi, 21; and the present example should be compared with one of the carved stones in Llanwnda church.



ii



i



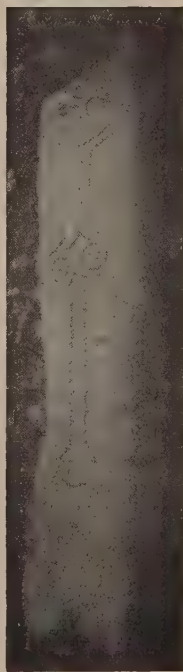
iii



iv



vi



v

Fig. 305. ST. DOGMAELS. THE PARISH CHURCH (No. 1011) ; pre-Norman sculptured stones.

(v) *Cross Stone.*

A stone, 56 inches high and 11 inches wide. On its face (slightly broken at the top) is a cross within a double circle; the lower limb is extended for about two-thirds of the length of the stone; midway the inner lines of the ornament are twisted into spirals on either side of the line running to the foot of the cross which terminates in two concentric rings.

[Illustrated, fig. 305, v.]

(vi) *Cross Stone, imperfect.*

A stone, 53 inches in length, and 22 inches wide; being a fragment of what was a similar cross. The figure that remains is that of the lower limb of the cross; it is identical in character with that of the last-described stone. It has been placed upside down in its new position in the church.

[Illustrated, fig. 305, iv.]

(vii) *The Altar Stone.*

This is now placed upright against the east wall of the chancel on the south side of the altar. On its face are five incised crosses. It has a length of 80 inches, a width of 35 inches and a thickness of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. One angle is slightly damaged. It is probably coeval with the first Norman church.

NOTE.—The present Welsh name for the parish of St. Dogmaels is Llandudoch, between which and Llandogfael or Llandygwal is no phonetic connection. It is, however, certain that in pre-Norman times there was an important church at Llandudoch, though its exact situation (apart from its identification with St. Dogmaels) has not been satisfactorily established. A medieval life of Tydecho, a Breton saint of the 6th century, states that this saint, with a companion, Dogfael, lived together at Llandudoch, “which lies in Pembrokeshire on the river Teifi, below Cardigan town, where there has been a large monastery called St. Dogmaels.” This is probably the foundation for the statement that “the nucleus of the abbey of St. Dogmaels was furnished by the ancient church of Llandudoch, near the outlet of the Teifi” (Lloyd, *Hist. Wales*, 431); but a freshly-arrived Norman knight is not likely to have adopted for his newly-founded monastery the dedication to a British saint.*

That there existed in the pre-Norman period a small ecclesiastical foundation in the district which became the medieval parish of Llandygfael or St. Dogmaels, is not to be doubted, and a possible explanation of the association of the two saints is the original joint dedication to the two missionary founders, Tudoc and Dogfael; or it may be that there was a second church, perhaps a capella, bearing the name of one or other of the founders, and that it was the church dedicated to St. Tudoc which suffered destruction in the Danish inroad of A.D. 987.

The parish of St. Dogmaels was in fact, until comparatively recently, divided into two portions, y plwy mawr and y plwy bach—the big and little parish respectively—these divisions closely corresponding to the eastern and western halves of the parish. Moreover, if the contemporaneous existence of two chapels, one dedicated to St. Dogfael, the other to St. Tudoc, be considered as in itself probable, the two divisions might be synonymous, St. Dogfael’s portion with the “big” parish and St. Tudoc’s with the “little” parish.

In further confirmation of the view that in the pre-Norman period the medieval parish of St. Dogmaels consisted of two separate parishes, those of St. Dogmael and St. Tudoc respectively, or of two distinct portions or townships, the authority of the Rev. H. J. Vincent—a cultured clergyman and sound antiquary, and vicar of St. Dogmaels for forty years (1825–1865), writing in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1864 (III, x, 299), upon the earthwork of Caerau (No. 1010) and other antiquities in and around the parish, may be quoted: “About 200 yards to the west of [the earthwork of] Caerau was a square stone building called ‘Caerau Bach,’ which might have been an outpost between Caerau and the sea. A little below Caerau Bach were found, about the latter part of the last [the 18th] century, seven urns, of which no description can be given, nor have I been able to ascertain what became of them.” Mr. Vincent continues: “My attention has been lately directed to Caerau by a stone coffin enclosure found in the space between the second and third lines of fortification on the east, in what appears to have been an old cemetery extending to the east, north, and south of the earthwork. . . . In this place, called variously ‘Llain yr Eglwys,’ ‘y Fynwent,’ ‘yr Eglwys ddiflodan’ (the flowerless church†) . . . several graves have been found during the last seventy years.” The earthwork of Caerau and the adjacent farm of the same name, are about two miles west of the village of

* Robert fitz Martin, in a grant of the tithes of certain churches in his Devonshire estate of Rattery near Totness, specifies them as granted to *ecclesie Ste Marie de Camoys* [Kemmes], by which St. Dogmaels must be intended.

† It is difficult to recognise the appropriateness of this term to an ecclesiastical building, unless it is intended to apply to an institution deflowered and ruined by pagan enemies. The term ‘diflodan’ may possibly be an error for ‘diflodan,’ or some word derived from the verb ‘diflod,’ to extinguish, in which case its application to the destroyed church of Llandudoch would be strictly pertinent. It is, however, more likely to be due to a printer’s misuse of the letter *n* for *u*, the word intended being *diflodau*, ‘without flowers,’ or ‘flowerless.’

Parish of ST. DOGMAELS RURAL.

St. Dogmaels, and about three quarters of a mile inland from a little creek formed by the embouchure of the Ceibwr stream. The township or hamlet is called Pant y groes, and about a mile to the north is the farm of Hendre. There can be little doubt that the site immediately adjoining the defensive enclosure is that of the burial ground attached to the destroyed church of St. Tudoc, the church itself having stood on the north side of the enclosure where the circumvallation has been entirely swept away.

It is interesting to find that the name of Dogmael or Dogfael is not met with in connection with the parish, or with the abbey, until about the year 1115, when it is first used for both abbey and parish in the charter of Robert de Turribus, founding the abbey and endowing it with the parish. Llandudoc is heard of no more, except as the Welsh name of the parish which was known to the Normans as St. Dogmaels; while it is not without significance that the name of St. Dogmael or Dogfael, though, of course, as Welsh as that of Tudoc, is never used in the form Llandogfael for the parish, though it is quite possible that both Llandudoc and Llandogfael were contemporaneously in vogue for the two divisions of the "big" and "little" parish.

Moreover, as regards the original bipartite division of the parish, it should be noted that though there can be no doubt the entire present parish of St. Dogmaels, with much land besides, was included in the patrimony of Martin de Turribus, the grant of the village church and its tithes to the Normanized monastic foundation carried only the tithe accruing from the plwy mawr, which consisted of the abbey and Bridgend [of Cardigan]. The tithe of the St. Tudoc hamlets of Pant y groes and Cippyn by some process of which there is no record, had become vested in the bishop and chapter of St. Davids. A farm near Caerau is called Penrallt yr Esgob to this day.

Further, as evidencing the existence of the parish of Llandudoch, is the statement in the *Pem. Arch. Survey* that a carved stone figure of an ecclesiastic was found about the year 1850, built into a wall on the farm of Hendre which (as has been already mentioned) is situated in the township of Pant y groes and in the district associated with St. Tudoc. Hendre, the seat of the descendants of a line of Welsh chieftains, continued to flourish as the Welsh counterpart of an English manor-house, and in the year 1442 the member of the Lloyd family then in possession obtained an indulgence from pope Eugenius to instal therein a portable altar—"altare portabile ad missa et alia divina officia etiam ante diem et locis interdictis celebranda" (P.R.O. *Papal Registers*, ix, 306). This probably marks the abandonment of St. Tudoc's, and an attempt to provide for divine worship for a district that could not be served from the single remaining church of St. Dogmaels.

Finally, the tall squared monolith bearing incised characters within compartments (fig. 305, iii), usually referred to as the Manian Fawr stone from its preservation at that residence prior to its recent removal to the abbey ruins, was at an earlier period used as gate-post on the farm of Pant Tiron, whence it was removed to Manian Fawr. Now, Pant Tiron is less than a mile from the earthwork of Caerau and the suggested site of St. Tudoc's church. It is, therefore, highly probable that this stone was brought from the ruins of the small building, and in such case would actually be one of the few surviving memorials of St. Tudoc.

The parish church of St. Dogmaels would seem to have always stood on or near the spot occupied by the present church, and the beautiful situation probably led Robert de Turribus to place his monastic foundation near to it. Whether the building described by Mr. Bury as seeming to be "of an earlier date than the [abbey] church," was the earlier church of the parish, it is now impossible to ascertain, for "this interesting and well-preserved little structure was demolished . . . and its materials used in the rebuilding of the vicarage and the construction of the present stable which stands near the pond at the extreme eastern end of the abbey enclosure" (H. M. Vaughan, F.S.A., in *Y Cymmrodor*, 1917, xxvii, 10). Mr. Vaughan is of opinion that this building was the chapter house of the abbey, but this is not probable. It is more likely to have been the chapel of St. Julian, which the first Ministers' Account of the abbey properties taken after the Dissolution of the house, shows to have stood on the manorial demesne, and to have been converted into a private dwelling in the occupation of a certain Howel (*Pub. Rec. Office: Ministers' Accounts*, 27-8 Hen. VIII, No. 5287)*. The parish church is dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, which points either to a substitution for an earlier dedication, or the erection of a new church subsequent to the martyrdom of Becket in 1170; and as to the parish church of St. Thomas itself Mr. Vaughan adds (*op. cit.*, p. 14): "apparently in medieval times the village church stood on a hillock between the two mills† due east of the abbey, at a spot now called Shingrug. Here, in October, 1905, when a couple of old cottages were pulled down to make room for a new villa, a number of graves were discovered. The eastern wall of one of these cottages also exhibited some tracery in local red sand-stone, and on examination I considered it to have formed part of the chief window of a small ancient church or chapel. Apparently it was not before the close of the 17th century that the original site of the parish church was abandoned and a new building erected, largely of materials taken from the monastic ruins, a little to the north of the abbey church. The western end of this second parish church is shown in Buck's view as existing in 1740; whilst Gastineau's sketch of a later date included its chancel of bastard Gothic. In or about 1847 this church was replaced by the larger edifice which now exists."

* By a clerical error, the entry in the collector's account of the amount received for the rent of the tenement formerly St. Julian's chapel, appears twice in the account; firstly, under the parish of St. Dogmaels; secondly, under Mynachlog ddu, where the abbey had a chapel and mountain pastures. The latter is likely to be an erroneous insertion, for it is improbable that the abbey demesne extended to Mynachlog ddu.

† The abbey owned only one mill in St. Dogmaels at the Dissolution, and this, though entered under St. Dogmaels parish, is described as being situated in the parish of Nevern; the mill may have stood on the Nevern side of the stream of that name.

1012. *The Benedictine Abbey of St. Dogmaels* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 S.E.; lat. 52° 4' 48", long. 4° 40' 47").

The ruins of the abbey of St. Mary the Virgin, founded in 1115 for monks of the reformed Benedictine Order of Tiron, stand south of the parish churchyard, from which they are separated by a wall.

The remains of the abbey church consist of the north transept and the north and west walls of an aisleless nave. To the south-east of the church portions of two buildings are still standing, of which the eastern appears to have been a chapel, possibly attached to the infirmary; the western building is a mere fragment containing two recesses with segmental-pointed heads which may date from the late 13th century. The nave of the church belongs to the 14th century, and the north transept to the 15th century. On the day of his visit our Inspecting Officer found an interesting stoup concealed behind a thick growth of ivy. The basin has a diameter of 15 inches; on its front, in high relief, is a bearded face, crowned with a circlet. These details are much defaced. It may be of 14th-century date.—Visited, 10th June, 1914.

[Illustrated (Buck's view), fig. 32.]

NOTE.—The settlement of the monastic establishment of Robert de Turribus within the plwy mawr, or St. Dogmaels moiety of the ancient parish, gave to that district a prominence which it never lost, whilst the abandonment of the church in the 'plwy bach' of Llandudoc would naturally result in the church of St. Dogmael becoming the church of both 'plwyfau.' The memory of Llandudoc as a separate or semi-separate parish lingered amongst the Welsh inhabitants, and the foreign element and foreign sentiment which must have long prevailed at St. Dogmaels would tend to fix the affections of the original inhabitants upon St. Tudoc rather than upon his more fortunate fellow missionary.

ST DOGMAEL'S ABBEY
PEMBROKESHIRE.

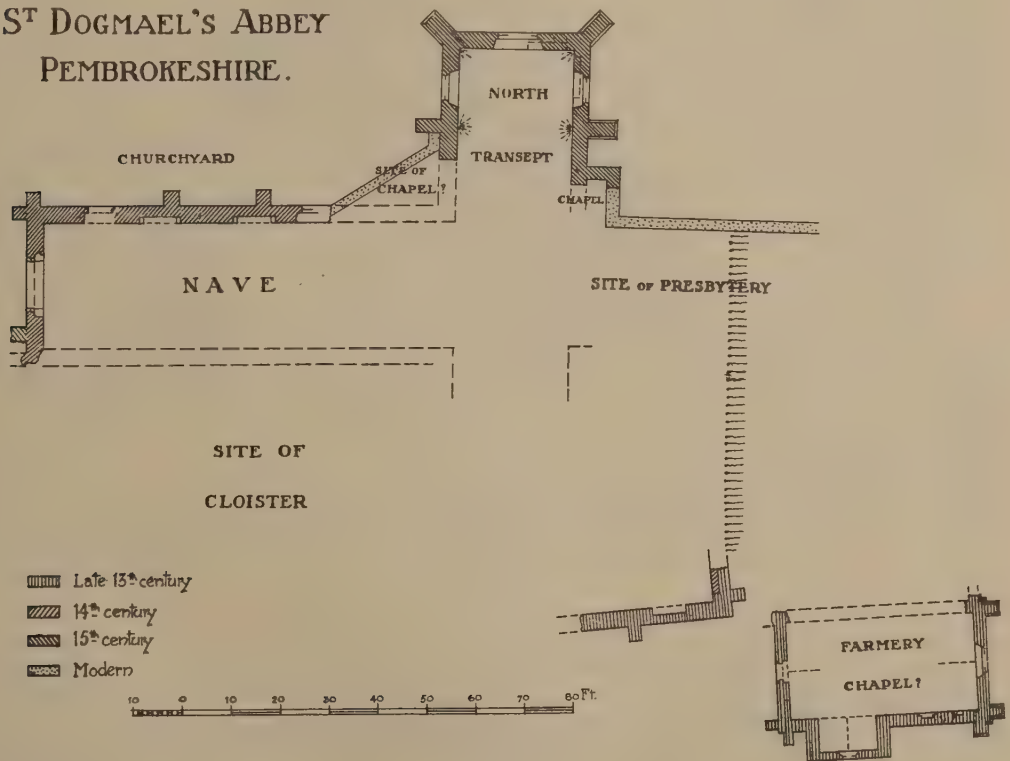


Fig. 306.

As regards the architecture of the abbey, the best account is that of the late Mr. Talbot Bury, given on the occasion of the visit of the Cambrian Archaeological Association to the ruins in the year 1859, when certain important features were visible which have since disappeared. Mr. Bury's description is as follows:—"After pointing out the only remaining portions, namely, the west and north walls, the north transept, and the remains of some buildings attached to the east side, Mr. Bury observed that there was no difficulty in arriving at the plan of the original structure. It had been a cruciform church, having a nave without aisles, and transepts, and a very extensive choir. In the east wall are the remains of a very large window, without a vestige of its tracery. The jamb mouldings, however, may be referred to a date between 1280 and 1320, which date is confirmed by a doorway at the western end of the north wall having the ball flower running round the arched head. In the north wall are

Parish of ST. DOGMAELS RURAL.

some curious recesses, evidently intended for sepulchral monuments, but there is no evidence of their ever having been used for that purpose, unless they have been subsequently stripped of the freestone with which they must have been lined and moulded, or they may have been purposely left unfinished, and walled up, to be opened and completed when required. The north transept has undergone considerable alterations at a later period, and been used as a Lady or other chapel, perhaps a sepulchral one, as the same kind of recesses before described occur on each side of the altar. The roof is of stone, and of a good design of fan tracery groining, springing from richly-ornamented corbels; only a few feet, however, of the springers of this rich groining remain. The windows in this transept are of the same character and date as the roof, namely, of the period of the reign of Henry VII. The other portions of the building above ground are on the south side, and consist of a part of the cloister walls, and the south side of the refectory. This portion of the domestic buildings is very interesting, from having the staircase constructed within the wall leading to the remains of the pulpit, which had a window at the back, as in the well-known examples of the refectories of the abbeys of Beaulieu, Walsingham, Chester, and elsewhere. About 150 feet east of the refectory, and nearly on the same line, is a building in more perfect condition than any other part of the ruins, about 38 feet long, by 20 feet 6 inches; but it is not easy to determine its character, unless it belonged to the abbot's residence, and was either a chapel, or refectory, as some thought, for strangers. The recesses in the south wall, apparently occupied by sedilia, with the remains of a piscina, do not favour the latter supposition. There is also a recess, about 5 feet deep by 14 feet long, in the centre of the south wall, which may as well be supposed to have been used as a pulpit as for any other purpose. The building seems to be of an earlier date than the church, and its construction is of better masonry, which exhibits alternate rows of light and dark stones, being a very early example of a style of decoration supposed to be exclusively Italian. The roof is of stone, vaulted in the form



Fig. 307.

of a pointed arch, but without ribs, and has been ingeniously constructed to avoid all outward thrust of the walls. Over the panel of the east window is a corbel supported by an angel. That this, and probably other parts of the abbey not now existing above ground, are of a date prior to the principal remains of the church, is evident from the large quantity of fragments of mouldings of piers and arches found in different portions of the ruins. Some are transitional between the Norman and Early Pointed styles—undoubted remains of the original church, completed in the time of Henry I, by Robert, son of Martin de Tours, who was seized of the lordship of Cemaes in the reign of William the Conqueror."

In 1921 a brief notice of the abbey was contributed to *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, by Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., accompanied by a plan which we reproduce by permission.

Without careful excavations, which are much required, it is impossible at this day to add to Mr. Talbot Bury's account. But certain reflections based thereon, and on the slight record evidence which has survived, may be offered. In the first place it is evident—as at Whitland, Cwmhir (co. Radnor), Strata Florida, and doubtless other Welsh abbeys—that the building now in a state of complete ruin is not the one planned by its first founders. Furthermore, it is fairly certain that it does not occupy the same site. Fenton, with much direct personal knowledge of the neighbourhood, speaks of a place named *Yr hen fynachlog*, 'the old monastery,' which would appear to have been at a spot near the farm of Tre cwn (1 S.E.; lat. 52° 5' 54", long. 4° 42' 35"), where formerly stood a cottage called Mynachlog (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

Some preservative work has been done upon the abbey ruins in recent years, but much more is needed. The cloistral buildings have for the most part disappeared.

Incised Stones.

Of the carved and incised stones already described under the head of the Parish Church, several, perhaps all, were removed to their present positions of safety from the abbey church or its precincts, though it is possible that some amongst them came from still earlier sites.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1013. *Pen garn fach*; *Pen garn fawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 6' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 13''$).

Two farms in the north of the parish, nearly half a mile south of the hamlet of Allt y goed. There is now no indication of a cairn.

1014. *Penrhyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 2 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 6' 31''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 56''$).

A farm-house in the north of the parish, just south of the coastguard station at Penrhyn Castle. "About the middle of the 19th century, when the field between Penrhyn bach and Penrhyn Castle was ploughed up, many graves or stone coffins were found. The field is on a steep hill-side" (*Pen. Arch. Survey*). At Cwm Clyd, near by, a grave was uncovered containing a skeleton (*ib.*). Nothing further could be learnt of these interments.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

1015. *Prehistoric.*

On the cliffs fringing Ceibwr Bay, between Castell Ceibwr (No. 1009) and Castell Tre Ruffydd (the latter, No. 721, in Moylgrove parish), the editor of the *Pem. Arch. Survey*, when visiting those earthworks, found a fragment of a chipped flint implement, apparently a celt. "This is important," observes the writer, "as Ceibwr is between two cliff castles, and the flint tends to show that in the north, as in the south, the occupants of these fortresses used stone cutlery." There is, however, nothing to connect the find with either castle.

Parish of ST. DOGWELLS.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

1016. *Lower Broad Moor Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 34''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 38''$).

Standing on a field known as Gwerglodd y garreg (Tithe Schedule, No. 320), belonging to Lower Broad Moor farmstead, is an erect stone which has every appearance of being a prehistoric monument. The stone is somewhat pointed, 92 inches high, and a girth of 14 feet at base. Facing northward it is 60 inches wide, southward 80 inches. It is locally known as the Lower Broad Moor Stone; no traditions are associated with it.—Visited, 19th August, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1017. *Sealyham Camps* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 0''$).

(i) An earthwork which has suffered much from quarrying operations immediately to the south of it. The defences consist of a semicircular rampart 450 feet long, and of a ditch 5 feet broad and 4 feet deep. The present entrance at the north-east end of the rampart is modern; the original probably disappeared in a fall of soil to the road below. The field on which the earthwork stands is known as Castle Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 127).—Visited, 19th August, 1915.

- (ii) (16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 57''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 10''$).

A work, now much ruined, standing on a field known as Parc y garn (Tithe Schedule, No. 112). Locally the camp is known as Y Garn. Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., a former Commissioner, speaking of its appearance some years ago, observes: "A very uncertain work; it might well have been made by Iron Age men.

Parish of **ST. DOGWELLS.**

At the same time, at any age, it would probably have been chosen for a defensive position. It is an irregular parallelogram, 80 yards by 50 yards, on a rocky knoll on the right bank of the river Anghof. The defence is greatly assisted by rocks and two large tors at the N.E. and S.W. corners; between these is a low bank with traces of a ditch only on the eastern side. To the W. the bank is 4 feet high, with the same fall to the natural ground, there being no ditch visible at the present time. The general appearance of the work is in favour of the Iron Age."—Visited, 13th August, 1915.

NOTE.—According to Fenton (*Tour*, p. 339) this work was called "Castell Coning, perhaps a corruption of Cynan." He further notes that "in a ledge of this broken mass of Trefgarn [pronounced Trogan] rocks, a great way from the ground, there occurred a *maen sigl*, or rocking stone, of about three tons weight." This could not be identified.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

1018. *Wolf's Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 9''$).

This prominent mound castle stands on a bluff at the junction of the Western Cleddau and Anghof rivers. The mound rises some 20 feet from the level; its summit, 50 feet in diameter, has been disturbed within living memory. The surrounding ditch is shallow. To the north of the ditch is a platform, 20 feet in length, which served as the bailey, and whence access to the castle was gained. The field on which the mound stands is known as Castle Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 249). On the 6 in. Ord. sheet the work is marked "Tumulus."—Visited, 2nd August, 1915.

[Illustrated, fig. 24.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1019. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.). Ded: St. Dogwell. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

The church now consists of chancel ($16\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), nave (31 feet by 15 feet), south aisle ($41\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet), a south porch, and plain double bell-cote above the west gable. It is clear that the original building of the late 13th century was enlarged about the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century by the addition of a south aisle, which was carried from a line level with the existing east wall to within about 7 feet of the west front. This aisle was connected with the main chamber by two narrow arches from the chancel, and two wider arches from the nave. The eastern bay of the aisle was doubtless intended for a mortuary chapel; either side of the arch bears a shield, probably of a Symond. The font is of the plain Norman cushion type.—Visited, 13th August, 1915.

Inscribed Stone. In the churchyard is an early Latin and Ogam inscribed stone, formerly used as a gate-post. The Latin reads: *HOGTIVIS FILI DEMETI*. The Ogam consists of one name only, which seems to be *OGTENLO* or *OGTENAS*; the latter reading was suggested by Professor R. A. F. Macalister in 1921 (*Trans. Carm. Antiq. Soc.*, xv, 32).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1020. *Parc y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 22''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 48''$).

Our Inspector was informed that on this field there formerly stood a flat stone about 8 feet high and 30 feet in diameter, which has been broken up for road-metal (Tithe Schedule, No. 316).

A small meadow about 500 yards south of the above field is termed *Parc y garreg* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 276).

1021. *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 6''$, long. $4^{\circ} 59' 7''$).

On the field east of Swm bach Cottage is a stone of irregular form, 2 feet 10 inches in height and 3 feet 10 inches in girth. Tithe Schedule, No. 423.—Visited, 13th August, 1915.

1022. In view of possible future discoveries, these field-names are put on record:—

- (i) *Maen dedwydd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 14''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 15''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 4.
- (ii) *Parc y garreg*. Tithe Schedule, No. 59.
- (iii) *Parc carreg lwyd bach*. Tithe Schedule, No. 58.
- (iv) *Parc carreg lwyd fawr*. Tithe Schedule, No. 65.
- (v) *Maen llwyd*. Tithe Schedule, No. 63.
- (vi) *Parc maen llwyd*. Tithe Schedule, No. 61.
- (vii) *Parc maen llwyd pella*. Tithe Schedule, No. 62.
- (viii) *Parc garreg*. Tithe Schedule, No. 67.
All the sites are about half a mile west of Maen Dedwydd.
- (ix) *Parc Long Stone* (16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 50''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 203.
- (x) *Parc maen*.
- (xi) *Parc garreg* (16 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 55''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 48''$). Tithe Schedule, Nos. 140, 141.—Visited, between 18th and 19th August, 1915.

St. Dogwells (Detached).

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1023. *Trefgarn Wood Camps*.

- (i) (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 40''$).

A semicircular work in Little Trefgarn Wood, about 50 yards north of Gorgan Pool of the Western Cleddau. It is not marked on the 6 in. sheet. The bank faces north-east with its open side to the river. The rampart has a length of 250 feet, rises 5 feet and falls 7 feet to a ditch apparently about 10 feet wide, now almost silted up. Visited, 10th August, 1915.

- (ii) (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 22''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 26''$).

A circular enclosure about 500 yards south of the former. A rough earth and stone rampart, much ruined to the north, has an average rise of 2 feet and a fall of 5 feet to a ditch, and encloses an area 120 feet diameter. The ditch has almost disappeared. The entrance to the north-east had a width of about 20 feet. Quern stones, more or less perfect, have been found here (No. 1024).—Visited, 10th August, 1915.

- (iii) (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 19''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 24''$).

An earthwork about 50 yards south of (ii). Roughly rectangular in shape, the defence consists of a slightly curved rampart and ditch to the north; the area cut off overlooks the Spittal brook to the south and east. On the west the rampart rises 5 feet to fall 12 feet to a ditch with a width of 15 feet. The entrance may have been 20 feet wide; it appears to have been placed at the west end of the rampart. There was a low bank along the edge of the precipice. The surface is densely covered with undergrowth.—Visited, 10th August, 1915.

- (iv) (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 54''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 46''$).

About 400 yards north of (i) is a circular earthwork having an area of about 180 feet across. The rampart has a rise of 7 feet and a fall of 5 feet to a ditch, now practically filled in. The ground slopes sharply to the Western Cleddau. The entrance, which seems to have been at the south-east, is ruined.—Visited, 10th August, 1915.

- (v) (16 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 49''$).

About 200 yards north of (iv) is a circular enclosure with a diameter of 75 feet; the rampart is now only about 2 feet high, with a fall to a shallow ditch. Possibly the entrance was to the north-east. The purpose of the work is doubtful.—Visited, 10th August, 1915.

Parish of ST. DOGWELLS.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

1024. *Querns*. A perfect upper stone (16 inches in diameter, 3 inches thick) with hole for handle on the edge; the half of an upper stone (13 inches in diameter and 5 inches thick); and a fragment of an upper stone (10 inches in diameter); all said to have been found in the Hazel Grove Camp (No. 1023, ii) were seen by our Inspecting Officer in the parish on 10th August, 1915.

Parish of ST. EDRENS.

DIVISION Ib (CRÖMLECHAU).

1025. *Tre Hywel Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 7''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 50''$).

In a field appurtenant to Tre Hywel farm-house are three erect stones exhibiting every indication of having been parts of a cromlech, of which the capstone has disappeared; one of the group has a height of 6 feet above the soil. At a distance of 6 feet are the other stones, 2 feet apart, and 4 feet above the ground. They are not marked on the 6 in. sheet.—Visited, 28th April, 1921.

A stone spindle whorl is preserved at the farmstead which was discovered in the field of the cromlech. It has a diameter of 1 inch, and thickness of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The edge bears two incised lines.

1026. *Clun ffwrn Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 5''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 25''$).

Although marked on the 6 in. sheet as "Cromlech," there is here only one erect stone, but local tradition persists that it is the survivor of a dismantled cromlech. The stone has a height of 5 feet above the soil. Mr. Morse of the adjacent farm of Tre Hywel, on which he was born, remembers that a complete circle of stones existed around this monolith, having a diameter of about 30 feet, and bearing every appearance of being the remains of a large cairn. A slight rise of the ground around the stones is perceptible.—Visited, 28th April, 1921.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

1027. *Penlan ole Maenhir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 26''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 50''$).

In the second field north of Penlan ole House, known as Pare y garreg (Tithe Schedule, No. 48), is the stump of an erect stone which was blasted some few years ago to obtain material for building. It is said to have had a height of from 7 feet to 8 feet; this has been reduced to 4 feet.—Visited, 28th April, 1921.

1028. *Trehale Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 6''$, long. $5^{\circ} 4' 32''$).

A fine square-shaped stone standing on a field south of the drive to Trehale House. It measures 8 feet 3 inches clear of the soil, its four sides being, north 44 inches, south 22 inches, east 48 inches, and west 57 inches broad. It is not marked on the 6 in. sheet.—Visited, 28th April, 1921.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1029. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 N.W.). Ded: St. Edren. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dewisland.

The present structure, consisting of chancel, nave and western tower, was erected in the year 1846; all the fittings are of that date. The early font, once forming part of a stile on the north side of the churchyard, has

recently been brought into the church. The bowl, now much damaged, is octagonal in shape, with an external diameter of 28 inches; the base, 28 inches square, seems to have supported an octagonal shaft, now missing. Both the bowl and the base are of the purple Cae Bwdi stone.

Carved and incised Crosses.

Affixed to the chancel walls are two much-weathered crosses and a fragment of a third; and erect in the churchyard, on the north side of the building, is a fourth. The most interesting of the group is that affixed to the north wall of the chancel. A plain rectangular slab, 23 inches by 10 inches, bears a plain Latin cross in relief, and in the upper angles of the cross arms are inscribed the Greek signs for Alpha and Omega; the lower angles have the letters I H C on the right, and X P C on the left; both inscriptions extend down each side of the limb, whilst the remainder of the space is occupied by plain panels. By its side is a fragment of a cylindrical pillar, 13 inches long and 8 inches wide. This bears incised double lines, and the stone is doubtless the lower part of a plain Latin cross. On the south wall is a stone (26 inches by 14 inches) in shape an ellipse and rounded at top, which bears in relief a plain Latin cross in a circle uniting the four limbs, all of the terminals being carried below the circle. The angles at the junction of the cross-arms are hollowed out, forming within the surrounding quaternion an appearance of a rude circle, but the enclosed space is not pierced. The contour of the stone is framed with a moulding of two lines.

The stone in the burial ground stands 40 inches clear of the soil and has a maximum width of 23 inches, decreasing midway to 15 inches. On it is incised a plain equal-limbed cross within a circle. It is much weathered.—Visited, 28th April, 1921.

Arch. Camb., 1883, IV, xiv, 262, *ill.*

NOTE.—In a MS. in the Cathedral library written by the Rev. H. T. Payne, canon residentiary of St. Davids (1810–1829?), the writer preserves a curious tradition which still survives, and was heard on several occasions by our Inspecting Officer when in the district:—

“The grass in this churchyard is in great esteem on account of its efficacy and wonderful effects in curing people, cattle, horses and sheep, and pigs, which have been bitten by mad dogs. The people cut the grass with a knife and eat it with bread and butter, the cattle are turned in to graze; and no symptoms of madness have ever after appeared, provided they would eat some quantity of the grass; but there have been some instances where horses and sheep would not graze in the churchyard, and which died in a short time afterwards. This account is attested by persons of veracity resident in the neighbourhood.” According to the editor of *West Wales Records* (III, 287), this tradition was given in 1811 by the Rev. John Jenkins, the vicar [of St. Dogwells], and instances are noted in the time of Mr. Meyler, the vicar in 1840–1876, when persons came to the churchyard to eat the grass. Mr. Jenkins also stated in 1811 that there was a stone trough in the chancel wall of the church for offerings, the gifts being the perquisites of the parish clerk.

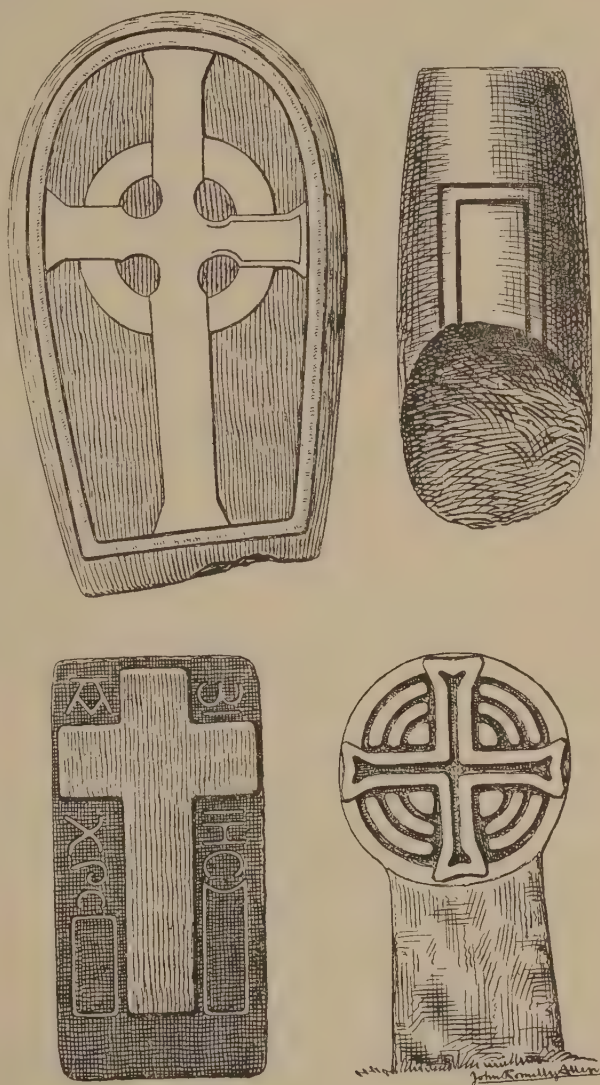


Fig. 308. ST. EDRENS. The Parish Church (No. 1029); incised and inscribed crosses.

Parish of ST. ELVIES.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

1030. *Cromlechs* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 13''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 43''$).

A few yards south-west of the ruined church of St. Teilo (No. 1034), are the remains of two cromlechs. Until about the year 1890 they were intact; the tenant then blasted and carted away two of the supporters of the eastern cromlech after he had succeeded in dislodging the capstones of both. The remains show two capstones, the larger having a length of 12 feet and a breadth of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a thickness of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the other being 8 feet by 5 feet and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The supports have an average height of 3 feet to 4 feet. It is possible that the cromlechs were originally covered, as several of the plinth stones, about 3 feet high, are still *in situ* to the east of the ruined structures, which themselves stand upon a slight and roughly circular elevation.—Visited, 13th April, 1921.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

1031. *Dinas Fawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 42''$).

The name of a promontory in the south of the parish. It was cut off from the mainland by a rampart, the remains of which have almost completely disappeared.—Visited, 3rd May, 1921.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

1032. *Ffynnon Dogfael* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 12''$).

This well is now covered over. The field south-west of it is called Parc Ffynnon Dogvael (Tithe Schedule, No. 54). No local traditions survive in connection with it.—Visited, 13th April, 1921.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1033. *Cross-incised Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.).

According to the *Pem. Arch. Survey*, a stone bearing an incised cross within a circle "is to be seen on the western gate-post, in the second gateway on the road-way leading from the [St. Elvies] farm-house to Solva." Nothing could be learnt of this stone.*—Visited, 13th April, 1921.

1034. *Site of Parish Church and Graveyard* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 18''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 48''$).

This small parish has now no other church than the modern building in the village of Solva. In the *Taxatio* of 1291, the church of Llanelvech is entered, and in the *Valor* of 1536 it is called Llanayleviewe.

Though the parish is called after St. Ailvyw (anglicised into Elvie), the church was dedicated to St. Teilo. The site is marked by a few bramble-grown foundations in the yard of St. Elvies farm; it is described in the *Pem. Arch. Survey* as "35 feet from east to west, measuring from the centre of the walls, and 17 feet across. There seems to have been a porch on the south side. The font taken from these ruins is now in the church of St. Aidan, Solva. The last marriage solemnised in this church, took place about 1822." The font basin is of the usual cushion type. The graveyard was to the north of the church. Interments were revealed when laying the foundations of adjoining farm buildings.—Visited, 13th April, 1921.

1035. *Caer Medris* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.).

Tithe Schedule, No. 36. Should probably be Cae Medris.—Visited, 13th April, 1921.

* A cross-incised Stone, probably that referred to above, has recently (July, 1925) been discovered in the neighbourhood indicated. The cross is of the plain type of Mathry, fig. 189 (p. 222); the cross-arms are confined within a circle, with the exception of the lower arm which extends for about an equal distance below the circle. The cross measures 8 in. by 16 in.

Parish of ST. FLORENCE.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

1036. *Park Wall Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 5''$).

On the second field south of Park Wall House is a long mound with a base circumference of about 80 feet and a height of 3 feet. It has every appearance of being sepulchral, and shows no sign of having been disturbed.—Visited, 15th April, 1915.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

1037. *Park Wall Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 48' 5''$).

In the same field as the above mound is a bank running due east and west for a distance of 150 feet with an average height of 10 feet. On its south side is a ditch of corresponding length, partly filled in under cultivation, with a counterscarp of 6 feet. This earthwork is indicated on the 6 in. sheet, but is given no name. It is locally known as the Dyke.—Visited, 15th April, 1915.

NOTE.—There seems to be no sufficient reason to connect this earthwork with the mound previously described, but only careful exploration can determine the true character of both monuments.

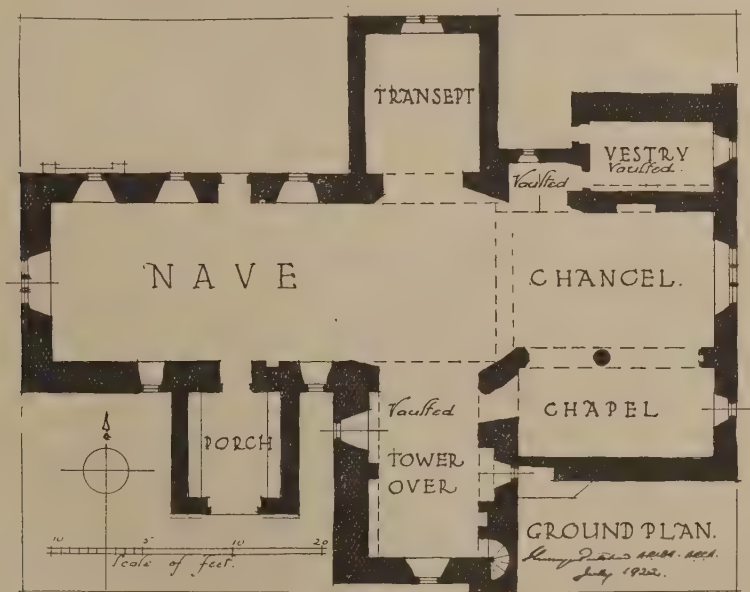


Fig. 309.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1038. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.). Ded: St. Florence. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castle-martin.

The plan of this building is of chancel ($23\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 15 feet), south chamber to chancel ($23\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10 feet), north chapel to chancel (14 feet by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, now used as a vestry), nave (49 feet by 18 feet), north transept (15 feet by $12\frac{3}{4}$ feet),

Parish of ST. FLORENCE.

south tower (20 feet by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet externally), and south porch. Except for the nave and north transept, all the roofs have plain vaults. The south chamber,

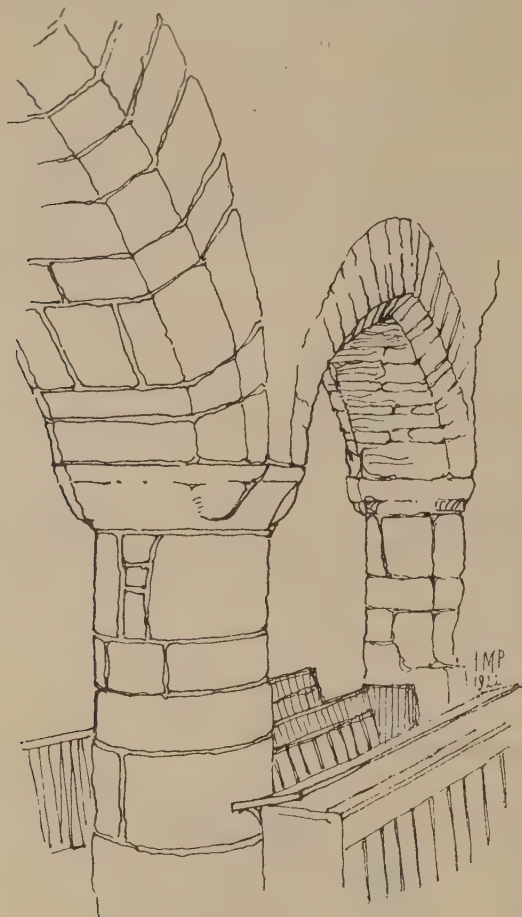


Fig. 310.

doubtless intended for a mortuary chapel, opens to the chancel by an arcade of two low depressed arches springing from a circular pier of masonry. There is communication between the chancel and the tower by a passage, 4 feet in height, 3 feet broad, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. The north chancel-chapel has a plain vault; it was entered by a plain pointed doorway (now blocked), and a modern door on its west side gives entrance from the churchyard. Between the chapel and the north aisle or transept, is the opening of the stairs to the rood loft. In its north-west angle is a squint to the aisle. The nave had on its south side a doorway between the tower and the porch, of which slight traces are visible. In the external north wall at the west end is a low arched recess ($6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length), which, when opened out about the year 1835, is said to have contained a stone coffin that has been removed. The south porch has masonry benches and the remains of a stoup. On the wall hangs a large disused iron key of 17th-century date. The font basin (23 inches square externally, 17 inches internally, with an external depth of 14 inches), is of the cushion type and stands upon a plain

circular shaft (54 inches in circumference); the base is square. It retains traces of a locked cover. The chancel was thoroughly restored in the year 1870, when all the windows were practically renewed. The tower is of four storeys and of exceptional height, the turret at its south-east angle containing ninety stairs. It tapers slightly to the corbel table which is surmounted by battlements. There is no exterior doorway other than that which gives access to the stairs. In the south wall of the ground storey is a single lancet; the only other lights are in the belfry stage, those to the south and west being double, with obtusely pointed arches; on the east is a single plain slit, and on the north are two lights with square heads. The lowest storey has two recesses, probably intended for cupboards; both are rudely arched.

In the churchyard are a six-sided shaft now used as a sun-dial stem, and an erect stone locally said to be the shaft of a cross (*Arch. Camb.*, 1880, IV, xi, 297, *ill.*). The latter is oblong in shape, with one face showing several rude line-markings which have been mistaken for ogams, but probably are marks of tool-sharpening.—Visited, 16th April, 1915.

Glynne, 'Notes' (*Arch. Camb.*, 1886, V, iii, 57).

[Illustration of font, fig. 48, ii.]

Fragment of Carved Stone.

Built into the wall of the vicarage stable, is a stone which appears to be part of a foliated double light; it was inserted in its present position at the restoration of 1870.

Parish of ST. FLORENCE.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1039. *Long Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 22''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 45''$).

Three fields, doubtless originally one, which in the Tithe Survey (Nos. 147–8, 160), are called by the above name. There is now no maenhir visible.—Visited, 15th April, 1915.

1040. *Carn Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 N.W.).

A field close to the natural outcrop of Carn rock, from which its name is doubtless derived (Tithe Schedule, No. 427). An adjacent field (*ib.* No. 439) is similarly named.—Visited, 18th April, 1915.

1041. *Bloody Acre* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 0''$).

Three fields west of Bumbler's farm-house are still known by this name, though its origin is forgotten. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 135, 141, 140.—Visited, 15th April, 1915.

1042. *Upper Castle; Lower Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 46''$).

Two fields appurtenant to Jordanston Mountain farm-house. Agricultural operations have practically obliterated all traces of any earthwork which may have stood on them. There are, however, slight risings on their surface, which may be artificial. The surrounding fields are naturally stony and rough. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 467–8.—Visited, 13th April, 1915.

1043. *Castle Park; Castles* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 50''$).

The names of three fields north-west of Norchard Beacon (No. 646), probably due to the naturally broken surface. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 168–70.—Visited, 15th April, 1915.

1044. *Church Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 N.W.).

A field on Minerton Farm (Tithe Schedule, No. 415). The name is now forgotten.—Visited, 15th April, 1915.

1045. *Cross Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 7''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 25''$).

The name of a field near Norchard Cottages. It is not near a cross-road, and in view of the fact that it occurs near the birthplace of St. Teilo (see p. 6), it appears to be worthy of record. Tithe Schedule, No 193.—Visited, 15th April, 1915.

Parish of ST. ISMAELS.

DIVISION Id (STANDING STONES).

1046. *Long Stone*

(i) (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 27''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 33''$). On Skerryback Farm. Tithe Schedule, No. 520.

(ii) ditto (lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 53''$, long. $5^{\circ} 7' 8''$). Near Sandy Haven House. Tithe Schedule, No. 477.

(iii) ditto (lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 28''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 35''$). On Mabes [?Mabus] gate Farm. Tithe Schedule, No. 166.

Three erect stones which may be early monuments.—Visited, 29th July, 1st October, 28th July, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

1047. *Great Castle Head* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 42''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 58''$).

This is a fine cliff fort of ordinary character, the enclosed area being about 8 acres. The curved bank has a length of some 500 feet, and a height of 5 feet from the level. There is a wide but shallow ditch. The entrance at the western end of the bank has been narrowed by cliff falls.—Visited, 29th July, 1920.

Parish of ST. ISMAELS.

1048. *Little Castle Head* (ib., lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 20''$).

A similar enclosure about half a mile north of Great Castle Head.—Visited, 29th July, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1049. *Brock's Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 35''$).

This is a prominent and well-preserved earthwork situated on a field of the same name belonging to Middlekins Farm. In shape it is a deep semicircle or horse-shoe. There is only one bank which varies in height between 6 and 8 feet, and is constructed of mixed earth and stone; there is a shallow ditch.—Visited, 1st October, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

1050. *St. Ismael's Tump* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 29''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 7''$).

This mound is styled "Tumulus" on the Ordnance sheets, but it is a quite unmistakable mound castle, with "traces of the bailey discernible in a hedge-bank a few yards to the north" (T. C. Cantrill in *Arch. Camb.*, 1915, p. 171). It has a circumference on the level of 300 feet, and is about 20 feet high. The ditch is 3 feet deep; on the south-east side are some indications which probably denote the point of crossing.—Visited, 28th July, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1051. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 S.E.). Ded: St. Ismael. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

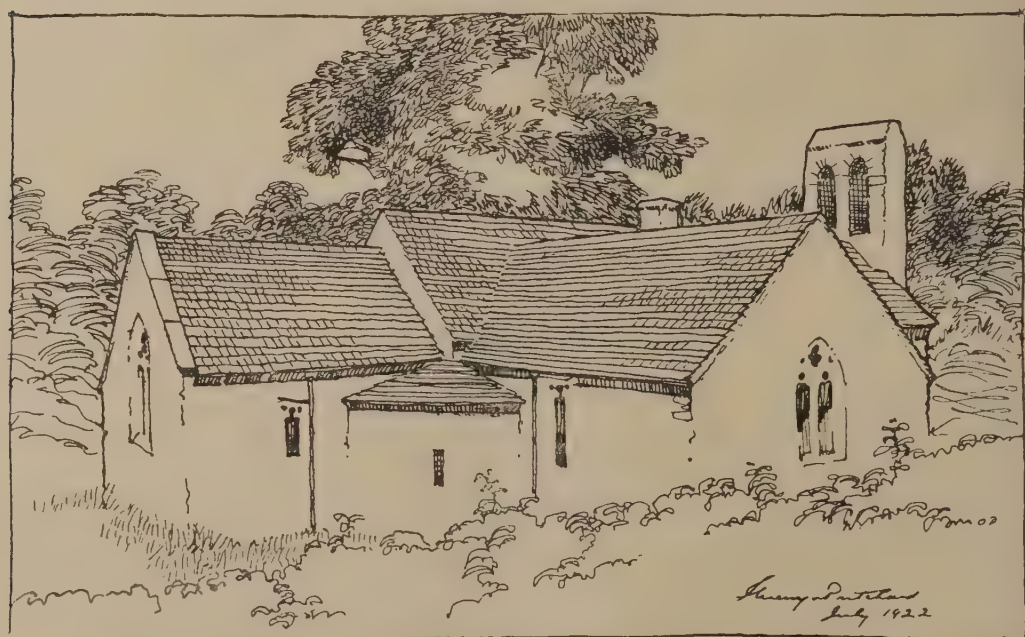
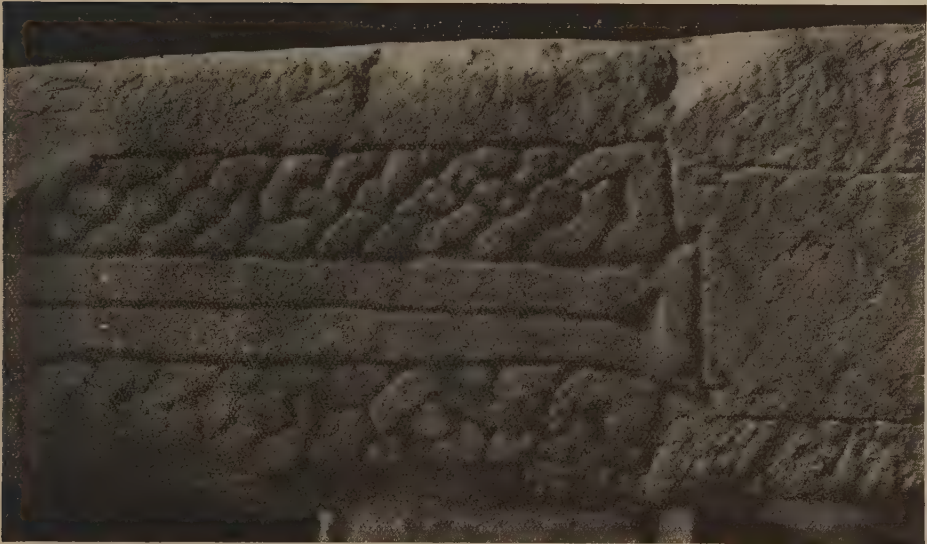


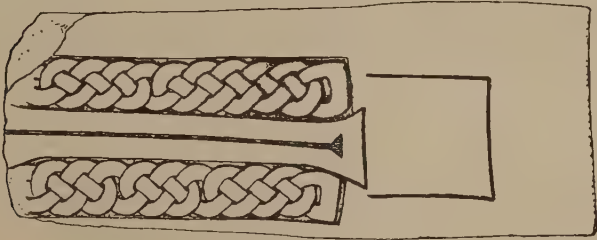
Fig. 311.

The present church has probably developed out of a small nave and chancel, which gave way in the 13th century to a larger edifice, containing two transeptal chapels, but no western tower. The transepts communicated with the chancel by diagonal passages; that from the north transept being $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and lighted midway by a single Early English trifoliated lancet. The south transept has a tomb recess, now empty. The font is of the square cushion type.

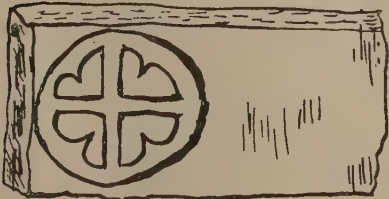
[Illustrations, of church, fig. 42, of font, fig. 48 v.]



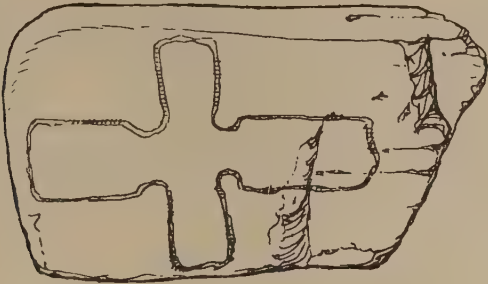
(i)



(ii)



(iv)



(iii)

Fig. 312. ST. ISMAELS. The Parish Church (No. 1051) ; pre-Norman carved and incised crosses.
(i) Fragment of carved cross.
(ii) ditto in outline.
(iii) Plain incised cross on back of (i).
(iv) Carved cross.

Parish of ST. ISMAELS.*Carved and incised Crosses.*

(i) A slab broken below the cross arms: bears a panel of simple plait work on either side of the plain lower limb of the cross. This is illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1903, VI, iii, 278* On the back of the stone is a smaller equal-armed cross carved in outline.

(ii) A fragment of a stone pillar bearing a plain cross, outlined by double lines, of the same character as that carved upon the previously-mentioned stone.

(iii) A worked stone bearing an equal-armed cross within a circle, the quadrants indented with deeply-cusped curves.—Visited, 29th July, 1920.

Glynne, 'Notes' (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 210).

[Illustrated, fig. 312, i-iv.]

NOTE.—Apart from the references in certain manuscripts of the Welsh Laws to the status of St. Ismael's church in the early British Church period, no mention of it appears to occur prior to an entry in the *Taxacio* of 1291. It would seem, however, from a note in the *Year Book* for Hilary Term, 1306, and another note for Hilary Term, 1307, (Rolls ed., pp. 159 and 413), that by the first of these dates the church had become annexed to or was claimed by the prior of St. Peters, Gloucester, who had presented one John to the living of St. Ismaels. This John had never been instituted, being under age and in tutelage, and he had died while still under age. In Hilary 1306, Henry of Lancaster (the king's uncle) and Isabel (Maud in the second hearing) brought a writ of quare impedit against the prior on the ground that William de Valence as guardian of Isabel had presented one S who was the last parson imparsonnee and had died holding the benefice; and they claimed to present in right of de Valence. By 1307, the prior (or abbot as he is now called) had died also, in consequence of which the priory was in the king's hands, and thereupon the king by his attorney general now claimed on a quare impedit the right to present as against Henry of Lancaster and Isabel (or Maud). Objection was taken on the part of the defendant, Henry, to the form of the writ, which ran "that he do permit him to present to the church of St. Ismael," on the ground that every writ of quare impedit should contain the name of the vill in which the church stood, and that by "St. Ismael" was meant the name of the saint by whom the church was founded, not the name of the vill. After argument the judge (Howard) held the writ good because it said "of St. Ismael" and not "St. Ismael's" (*de sancto Ismaeli et non Sancti Ismaelis*). A further objection, that the writ placed the locus in Wales, and therefore was out of the jurisdiction, was overruled on the ground that the King could plead wherever he chose. The manor in which the church was situated is stated in the first case to be N (perhaps Narberth), in the second T (perhaps Templeton). The decision is not recorded.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).**1052. Medieval Anchor.**

On the lawn of Great Hoaten farm-house rests a huge iron anchor, a relic of the Spanish Armada, according to local tradition. The shank is 17 feet 6 inches long, the flukes measure 14 feet 6 inches across, and the ring has a diameter of 2 feet 6 inches. Hoaten is over a mile from the sea. The anchor is at intervals carefully painted by the Pembrokehire Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments.—Seen, 28th July, 1920.

Parish of ST. ISSELLS.**DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).****1053. The Parish Church** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 S.E.). Ded: St. Issell.

Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

This is a church that has probably been enlarged by the addition of an aisle to the north side of what had hitherto been a single chamber. The earlier church was of the type that is found everywhere throughout the south part of the county, with the usual tall unbuttressed tower at the west end of the building; this part dates from about the mid-13th century. About a century later came the addition of the north aisle, and, at a comparatively recent period, a south aisle to the nave was erected. The church has been much restored, the windows throughout renewed. The tower is of three storeys. The font basin, a square of 18 inches, is of Norman type; its sides are decorated with a conventionally-treated scroll

* This carved stone should be compared with a grave slab from the church of St. Denis at York, now in the Hospitium there (*York Arch. and Top. Journal*, 1909, xx, 169), which Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., regards as falling within the Danish period.

Parish of ST. ISSELLS.

pattern of unusual character. One of the bells is of pre-Reformation date. In the churchyard is a restored medieval cross.—Visited, 8th April, 1915.

Glynne, 'Notes' (*Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 184).

[Illustration of font, fig. 48, viii.]

NOTE.—St. Issells was one of the seven "bishops' houses" of Dyfed, which probably means that its incumbent exercised some form of episcopal authority over the neighbouring clergy. On the authority of a late vicar, the Rev. John Jones, it is reported that the ruins of walling, said to have been that of an "old castle" or "bishop's house," but more probably that of the medieval rectory, were removed from a corner of the early churchyard within the memory of some who are still living. A closely adjacent field is called *Old Castle* in the Tithe Schedule (No. 27).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1054. *Old Houses.*

The parish contains the sites of several residences, the ruins of which existed until recently. Still to be traced are the remains of Bonville Court or Castle and Kilgetty House, the latter an ecclesiastical residence of the canons of St. Davids.

1055. *Stone Cross.*

A farm where, about the year 1888, a fine maenhir was broken up for building purposes.

1056. *Penrath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 43' 3''$).

The name suggests the former presence of a mound or camp, but no indications of such are visible.—Visited, 17th May, 1915.

1057. *King's Moor* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 S.E., S.W.).

This is an extensive common, part of the ancient possessions of the Crown within the county; it formed an item in the celebrated Ditchfield grant of Crown lands in 5 Chas. I.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

Medieval Seal.

1058. At Moylands, in the south of the parish, "near a spring before it was utilised for the Tenby water supply, were some ruined walls, and in the vicinity a white cornelian seal was dug up while draining. On it was a mitre and coat of arms; it was in the possession of the late W. H. Richards, Esq., of Croft House, Tenby, but is now missing" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

Parish of ST. LAWRENCE.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1059. *St. Lawrence Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 32''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 30''$).

A triangular-shaped enclosure some 300 yards north-west of the parish church. The defence consists of a rampart thrown across a neck of land, and of steep slopes to two narrow streams which converge at this point. The earthwork overlooks and commands a ford of the Western Cleddau, which is here the parish boundary. The area of the camp is about half an acre in extent. The rampart has a length of about 180 feet and a height of 5 feet, with a fall of 8 feet to a ditch now much filled in. On the outer side of the ditch are traces of a low bank. The entrance, which was at the south end of the rampart, has been considerably altered. The 6 in. Ordnance sheet places here the site of a "Roman villa," for which the sole evidence seems to be a statement made to the enquirer for the Pembrokehire Archaeological Survey (p. 113) by the then rector of the parish, the late Rev. J. Bowen, that about the year 1875 "some tiles were found here, and stones used for a pig-sty." Enquiries respecting such a discovery proved futile. The not very distant site of Castell Flemish (No. 2) may also have had an effect upon popular imagination.—Visited, 14th April, 1921.

Parish of ST. LAWRENCE.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

1060. *Caer* [*? Cae*] *hir Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 14''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 7''$).

About 70 yards east of *Caer hir* (Long Camp) Cottage is a circular earthwork, marked on the 6 in. sheet as "Supposed remains of Castell." All that is visible is a low bank, 110 feet in length, slightly bowed to the north, having a height of 2 feet to 3 feet and a width of 8 feet. The east end of the bank seems to form one side of an entrance. There is now no appearance of circular outline, as suggested on the Ordnance sheet. The remains are surrounded by a water-logged moor, and in winter are isolated and unapproachable. There is no ditch.—Visited, 14th April, 1921.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1061. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E.). Ded: St. Lawrence. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dewisland.

On plan the structure shows a chancel (19 feet by 11 feet), nave (26 feet by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and south porch. It was restored in 1877; the roof and windows are modern. Behind the altar, and running the entire length of the east end of the chancel, is a narrow stone ledge, one foot above the floor. In the north-west angle of the chancel are remains of the rood stairs. The chancel arch is a plain circular-headed opening. The entrance doorway is plain pointed; above it is a narrow stone corbel-table. The porch has a plain vault, a pointed doorway, and the fragment of a damaged stoup. The scalloped font basin (24 inches square externally, 18 inches square internally, and 8 inches deep) chamfers off to a circular shaft (10 inches high); the base is modern.



Fig. 313.

Mutilated Free-standing Cross.

Built into the south wall of the chancel is a mutilated cross. It has a length of $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches and a width of 9 inches; the arms were enclosed in a circle, of which only one of the four sections now remains. The cross is carved in relief, and the spaces at the angles are pierced. The entire

Parish of ST. LAWRENCE.

surface is covered with a double cord four-plait ornament. There is no inscription. It is not included in Mr. Romilly Allen's 'Catalogue of the Early Christian Monuments in Pembrokeshire' (*Arch. Camb.*, 1896, V, xiii, 290).

As the cross has been embedded in the chancel wall, only one side of the stone is visible; we are, however, able to illustrate both sides from a rubbing taken some years ago.

Loose in the church is a fragment of another cross (12 inches by 9 inches) which has been roughly shaped. It is plain and worn, and is said to have been found in the burial-ground. It is too much weathered to admit of dating.—Visited, 14th April, 1921.

NOTE.—According to the confirmation charter to Slebech Commandery, in which it is described as "*Ecclesia de Vado Patricii*," the church of St. Lawrence with its appurtenances was granted by Phillipp Le Poer to the Knights of St. John about the year 1180.

DIVISION V (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1062. *Stone Hall* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 16 S.E.).

A house of no archaeological interest, said to be named from "the cromlech formerly there" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*), but of which there is now no trace or tradition.

Parish of ST. NICHOLAS.

DIVISION Ib (CROMLECHAU).

1063. *Ffynnon Drudian Cromlech and Standing Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 27''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 45''$).

In a field on Ffynnon Drudian Farm are the remains of a small cromlech. The capstone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, and 1 foot thick, lies north-west to south-east; so far as observation is possible, it appears to be supported by two stout



Fig. 314.

pillars. The immediate surface for some yards around is much strewn with rough stone. About 600 yards due south, and within sight of the cromlech, is an erect stone standing 8 feet clear of the soil, and having a circumference of 10 feet, which probably served as a pointer to the cromlech. The field adjoining is known as *Parc garn bach* (Tithe Schedule, No. 186); and the field next the pointer stone is *Parc y garreg*. Fenton (*Tour*, p. 24) states that five flint celts, "having the broad end worn down to a rounded edge, and the smaller end chipped out into little hollows, to admit of a firmer grasp," were found near this cromlech.—Visited, 29th April, 1920.

Arch. Camb., 1872, IV, iii, 139.

Parish of ST. NICHOLAS.

1064. *Trellys Cromlech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 22''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 0''$).

This cromlech is locally known as 'Ffyst Samson.' It stands 400 feet above sea-level, and commands a wide view of sea and land. The capstone (7 feet by 6 feet, 2 feet thick, and slightly leaning to the east) stands upon two supporters, one 9 feet the other 5 feet high, with a space between them of 7 feet. Distinct traces of the base of a tumulus (20 feet in diameter) are to be seen around the



Fig. 315.

cromlech, and some of the foundation stones are yet *in situ*. The exposed spot on which the structure stands is known as 'Garn dole' (Tithe Schedule, No. 102). Close to the south hedge of the next field west of the cromlech is an erect stone, somewhat pointed, with a height of 3 feet above the ground, which may have been connected with the cromlech.—Visited, 29th April, 1920.

Arch. Camb., 1872, IV, iii, 139, *ill.*

[Illustrated, figs. 8 and 315.]

DIVISION Ie (STONE CIRCLES).

1065. *Rhos y Clegyrn Circle and Standing Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 18''$).

Three-quarters of a mile east of the parish church the Ord. Survey sheet marks 'Remains of Circle,' said in the *Pem. Arch. Survey*, to have been "a circle of stones 27 yards by 22 yards." It is added that "there are traces of an inner circle 8 yards by 7 yards." All that is visible to-day is the faint outline of a circle, from which every stone has disappeared. Careful excavation would doubtless reveal further details.

Immediately north of the circle, and distant some 10 yards from it, is a fine erect stone, 9 feet above the surface, with a girth of 12 feet 6 inches, and tapering slightly to the base.—Visited, 29th April, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

1066. *Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.).

Immediately west of the parish church are very slight remains of what the Ord. Survey sheet terms the "Site of a tumulus." So little of the work has escaped destruction that it is impossible to be sure of its character. Apparently the mound had a circumference of some 150 feet. The name of the field on which it stood, 'Parc Castell' (Tithe Schedule, No. 330), and its proximity to the church, would seem to suggest a mound-castle rather than a tumulus. Local tradition asserts that part of a wall was standing here some sixty years ago.—Visited, 30th April, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1067. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.). Ded: St. Nicholas. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Fishguard.

This church was restored in 1865. It consists of small chancel, nave and south chapel; the last has a plain vaulted roof, and communicates with the chancel by a



Fig. 316.

passage 8 feet in height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. The windows are modern. The font is 22 inches square externally, with a bowl 19 inches in diameter; it stands upon a low circular shaft and base. The belfry is strengthened externally by a rude buttress of masonry.—Visited, 29th April, 1920.

Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 131.

[Illustration of font, fig. 155.]

NOTE.—In 1287 this church, under its ancient name of 'Ecclesia de Villa Camerarii,' was appropriated by bishop Beck to the sub-chanter of St. David's Cathedral (*Stat. Menev.*). The Welsh name, 'Trefarchog,' is still freely used by the older parishioners.

Inscribed Stones.

(i) Formerly in the churchyard wall (Lhuyd says "on the east side of the porch"), but now fixed against the chancel wall, is a rude stone, 30 inches by 12, inscribed with a plain cross and the characters: TVNCCE TACE VXSOR DAARI HIC IACIT. At a later date what was doubtless intended to be a plain equal-armed cross was carved upon the stone. That the cross followed the lettering is shown by its slightly one-sided position on the face of the stone.

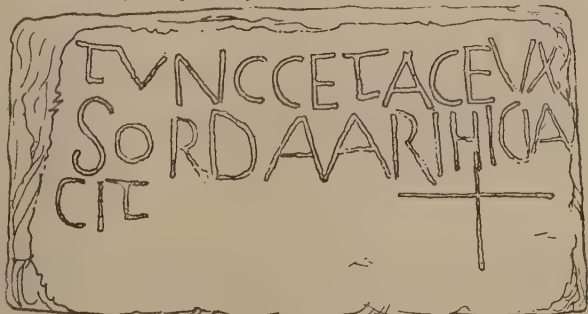


Fig. 317.

[Illustrated, fig. 55, i.]

Leaning against the chancel wall are two other pillar stones, which formerly served as gateposts on the farm of Llandrudian.

(ii) A stone, 4 feet in height and $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, inscribed + P A A N —.

Parish of ST. NICHOLAS.

(iii) A stone, 4 feet in height and $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet in width, inscribed WES - . Between the w and the e a hanger hole has been cut, thus partially obliterating the final diagonal stroke of the letter w, but leaving faint traces of it.

Arch. Camb., 1883, IV, xiv, 344; 1896, V, xiii, 302; 1898, V, xv, 54, *ill.* Rhys' *Welsh Philology* (1879), 396; see also the *Pembroke County Guardian* for 15th January and 12th February, 1898. For a further reference to the Paani stone see the Introduction to this volume, p. lii-liii.

[Illustrated, figs. 55, ii, and 318, i-iv.]

At Llan Lrudion

*At Llandrudion in the
parish of Nicholas, Pemb-shire*

*Abt 5 ft & half long
at y base a foot*

*Abt 5 ft long
14. Incherbroad*

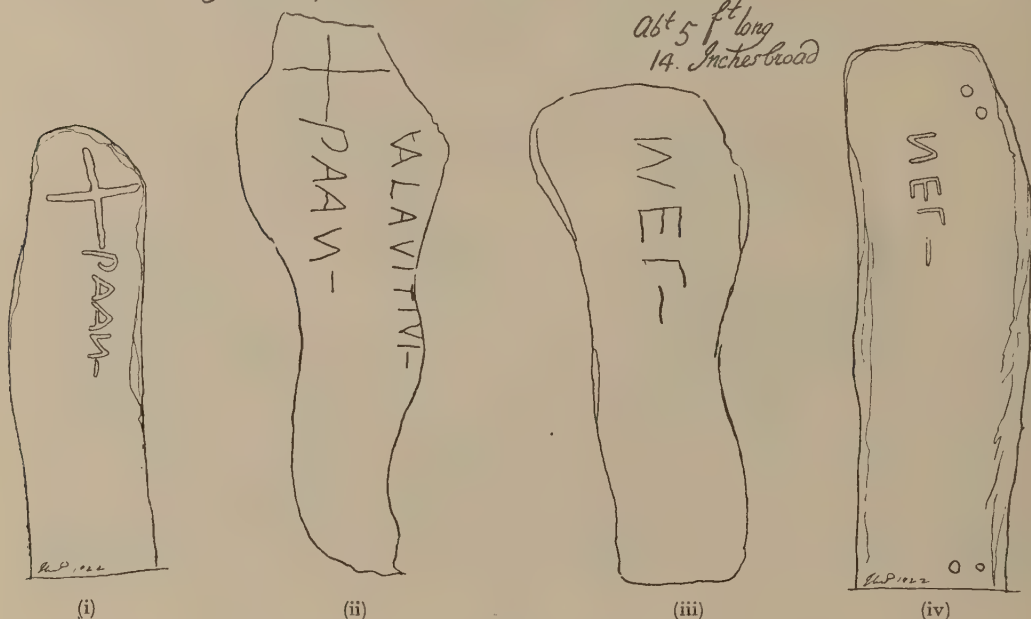


Fig. 318. ST. NICHOLAS. The Llandrudion inscribed stones (No. 1067, ii and iii).
(i) and (iv) present condition of inscriptions; (ii) and (iii) according to Lhuyd, c. 1700.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1068. *Parc y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.).

A stony field on the farm of Carn Segan; the name points to the presence of a vanished cairn. Tithe Schedule, No. 281.

1069. *Porth y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 59' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 1' 28''$).

This field is marked on the Ord. Survey sheet as 'Site of Castell.' The only indication on the field is a circular depression about 130 feet in diameter, which may possibly indicate the site of some antiquity.—Visited, 29th April, 1920.

1070. *Parc y fynwent* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 4 N.W. and S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 0' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 50''$).

The second field north of Llandrudion farm-house, where "a graveyard, and stone-lined graves have been recently destroyed. The field is known as Weirglodd y fynwent, 'the grave-yard meadow'" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*).

1071. *Parc y rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 9 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 42''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 42''$).

The second field west of Parc Castell (No. 1066), on which are the vestiges of some earthwork, but of too slight a nature to permit of definite description. Tithe Schedule, No. 326.—Visited, 30th April, 1920.

Parish of ST. PETROCS.

DIVISION Id (MEINI HIRION).

1072. *The Devil's Quoit or Sampson's Farm Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 35''$).

On the field known as East Hole Stone (Tithe Schedule, No. 31), appurtenant to Sampson's Farm, is an erect stone. It rises $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear of the ground and is rudely pointed.

This is one of the three stones locally known as the Devil's Quoits. Fenton (*Tour*, p. 418) records the tradition that the stones met annually "to dance the hay at a place called Sais's [the Saxon's] Ford; and then, the dance over, resumed their stations."—Visited, 26th May, 1922.

1073. *The Devil's Quoit or Stackpole Farm Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 37''$).

The second of the Devil's Quoits is now in the yard of Stackpole Farm. It has a height of some 7 feet above the soil.—Visited, 26th May, 1922.

The third stone stands in the parish of Stackpole Elidyr (see No. 1098).

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

1074. *Stackpole Court* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 S.W.).

The seat of the earl of Cawdor. The present mansion is largely reared upon the undercroft of an earlier house, and has preserved an example of ribbed barrel-vaulting similar to that in Monkton Old Hall (No. 709).

In Addl. MSS. 1352 B of the National Library of Wales is an interesting reference to the erection of the present residence:—

"John Wright (*alias* Gil Blas), bailiff to Pryse Campbell, writing on 17th October, 1735, says: 'Rebuilding of Stackpole. Since the pulling down of the old house the rats that used to run behind the wainscot in the study are gone abroad. The court is full of stones for the building and slates to cover the house.'"

Fenton (*Tour*, p. 418) gives the following account of the earlier house, which

Before it yielded to the present noble edifice, had partly a castellated form, though it had been for a century before, by every addition and alteration it experienced, gradually losing its ancient and original baronial character, and moulding itself to the fashion of the times. However, there can be no doubt of its retaining much of its castle strength and massiveness at the time of the civil wars, as it was fortified and garrisoned for the King; for in the account given by the Parliament forces of the siege, they say: 'The walls were so strong that the ordnance did but little execution'; it surrendered on quarter, and sixty soldiers completely armed were found in the house. The mansion now occupying the site, of wrought lime-stone, was built by the grandfather of the present noble possessor, who was son of Sir Alexander Campbell, of Cawdor Castle in Scotland, the first of the name who settled here, by marrying Miss Lort, the sole heiress of this great property.

A relic of Sir Roger Lort, author of a book of Latin epigrams, remains at Stackpole in the shape of a leaden cistern, which bears the initials R.L., and the date 1659. In the hall is a stand of arms taken from the French by lord Cawdor on the occasion of the landing at Fishguard in 1797.

Two pieces of ordnance, dated 1754 and 1757, *Solano Fecit*, doubtless wreckage from a ship of war, stand on the lawn in front of the house.—Visited, 13th June, 1922.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1075. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 N.W.). Ded: St. Pedrog. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

The plan of this church shows a chancel (18 feet by 11 feet), nave (33 feet by 16 feet), north transept ($10\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10 feet), west tower and south porch. The chancel is modern. The nave and north transept are both vaulted. On the north side of the nave is a blocked doorway; the south door has a pointed arch. The windows and font are modern. The tower is of three storeys, with corbel table and

Parish of ST. PETROCS.

battlements. The belfry chamber has a shallow dome rising to the level of the battlements. A partly-engaged vice of 60 stairs on the north side rises clear of the battlements. Above the east end of the nave is a double bell-cote, now empty. On the right of the chancel arch, and facing the nave, is one of the few brasses in the county, commemorating William Lloyd, rector of the parish, who died in 1674; a rubbing is in the library of the Carmarthenshire Antiq. Society.

The churchyard cross is modern, erected on an old base of four steps.—Visited, 26th May, 1922.

The final entry in the Chantry Certificates for the county of Pembroke is as follows:—

The parishes of St. Petrocke, Stakepole, Carew, Mouncton, Coston [Cosheston], Mote, Landeley and Llanhowell, Llanstynan, St. Marys in Haverford, and Penaley.

There be within the said parishes certain lands and tenements given to find lights, lamps, obetts, and other lyke, valued as by a rental exhibited, p.a. 81s., and 1 lb. of wax.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1076. *Roche Point or Shelter* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 S.W.).

The peninsula immediately south of Stackpole Farm is bounded on either side by the narrow estuaries known as the Fishponds. On it, says Fenton, in the process of digging out a fox, were found "human bones and a brazen spear-head; and in the morass separating it from the encampment (Bosherston Parish, No. 48) an old sword with a deer-horn handle" (*Tour*, p. 417). This latter object is now in the Tenby Museum: for some remarks thereon by Mr. Edward Laws, see his *Little England beyond Wales*, p. 26.—Visited, 13th June, 1922.

Parish of ST. TWYNNELLS.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1077. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E.). Ded: St. Gwynnog.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castle-martin.

In the *Taxatio* of 1291, this church is described as *Ecclesia Sancti Wynnoce*.

The building on plan consists of chancel (23 feet by $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet), nave (57 feet by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south transept (13 feet by 11 feet), west tower (21 feet square externally), and south porch. The chancel arch is modern, an enlargement of the earlier opening. A squint passage leads from the chancel to the south transept; the latter opens to the nave by a pointed arch. The nave has a plain vault. The tower is of three storeys, with corbel table and battlements. The bell-chamber is crowned by a dome rising only to the level of the battlements, like that at St. Petrocs (No. 1075). In the south-west angle is a vice of 75 stairs which rises clear of the battlements. The lighting is by plain slits, those to the belfry having pointed arches. There is no west door. The porch is plain vaulted, has masonry seats and a stoup recess to the left on entering; the doorway has a pointed arch. The font basin is of cushion type (28 inches by 27 inches externally, 21 inches by 19 inches internally, with a height of 3 feet from the level); on the edge are traces of a hinged and hasped cover. It stands upon a circular shaft and square base.—Visited, 24th May, 1922.

Churchyard Cross.

A modern cross, erected upon an earlier base of three steps.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1078. *Stone Park; West Stone Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 14''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 36''$ and $50''$).

Two fields now thrown into one, on Valasthill Farm. The origin of the name is not apparent. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 28, 36.—Visited, 24th May, 1922.

* The Ord. sheet gives St. Deiniol. Lhuyd's *Parochialia*, iii, 24 (ed. Camb. Arch. Assoc.), says:—"The name of the parish is Sanctus Winnoccus, as we find by old records, but com'only and generally call'd by the name of St. Twinnells."

Parish of SLEBECH.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

1081. *Sockets Rath Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 20''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 43''$).

A mound most probably of sepulchral origin. The site has almost disappeared, but is to be traced by the difference of soil and the quantity of small quartz stones scattered over it.—Visited, 13th March, 1923.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

1082. *Sockets Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 44''$).

A small earthwork consisting of a half-moon-shaped bank, some 400 feet in length, drawn across the tip of low ground called Picton Point at the junction of the Eastern and Western Cleddau. There was an exterior ditch, now much silted up. The entrance was at the eastern corner of the bank.—Visited, 13th March, 1923.

NOTE.—Immediately to the north-east of the camp is a cottage, the name of which is given on the 6 in. Ord. sheet as Carlysky; and about 300 yards further north the Tithe Schedule (No. 312) locates a field which it terms Roch Castle, while yet further inland we have the suggestive names Moorlands Wood and the Rhos. There can be little doubt that the whole of the land between the two Cleddau was once rhos or rough moorland. At the point where the streams meet was placed a small defensive position which commanded a view up both streams and down the united river. The Welsh name for this small earthwork was probably *Caer Liski*; 'rhos' is frequently anglicised as 'rose.'

1083. *Castle Lake Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 17''$).

This earthwork is of the same type as the last, though the little rocky bluff rising immediately above the waters of the Western Cleddau gave it a strategic value that *Sockets Rath* did not possess. Fenton describes it as "a strong post, having a high agger to the west, a deep ravine on the north-east and south-west sides, and a precipitous rocky steep facing the river." There has been much quarrying of the rock in the enclosure, in the course of which the ditch has almost disappeared. The entrance was at the western end of the bank.—Visited, 13th March, 1923.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES):
DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

1084. *Picton Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 3''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 5''$).

A Norman motte castle was placed at the summit of gently rising ground about half a mile east of the present castellated residence. It occupies almost certainly the site of the castle of 'Dungledi,' erected by Wiz or Wizo, a Fleming, who early in the 12th century was granted by Henry I the lordship of Daugleddau, the land between the two Cleddau. There are no indications that the original wooden defences ever gave place to others in stone, and it is clear that about a century and a half after its erection it was deserted for the fine 13th-century castle, which was placed in a more sheltered position below it. The mound is about 24 feet high, and has a summit diameter of about 50 feet. The moat still remains, though made more shallow by subsequent disturbances to the mound. The bailey was probably on the north side.

The later castle is a four-sided structure having strong towers at the corners, with intermediate towers guarding the entrance which was placed near the southern end of the east curtain. The plan much resembles that of the contemporary castle of Chirk in North Wales. It has been a residence from the earliest period of its existence to the present day, with the result that whilst the exterior has retained its military character, many of the original details have been modified, and its interior completely altered.—Visited, 14th July, 1920.

[Illustrated (mound castle), fig. 25; medieval castle, fig. 318A and fig. 29 (Buck).]

Parish of SLEBECH.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1085. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 N.E.). Ded: St. John the Baptist. Diocese and archdeaconry of St Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy).

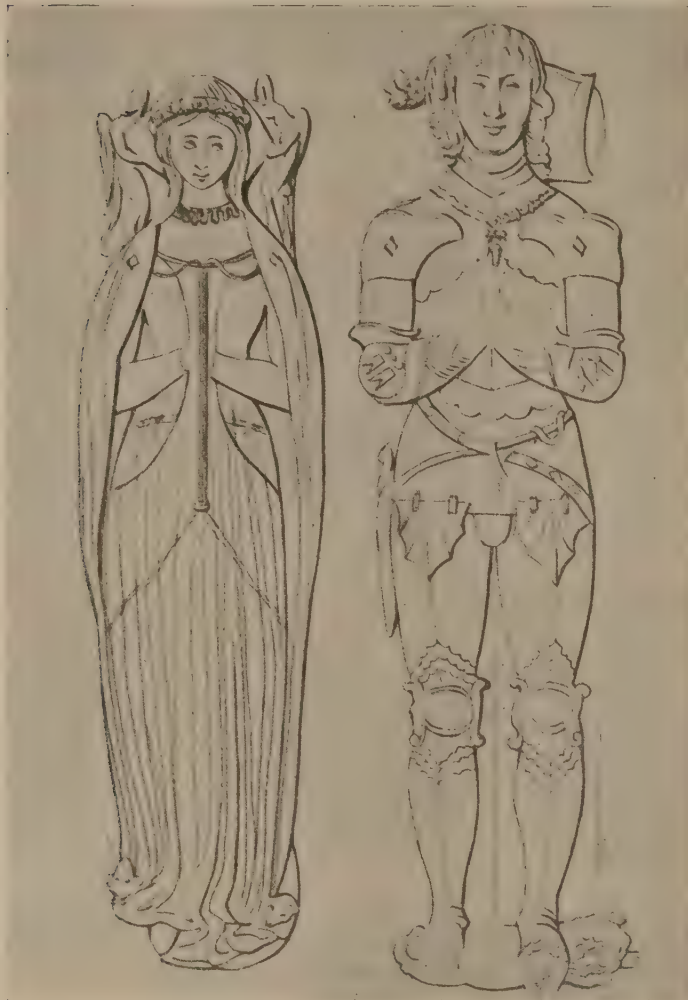


Fig. 319A.

been suggested with much plausibility to represent Sir William Wogan of Wiston and Margaret his wife, whose son, John Wogan, was slain at Banbury in 1469. The character of the tomb is indicated by Carter's unfinished sketch (fig. 319).

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

1086. "*The Island*" Mounds (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 20''$ and $22''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 5''$).

On a small projecting piece of land, which at high tides the Eastern Cleddau converts into an island, are two mounds of uncertain character. Each one is termed a "Tumulus" on the 6 in. Ord. sheet, but neither has the appearance of such, being somewhat oval or pear-shaped in plan, and their situation is decidedly against such a suggestion. The summits of both show traces of masonry foundations, possibly of late construction. The site is now known as "Holy Island," or, "the Sacred Isle," and somewhere in the immediate vicinity was found a sword, 54 inches in length, of the period of Henry VI, now preserved at Slebach Hall.—Visited, 14th July, 1920.

NOTE.—In the "Particulars" for the grant of Slebech Commandery to Roger and Thomas Barlow, 38 Hen. VIII, is the item "*unius parcell' terr' iacen' versus cimiterium Ecclesie pred' voc' the ylund.*" No suggestion of sanctity appears to have attached to the site at that period.

The present parish church, with its appointments, is a modern building. It contains two effigies that have been removed from the ruins of the earlier parish church, which was deliberately ruined and deserted by the first baron de Rutzen about the commencement of the 19th century. A description of that church is preserved by Fenton (*Tour*, 293). The ruins comprise the remains of the tower, the chancel, transeptal chapels, and nave, all the buildings being roofless. The south transept appears to have been partially walled in and a fireplace introduced, probably when it was converted into a family pew by the Barlows.—Visited, 14th July, 1920.

NOTE.—The church did not become parochial until after the suppression of the Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, it having been until then the church of the Knights.

The effigies, of which we give an illustration from an original drawing of John Carter, have



Fig. 319. SLEBECH. Tomb in the destroyed Parish Church; from an unfinished sketch by John Carter.

Parish of SPITTAL.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1087. *Spittal Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 15''$).

On a field known as Castle Meadow is a circular enclosure having an area of about two-thirds of an acre. The rampart has been much disturbed by cultivation; at its best it rises 3 feet and falls 6 feet to the outer level. There are no indications of a ditch. Apparently the entrance was to the south-east, where the bank drops gently to the level; on the other side the bank has disappeared. Tithe Schedule, No. 196.—Visited, 30th July, 1915.

1088. *Froghall Wood, or Penty Parc Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 41''$).

This earthwork stands immediately above and commands the Cartlett Brook, two miles east of the parish church. The enclosed area, about 200 feet by 180 feet, slopes gently to the south and east, in which direction the ground falls sharply to the brook. About 10 feet from the crest is a narrow terrace which has been formed by scarping. The crest itself is defended by a low bank. To the west the rampart has a rise of 6 feet, and a fall of 12 feet to an outer ditch, now much choked by vegetation. The entrance was to the north; it has been much disturbed.—Visited, 12th July, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1089. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.E.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

This small building consists simply of chancel and nave; it was restored in 1861 and 1898. On either side of the chancel arch is a squint; that on the north being 4 feet by $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet and its fellow $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet by $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet, narrowing eastwards to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 8 inches. In the south chancel wall is a low recess, which may have been an Easter sepulchre, or have contained a tomb. The font bowl is of square Norman type with the usual scalloped sides; externally it is 22 inches square, with a circular basin 17 inches in diameter; the base has been renewed. Surmounting the west gable is a double bell-cote, and at the junction of the chancel and nave is a single bell-cote, known locally as the priest's bell.—Visited, 15th July, 1915.

Inscribed Stone.

In the porch, to which it has been removed from the churchyard, is a stone bearing the inscription: EVALI FILI DENCVI CVNIOVENDE MATER EIVS.

Arch. Camb., 1861, III, vii, 303, *ill.*; 1874. IV, v, 332; 1883, IV, xiv, 339; 1898, V, xv, 281; 1918, VI, xviii, 188.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1090. *Longstone, Upper and Lower* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 0''$ and $5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 49''$).

Two long and narrow fields appurtenant to Lower Farm. No stone is now visible thereon, and no local tradition exists of any having stood there. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 129, 405.—Visited, 15th July, 1915.

1091. *The Hospitium* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.E.).

Of this site, about 100 yards south of the parish church, the *Pem. Arch. Survey* remarks: "All that remains of this ancient building is a small space enclosed between four walls, some 15 yards long by 6 yards wide. No details have survived. A good deal of it was pulled down about thirty years ago to build the modern farm-house." To-day nothing remains of the hospice, which is said to have been founded by bishop Beck of St. Davids (1280–1293). Close by is a well known as Hall Well—never Lady's Well.—Visited, 26th July, 1915.

Parish of SPITTAL.

1092. *Chapel Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 38''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 20''$).

About 600 yards north of Froghall farm-house is a large field usually called *Chapel Park*, but given in the Tithe Schedule (No. 310) as *Chapel Back* (? *bach*, little). It has been divided into two portions, for which the names of Church Back and Chapel Back are still used by old parishioners. Concerning them a writer in the *Pembroke County Guardian* (1904), observes: "Forming part of the farm of Froghall, in the parish of Spittal, are two fields known respectively as Church Back and Chapel Back, in which is situated a mound which, I was informed, marks the spot where a church formerly stood. Crossing the road locally known as the Cardigan Road, and joining the mound, is a ridge, which I was further informed was caused by the filling in of a hole which occurred there by the falling in of a subterranean passage or vault connected with the church. My informant . . . further mentioned that his grandfather remembered part of the old wall of the church standing, and that in ploughing the field graves had been disturbed, in consequence of which the ploughing was discontinued." All traces of buildings have vanished.—Visited, 30th July, 1915.

1093. *Cross Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 56''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 3''$).

The second field south-east of Castle Meadow (No. 1087). The name is now lost, and no tradition exists respecting it.—Visited, 30th July, 1915.

1094. *Scolton Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 51' 55''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 10''$).

To the older parishioners this cross-road is known as 'Gallows Cross,' tradition marking it as the site of the manorial gallows.—Visited, 30th July, 1915.

1095. *Spittal Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.E.).

The name is probably due to the neighbouring cross-road.—Visited, 30th July, 1915.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

1096. *Monastic Treasure Trove*.

It was probably somewhere in the neighbourhood of the hospitium that certain treasure-trove was unearthed in 1572 and reported by John Wogan, high sheriff of Pembrokeshire, in a letter to Lord Burghley: "Jevan Canton, . . . Hurte and Thomas Probert of this county of Pembroke have ffounde at an old pyre of (walls) at Spittal in the said countie a great quantitie of threasure, gold and silver, conteynede in a certain crockle of brasse as is supposed, and that they had knowledge thereof by advertisement of one Syr Lewis, a prieste dwelling in Carmarthenshire not far from Kayo " (*Cat. MSS. relating to Wales in Brit. Mus.*, i, p. 45).

Parish of STACKPOLE ELIDYR.

The following note (MS. in Tenby Museum) by the late Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A., on the prehistoric antiquities of Stackpole, forms an admirable introduction to the account of this parish.

On the Warren, a tract of blown sand lying between Stackpole Court and the sea (by an arm of which it was formerly intersected) there are certain lines of stones resembling the foundations of walls, huts, etc., but so narrow that they never could have been more than 2 feet or 3 feet high. These are known as the Prehistoric Village. In the immediate vicinity, and for some distance round, are large numbers of flint flakes and cores, among which a few perfect implements have been found. In the neighbourhood are many round barrows, how many it is impossible to say, as they are hidden by the shifting sand; from one of these came a broken urn and charred bone. Near at hand, in a cave, was found a bronze sword-handle, with unburnt animal and human bones, and on the surface of the sand a bronze fibula was once picked up. There are three menhirs not far off, the nearest being about 500 yards from the village. Well-made pottery and iron slag are found on the blown sand, proving that this settlement was not overwhelmed by sand and deserted until after the Iron Age had commenced. It is remarkable as being the most eastern flint factory in Pembrokeshire; these occur at short intervals along the coast from Stackpole to the northern part of the county, at Brownslade, Dale, St. Brides and Llanwnda.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

1097. *Lort's Cave Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 12''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 0''$).

This mound has practically vanished, and is not noted on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. It stood immediately above Lort's Cave, at the spot indicated above. It is entered in the county Survey as a small tumulus, within which was discovered an "urn between two stones. Burnt animal bones."—Visited, 13th June, 1922.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

1098. *The Devil's Quoit* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 S.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 4''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 2''$).

This is an erect stone standing within the prehistoric village of Stackpole Warren, but not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. Its height above the shifting sands is about 6 feet; it tapers to a blunt point, and at present it leans slightly to the west. According to the *Pem. Arch. Survey* (p. 107) this maenhir is "one of the three stones which are known as 'Devil's Quoits';" the others are in the next parish of St. Petrocs (Nos. 1072-3).—Visited, 13th June, 1922.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY CAMPS).

1099. *Greenala Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 N.W. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 56''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 47''$).

The following is the account of this camp by Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., a retired Royal Commissioner, who carefully examined it some years ago.

Situated on the end of a steep ridge which terminates in a promontory, across the neck of which the entrenchments are placed. The other sides are well protected by cliffs. The eastern flank is thrown upon a perpendicular fissure in the cliff about 80 feet in depth. The western flank on a steep cliff bearing evident traces of having been altered considerably since the camp was made, as the remains of the rampart are still (1871) seen upon a landslip. The main rampart joining these flanks follows the curve of the hill, and is consequently slightly bowed outwards; but at the entrance, which is near the middle, a second interior rampart is thrown back almost at right angles to the first, covering the entrance most effectively. The western flank, being the more easily attacked, has an additional very strong line. It would almost seem that, at first, it was intended that this should follow the curve of the remainder of the rampart, but was afterwards altered, and a salient thrown forward and increased considerably in height to defile the interior from the adjoining ridge, following the practice of several works of the south of England. The space between this salient and the main rampart is occupied by a small work like a Tenable, whose object is not very apparent; probably it was only an obstacle trench. The western rampart has a steep scarp, at least 12 to 15 feet high, and has been levelled on the top. The eastern defences consist of three scarps in addition to the main line, and all end on a precipitous cliff. Between the first and second is a low breastwork, 3 feet high and 60 feet long, evidently the remains of an obstacle bank. About 50 yards from the entrance is a good spring of water in the hollow. There are many hut circles in the interior of the work.

According to the *Pem. Arch. Survey*, "on the side of the cliff were the remains of a 'kitchen midden,' and portions of a skeleton with a broken skull were recovered."—Visited, 13th June, 1922.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1101. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 N.W.). Ded: St. Teilo* (Elidyr, or Eliud), or St. James. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

On plan this building is cruciform, having nave (57 feet by 19 feet), chancel ($21\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet), a south (the Lort) chapel ($16\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 15 feet), south transept (14 feet by $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet), north transept ($17\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and tower (17 feet by

* "The churches called after Elidyr are known in at least three cases to be 'Teilo' churches from the *Book of Llan Dav* (pp. 124, 254-5). Elidyr is perhaps another form of Teilo, otherwise known as Eliud. Brown Willis only mentions St. James. Lewis states that authorities differ, some saying St. Elidyr, and others St. James; Rees has 'Elidyr and St. James'" (*Church Plate of Pembrokeshire*, J. T. Evans, 1905, pp. 2, 100).

Parish of **STACKPOLE ELIDYR.**

17 feet) at the west end of the north transept. The tower, of four storeys, all vaulted, has the usual corbel table and parapet. It tapers slightly from ground level to the corbels. At its north-west angle is a turret containing ninety-four steps. Both transepts and the Lort chapel are vaulted; the transepts have squints to the chancel. In the south transept is a piscina with trefoiled head. The nave was rebuilt in 1851 upon its old foundations; it has no windows on its northern side; at the east end of the south wall is a corbel and a high window connected with the rood loft. All the windows and arches to chancel and transepts have been modernised. The font also is modern, and nothing is known of its predecessor. The entrance is by a door in the south wall; doorway and porch are renewals.

Inscribed Stone.

In the Lort chapel is a plain stone slab bearing a much-worn inscription, which reads : CAMVLORIGI FILI FANNUCL.

Westwood, *Lap. Walliae*, p. 109, pl. lii, fig. 3.

Monuments. Two much-weathered effigies of females lie side by side on the floor of the Lort chapel; they would seem to belong to the first half of the 14th century, and are said to be the earliest female sepulchral figures in the county.

Effigy of a Knight. On the north side of the chancel is the richly decorated 14th-century canopied tomb of Richard de Stackpole, the last of that family.

Effigy of a Lady. This figure may represent Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Turberville of Coity, and wife of the above-noted Richard de Stackpole, to whom she was married about the year 1349.

Churchyard Cross. On a masonry base of three steps is a portion of a slender shaft, all that survives of a cross which was ruined before 1851.—Visited, 13th June, 1922.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1886, V, iii, 66. The tombs have been well described in the same Journal for 1909, p. 335, and 1911, p. 355.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—CROSSES).

1102. *Remains of Village Cross* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 43 N.W.).

The few cottages which comprised the medieval village of Stackpole were clustered round a cross, of which the masonry base, 11 feet square, and three of its steps, still survive; lying loose beside it are most of the stones of the pillar. The cottagers were removed elsewhere, and the cottages allowed to fall into decay.—Visited, 13th June, 1922.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1103. The “great ditch of Pencoyte,” mentioned in the charter of Henry II to his town of Pembroke as one of the limits of the area within which the privileges of the market of that place extended, is probably represented by the deep channel or gutter that constitutes the boundary between the present parish and that of Pembroke (St. Michael). The name Pencoyte (or Pencoe) is probably preserved in its English equivalent Woodsend, a couple of cottages at the western termination of the boundary line above mentioned.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

1104. *Bronze Brooch (Roman)*. Early in the 19th century a bronze harp-shaped brooch, having the bow ornamented with small oblong panels which were filled with different coloured and ornamented enamels, was found on the site of the early settlement on Stackpole Warren. The brooch is now in the British Museum, where it is ascribed to about 140 A.D. An illustration to scale appears in Laws' *Little England*, p. 42.

1105. *Coin*. A silver penny of Richard II, discovered in the parish church, was exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at the Tenby meeting of the Society in 1851.

Parish of STEYNTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1106. *Denant Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 40''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 45''$).

This hill camp is placed on a triangular neck of land, about one quarter of an acre in extent, on the eastern boundary of the parish, 300 yards east of Denant House. Two sides are defended by steep natural slopes, which appear to have been scarped. The defence is a straight rampart, 120 feet in length, with an entrance at the north-eastern end. The rampart drops 20 feet to a well-preserved ditch having a fall of 6 feet and a rise on the outer side of 10 feet. The site is thickly timbered.—Visited, 27th July, 1920.

1107. *Priory Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 0''$).

A triangular enclosure on the east bank of Hubberston Pill. Much of the defence has vanished. On the south and south-east the bank rises 12 feet and falls 20 feet to a ditch. The rampart has a total length of about 300 feet. The site is still known as Rath Field (Tithe Schedule, No. 275).—Visited, 23rd July, 1920.

1108. *Thornton Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 49''$, long. $5^{\circ} 2' 0''$).

To the east of the hamlet of Thornton is a strong earthwork, now densely overgrown. It may be best described as a semi-circular area, 100 yards in diameter, defended on the east by a steep bank and a stream which was formerly of greater volume than it is at present. At right angles to the stream is a ravine, the slope of which, below the enclosure, shows traces of scarping. There are two banks, the inner from 7 to 8 feet high, the outer almost twice as high. The exterior ditch is largely silted up. Outside the enclosure the ground rises rapidly. Quarry working has destroyed the entrance.—Visited, 23rd July, 1920.

Parish of STEYNTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

1109. *Castle Pill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 3''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 50''$).

During the Civil War of 1643 a small earthwork was thrown up at the junction of Prise Pill with Castle Pill, about three-quarters of a mile south of the parish church; it was taken later by the Parliament and dismantled. The remains still visible are those of an enclosure with a deep ditch to the east and traces of another enclosure beyond. There is a steep slope to the south and west, and towards the north is an earthen bank. Fragments of masonry, including the foundations of a tower, are to be seen on the south side.—Visited, 30th July, 1920.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1110. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.). Ded: St. Cewydd.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

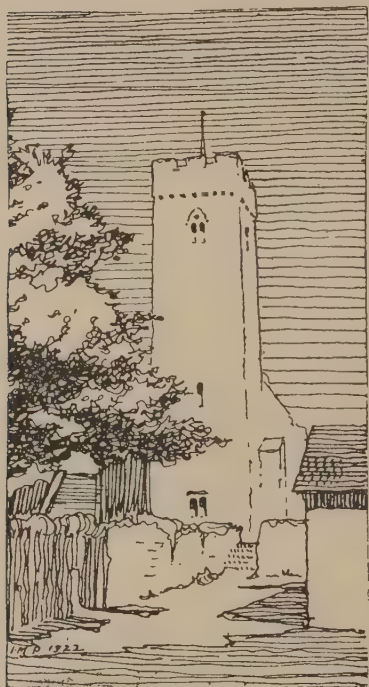


Fig. 320.

In 1851 Sir Stephen Glynne described this church as “of coarse and rude architecture, with the ordinary amount of mutilation and destruction of original windows.” A restoration in 1882 made matters worse, the body of the building being “almost swept out of historical existence by a tornado of change. Excepting mutilated remnants of the main walls and the tower, itself in part falsified, there have survived out of the past only three small windows in the side walls of the chancel. Of the north entrance the north door only remains. Every other feature has been wiped out!” (*Notes on the Architectural History of Steynton Church*, W. D. Caröe, F.S.A., 1916, p. 3).

The main structure (including the first 20 feet of the tower or thereabouts, and the font) may date from the early 13th century. The plain font bowl (a square of 26 inches externally, and 20 inches internally, and a depth of $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches) stands upon a circular shaft 52 inches in circumference.

The restoration, however unfortunate, revealed interesting relics, which are thus described (*Arch. Camb.*, 1896, V, xiii, 354):—

(i) A human skull, three horses' skulls, and a pike-head, found under the second chancel step. The present location of the iron pike-head is unknown.

(ii) In each pillar of the arcade was found a cavity, and in each cavity a human thigh-bone. These were remains, as much probably of viking warriors as of British saints. The cavities were about 4 feet from the ground.

(iii) A handsome 13th-century window was disclosed in the south wall; also the broken pieces of a font of the same period, which has been repaired.

(iv) The foundation of a smaller church consisting only of the nave was uncovered.

(v) The stones of “two large cromlechs” (? cists) in the centre of the nave, about 4 feet from the surface; they were more than 5 feet in length.—Visited, 23rd July, 1920.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 216.

* Browne Willis has “St. Peter”; Rees “St. Cewyll, afterwards St. Peter.”

Parish of STEYNTON.

A chantry altar existed in this church at the Reformation which had probably been established not long prior to that event. The following is from the Chantry Certificates in the Public Record Office:—

	£	s.	d.
No. 29. There is within the said parish certain lands and tenements given by John Bulton towards the finding of a priest celebrating there, and the service is called "John Bulton his service"; val. as appears by a rental exhibited, p.a. ...	£4	16	0
Whereof—			
In rents resolute to Mr. Peratt (3d.) and Thomas Batman (1d.) p.a.			4d.
In the dowry of Jenett Morgan, late wife to the said John Bulton, for her life			32s.
In the stipend or wage of the said stipendiary priest, p.a. ...		63s.	8d.
			4 16 0
Et valet ultra clare p. ann.			nil.
Plate and Ornaments:—			
A chalice weighing 6 oz., valued at			18s.
One old pair of vestments, not valued			18s.
			440

NOTE.—The church of St. Kewit de Steynton was granted by Adam de Rupe, with the consent of his wife Blandina, and his heir, to the neighbouring monastery of Pill. In February, 1411, Richard Jordan, perpetual vicar of Steynton, being illegitimate, obtained dispensation from the Pope to hold the benefice with cure of souls. On 8th July, 1421, Richard Jordan, probably the same person, described as vicar and as being of noble blood, obtained licence to hold any other compatible benefice, not exceeding 20 marks in value (*Papal Reg.*).

Ogam Inscribed Stone.

This stone, now in the church, formerly stood in the middle of the burial ground, not far from the south-east end of the building. The Hiberno-Saxon minuscules, slightly injured by the subsequent cutting of a wheel cross, can be traced along the perpendicular line of the cross; both they and the Ogam read GENDILL. In 1876 the stone was again used as a memorial, and an inscription (omitted in our photograph) cut beneath the cross.—Visited, 23rd July, 1920.

Arch. Camb., 1880, IV, xi, 292, *ill.*; xii, 217. *Transactions Carm. Antiq. Soc.*, XV, p. 32.

1111. *Pill Priory.* See The Parish of Milford (No. 696).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORICAL OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1112. *St. Budoc's Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 42''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 10''$).

A modern house incorporating slight, if any, remains of an earlier structure: the place-name, St. Botolph's, is of modern origin. The chapel that once stood on this site was dedicated to St. Budoc, which in the vernacular became St. Buttock. "This," says the late Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A. (*Little England*, p. 56), "was not considered euphonious, so when a mansion was built it was re-christened St. Botolph's!"

1113. *St. Salmon's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 41''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 0''$).

This name appears (Tithe Schedule, No. 45) as that of the southern part of a long rectangular field, 300 yards east of the residence called St. Botolph's Monastery. It is not now remembered in the locality, and no well could be discovered.—Visited, 27th July, 1920.

Parish of STEYNTON.

1114. *Site of Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 50''$, long. $5^{\circ} 0' 55''$).

Local tradition asserts that the small enclosure immediately in front of the roadway leading to Denant House from the high-road marks the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret. This portion of the road is known as Church Hill; half a mile to the south-west is Church Hill Bridge, and a quarter of a mile south of the bridge is Church Hill Farm. In Denant Bottom traces have been met with of an old road which is said to have come through a field known as Church Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 670), about half a mile south-east of the supposed chapel.—Visited, 27th July, 1920.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

1115. *Bronze Celt*.

In the year 1818 a bronze celt was dug up near the site of St. Budoc's chapel (Lewis, *Top. Dict.*). Now in the Tenby Museum. It is of the flanged and ringed type (Laws, *Little England*, p. 26).

1116. *Stone Coffins* (Medieval).

In course of the building of the modern house of St. Botolph several stone coffins containing human remains were dug up (Lewis, *Top. Dict.*).

Parish of TALBENNY.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

1117. *Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 20''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 25''$).

A circular mound, locally known as 'Twmpath,' standing on Twmpath Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 179), a field on the farm of South Hill. It has a base circumference of 180 feet, a height of 4 feet, and is probably of sepulchral origin. It was under cultivation on the day of inspection, when it was noted that the crop on it was lighter than that on any other part of the field. It is not marked on the 6 in. sheet, and owes the attention it now receives to the name given to it in the Tithe Schedule.—Visited, 25th September, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY CAMPS).

1118. *Howney Stone Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 S.W.).

This is a much-weathered cliff castle on Howney Stone point in the extreme north-west of the parish. An area of about half an acre is enclosed by two lines of banks, of which the inner rampart is over 200 feet in length. The entrance is about midway in the inner bank. The outer rampart is not carried entirely across the promontory, but ends with a slight curve directly beyond the entrance. The site is known as the Rath in the Tithe Schedule (No. 232). The ground rises somewhat steeply behind the banks.—Visited, 15th September, 1920.

1119. *Broadmoor Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 S.W.).

A cliff castle about 500 yards south-west of Howney Stone cliff castle (No. 1118). It is also known as Mill Haven camp, the name of the small bay which forms its defence to the west. The work consists of a deeply convex rampart and ditch.

The bank has a length of 300 feet, the entrance being midway. The rampart rises to a maximum height of about 8 feet, falling to an outer ditch. The entrance is 10 feet across; the base is faced with massive boulder stones which appear to be part of the original work. The area enclosed is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.—Visited, 15th September, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1120. *Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 10''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 45''$).

This site has been much disturbed by mining operations, and is now densely overgrown. It occupies the third field north-east of Howelston farmstead, the field being still called "Castle" (Tithe Schedule, No. 21). A modern roadway divides it from the steep cliffs of Mussel Wick. So far as examination is possible, the work

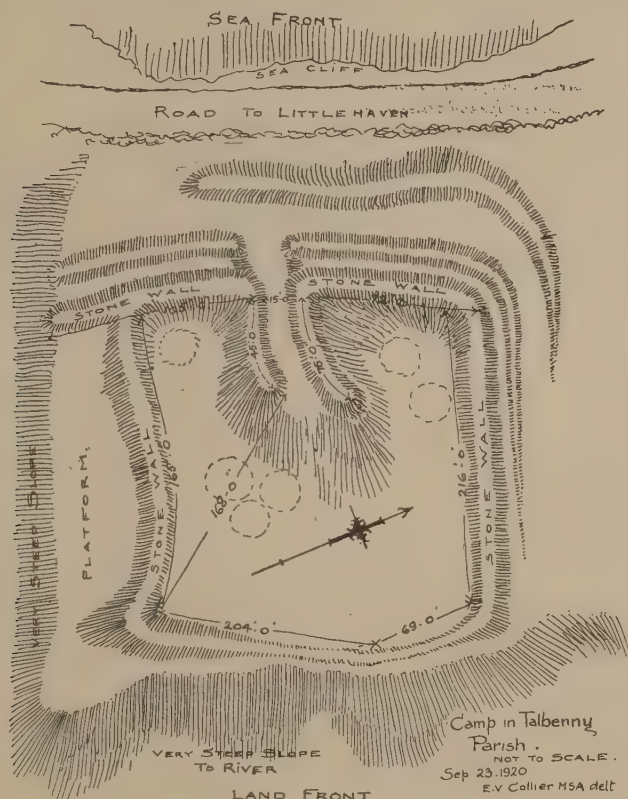


Fig. 321.

appears to be a rough square, measuring 200 feet on the west, 216 feet on the north, 273 feet on the east and 165 feet on the south. Some of the banks show dry stone walling in their construction. To the east and south the ground falls sharply, and on the south between the bank and the slope is a broad platform. The sea-front would seem to have been further strengthened by a ditch, now incorporated in the narrow lane which runs between the bank and the sea. The entrance, 15 feet wide, is in the centre of the bank facing the sea. It is defended on either side by two parallel banks, which curve inwards; that on the north running into the enclosure to almost a third of its breadth, so that a passageway is thus formed 15 feet broad. The enclosure contains several circles similar to hut circles, which, however, are said locally to be the remains of surface mining. The site should be carefully cleared of its almost impenetrable bushwood. It was probably intended for the protection of sea rovers, and its generally rectangular form suggests it one of the best-preserved examples of a small Norse earthwork.—Visited, 23rd September, 1920.

Parish of TALBENNY.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1121. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

This church is on plan a simple rectangular chamber consisting of chancel ($26\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and nave ($42\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet); it has a double bell-cote above the west gable. On the north and south sides of the chancel are the original stone benches with return ends to the chancel arch. In the north-west angle is a plain square-headed doorway which led to the rood loft. The entrance doorway is in the north wall; within are the remains of a stoup. A brass plate indicates that "underneath lies an ancient tombstone found in this spot during the restoration of the chancel in 1893, and also other ancient worked stones found buried in the north wall." The west wall is supported by a rude and massive masonry buttress, possibly comparatively recent. The font basin has been re-cut and spoilt; it was of the cushion type. The original circular shaft is used as the support to the vestry table.—Visited, 8th September, 1920.

Glynne, Notes, (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 217).

NOTE.—The single bell, which is of pre-Reformation date, bears the following inscription: SANCTE MARTEINE ORA PRO NOBIS, and the dedication to St. Martin has led to the suggestion that the church itself was dedicated to St. Martin, and not, as generally accepted, to the Virgin. There can, however, be little doubt that the bell at Talbenny is the identical one removed from the friars' church of St. Martin, Haverfordwest, taken into the possession of an official of the Court of Augmentations, and accounted for by him in these words:—"The late frear howse of Hav'fordwest. Rec[eived] there one Bell, and delivered to Hugh Harries to be con[veyed] to Brystoll the charges whereof 5s. 4d., and taking downe 2s. in all 7s. 4d." (*Pub. Record Office, Land Revenue Records*, 449/10.*)

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1122. *Flemings; Flemings Corner* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 50''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 35''$).

The names given in the Tithe Survey (Nos. 92, 93, 198), and still in use for three fields on Broadmoor Farm.—Visited, 8th September, 1920.

NOTE.—It is not possible to connect these names and localities with the unquestionably historical settlement of Flemings in the cantred of Rhos, but there can be little doubt that they point to a term or limit of that settlement.

TENBY.

NOTE.—As a parish under its single distinctive name Tenby has no existence. The administrative parishes are termed St. Mary in Liberty and St. Mary out Liberty, with the word Tenby occasionally added for the advantage of non-Pembrochians; but it is hardly necessary to state that these are quite recent parochial divisions, though they may correspond to some of the earlier townships. Tenby seems to have commenced its existence as a Viking settlement under the early Norse form of Tembych.† This may, of course, have been preceded by an earlier Celtic settlement, but there is no archaeological evidence in the nature of camps or megalithic remains for such a view.

* The expressed intention of removing the bell to Bristol need create no difficulty. The immediately succeeding item to the one above quoted is the entry of the three bells of Whitland Abbey as having been sold by the Augmentations officer to the town of Whitland. There may have been at the Dissolution two bells in the steeple of St. Martin's, Haverfordwest, one of which was pretty certainly sold to the parishioners of Talbenny, while a second may have been sent to Bristol for disposal.

† Compare Bych-ton and Castle bych, both Pembrokeshire names. The idea that the name Tenby is derived from the Welsh form Dinbych is erroneous, though the ancient Welsh poem called 'Mic Dinbych' may refer to Tenby.

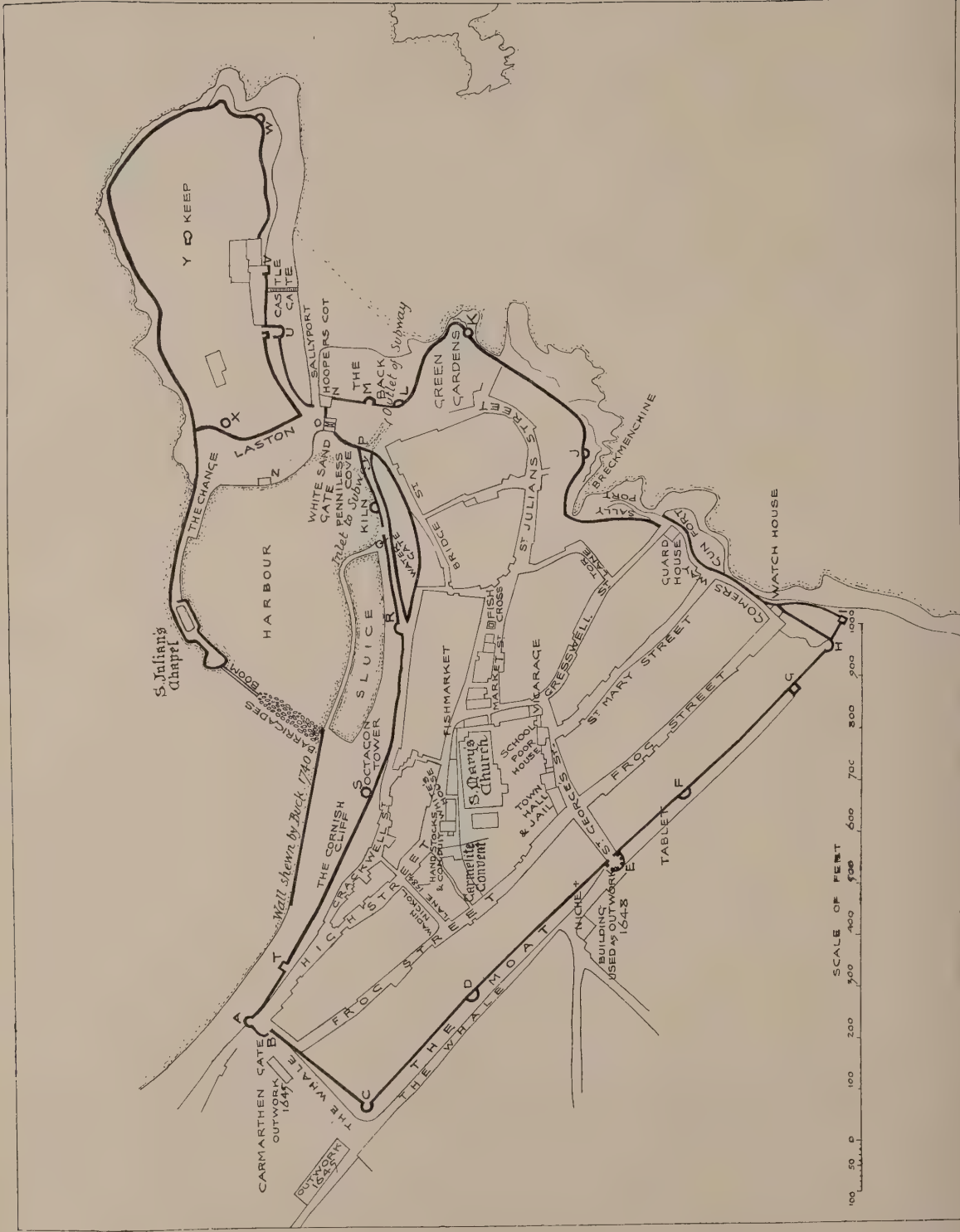


Fig. 322. TENBY. Plan of Castle and Town Walls.

Parish of ST. MARY IN LIBERTY, TENBY.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

1123. *The Castle and Town Walls.*

The earliest historical buildings of which definite indications exist at the present time in Tenby are the castle, built in the latter half of the 13th century (probably by William de Valence, who had obtained the earldom of Pembroke by marriage with the daughter of Warine de Munchesney, who himself had married one of the Marshal heiresses), and the walls that encircle the small borough. Of a previous moundcastle not a trace is discoverable, though such a post unquestionably existed, there being record of the burning of the wooden defences several times during the 12th and early 13th centuries. The present church, in its earliest parts contemporary with de Valence's castle, had doubtless been preceded by an earlier building. "This church, which is revealed to us only by the remains of its foundations, appears to be the edifice of which Gerald de Barri [fl. 1190] was rector, and Maelgwn ap Rhys destroyer [c. 1186]" (Laws, *Little England*, p. 146). An admirable account of the castle and attendant mural towers, illustrated by early plans and prints, has been written by Mr. Laws, and printed in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for July and October, 1896.



Fig. 323.

Much of the walls, and almost all of the towers, have been removed, but enough still remains to permit the area of the medieval borough to be traced without difficulty. It need hardly be said that both castle and town walls have suffered many transformations. A stone in the west wall (illustrated in British Museum, *Stowe MS.*, 1024, f. 69) records one of these in the year 1588, and as the town was the scene of activity in the Civil War of the next century, many of its early features have altogether vanished.

Parish of ST. MARY IN LIBERTY, TENBY.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).



Fig. 324.

Edward Laws, F.S.A., and E. H. Edwards (Tenby, 1907), to which the reader is referred for further details.

NOTE.—If Tenby was in existence under a Welsh name so early as the 5th of 6th century—for which there is no evidence whatever—it was quite obscured in the Romano-British and early Welsh periods by the then far more important ecclesiastical centre of Penally. With the settlement of the

1124. The delightful natural situation of the town made it a favourite resort of the neighbouring gentry and wealthy merchant princes of the Tudor period, whose handsome residences remained until the beginning of the 19th century, though in a state of steady declension towards complete ruin and decay. Our illustrations afford an excellent impression of the pleasing examples of Tudor domestic architecture in Tenby at the opening of the modern era.

[Illustrations, figs. 33–5.]*

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1125. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.E.). Ded: St. Mary.

Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

The history, structure, and monuments of this fine edifice have been excellently and exhaustively dealt with in a book entitled “the Church Book of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby,” written by



Fig. 324A.

*Of the illustrations referred to (33) is a view (c. 1800) of the mansion of the Record family, which was erected on the site of St. John's Hospitium by Robert Record, son of Richard Record, mayor in 1559, and nephew of Robert Record the mathematician; (34) is the mansion known as ‘The White's House,’ the residence of one of the merchant princes of the early Tudor period; of neither of the above do any remains now exist; (35) is Scotsborough House (in St. Mary out Liberty), once the home of the Perrotts of Pembroke-shire: it has almost entirely disappeared.

Robert Recorde, the mathematician, died in the King's Bench Prison in 1558. In his will (*Prerogative Court of Canterbury*, 29 Noodes) he leaves to his fellow prisoners 30s., to his wife 20s., to his mother and father-in-law (her husband) £20. The will concludes: “Memorandum, that the said testator on the morrow next after making of his testament aforesaid, being then of his perfect mind and memory, adding to the said testament gave and bequeathed to Alice and Rose Recorde, daughters of the said Richard Recorde [testator's brother], and also unto Julian Raye all his utensils or household stuff, to be equally divided between them. Item, he willed and devised that Nicholas Adams, then being prisoner in the King's Bench, should have all his books concerning the laws of this realm, at the price of £4.” Probate was issued to Richard Record, 18th June, 1558. Nicholas Adams was of Paterchurch; see an abstract of his will at foot of p. 289.

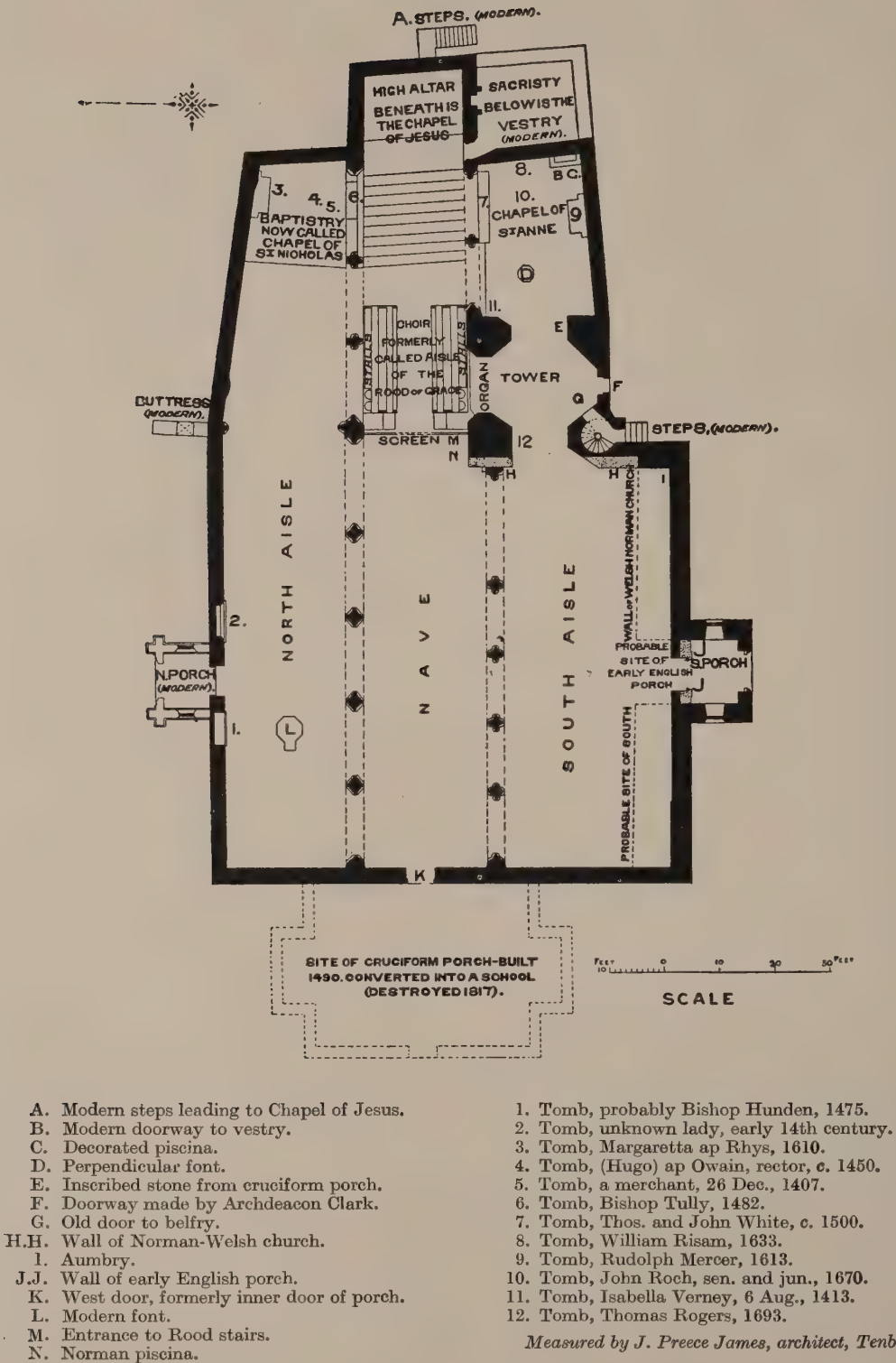


Fig. 323A. TENBY. The Parish Church of St. Mary (No. 1125).

Parish of ST. MARY IN LIBERTY, TENBY.

Norsemen, Tenby, under that name, really commenced its social and commercial career. A wooden church may have sufficed for the religious needs of the early community, but, if so, this must have given way probably about the opening of the 12th century to a church, of which somewhat later Giraldu de Barri (Cambrensis) was rector, and the foundation walls of this church may remain beneath the present south aisle. The church of St. Mary's, however, as we see it to-day, is the work of Warine de Munchesney, palatine earl of Pembroke, and his immediate successors in the period 1250-1350, while further additions were made by its wealthy citizens at the zenith of Tenby's mercantile prosperity in the early 15th century.

*Public Record Office: Chantry Certificates, No. 75, South Wales.*No. 23. *The Parish of Tenby:—*

	£	s.	d.
Certain lands and tenements to find three stipendiary priests to celebrate at the altars of Jesus, St. Anne, and the Rood of Grace, for the souls of the donors thereof, the priests being removable; value per ann. ...	13	3	8
Certain lands and tenements, to find a lamp in the said church*; value p.a. ...	0	14	8
Certain lands and tenements to find a light in the said church (6s.), and an obit (6s. 8d.); value p.a. ...	0	12	8
	14	11	0

	£	s.	d.
Rent Resolute paid to Mr. Vernon out of the said lands ...	0	3	0

The Stipends:

Richard Thomas, aged 36, celebrating at the altar of Jesus ...	106s.	11d.
Richard Williams, aged 54, celebrating at the altar of St. Anne ...	75s.	2d.
John Morgan, aged 36, celebrating at the altar of the Rood of Grace ...	75s.	2d.
	12	17 3
	13	0 3
Et valet ultra clar' p' annum ...	1	10 9

No. 24. *The Parish of Tenby (continued):—*

Certain lands and tenements given by divers persons towards the maintenance of the repair of the key [quay]; value p.a. ...	1	5	4
---	---	---	---

No. 25. There is also within the said parish one Hospital or free Chappell of Saynt Jones [Johns] founded to find a master to serve God and Our Lady and St. John Baptist for ever, and he to have for his salary the value of the land, as by a rental exhibited†; value p.a. ...	9	3	3
Whereof the stipend of the master, Robert Collyns, aged 57, having other spiritual promotion ...	9	3	3
Et valet ultra clare p. ann. ...	nil.		

Goods and other ornaments belonging to the said Hospital:—

	£	s.	d.
A bell valued at ...	0	3	4
A pair of vestments ...	0	5	0
One altar cloth ...	0	0	8
A sacring bell, the pax and cruetts ...	0	0	8
Two candlesticks ...	0	2	0
A mass book ...	0	0	10
	0	12	6

No. 26. There is a Hospitall or Spittel within the said parish founded by the earl of Pembroke,‡ as it is reported, but to prove it an hospitall or spittel there be no writings, but certain confirmation, as it may appear the intent of the founder was to find a master and two laysar [leper] people.			
--	--	--	--

The yearly value of the land which was given appears by a rental exhibited as ...	65s.
Whereof the stipend of the master, David Rogers, of the gift of the mayor and his brethren, being bound to find one lazar man each year ...	65s.
Et valet clare p. ann. ...	nil.

* The lands in question, or part of them, that had been devoted to "the sustentation of a lamp in the church of St. Mary," form an item in the immense grant of crown properties made the 8th Charles I to Collins and Fenn.

† The lands above referred to probably formed part of the grant made 4th Charles I to Edward Ditchfield and others as feoffees for the City of London: the properties there mentioned are "all the tenements in the holding of William Hoskitt, and all the land in the holding of Adam Haston with all the Tennys Court of the same, and half a burgage in Key streete in the holding of William Roger, parcel of the possessions of the Hospital of St. John Baptist." The Hospital has entirely disappeared, and the exact site is doubtful.

‡ Laws in his *Little England*, p. 179, has confused the Hospital of St. John with the Hospital for lepers, being led thereto by a statement of George Owen (which he quotes) and a remark by Charles Norris (also quoted) as having reference to the same establishment; whereas they were different and unconnected foundations.

Parish of **ST. MARY IN LIBERTY, TENBY.**

Plate, Jewels and Ornaments belonging to the same Hospital :—						£ s. d.		
One chapel bell, value	...	...	...	...	...	20	d.	
A pair of vestments	...	...	...	...	£0	2	0	
One altar cloth	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
One mass book	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
A little chalice of silver	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	4
						0 18 2		

The number of houseling people 900*

The answer of the town of Tenby :

The said town is a market town, well walled, and a very defenceable town for the war, and well replenished with all kind of artillery and munitions for the same, and standing upon the main sea, having a very fine haven, where the inhabitants of the said town have builded a fair pier for the safeguard of ships, whereunto there is great repair of strangers.

1126.

Several small ecclesiastical and semi-ecclesiastical buildings, of which two—St. John's Hospital and the Magdalen Hospital for Lepers—are included in the return printed above. These were :—

(i) *The Chapel of St. Julian*, which stood on the quay at the foot of the castle. As it is not referred to in the Return just mentioned, it seems probable that its sole means of support was the offerings of the traders and fishermen who visited it before setting out for a cruise and on their safe return therefrom. According to Mr. Laws, it was swept away many years ago. No records relating to it have been discovered.

(ii) *The Carmelite Friary or Convent*. Following Fenton and Norris, Mr. Laws (*Little England*, p. 256) refers to a friary of Carmelites, founded by John de Swynemore in 1399, as standing on the western side of the parish church. Norris has several sketches of a house standing on this site which was called 'the Convent,' one of which we reproduce (fig. 325). There was certainly some sort of building here in 1490 (or 1496, see Laws *ib.*, p. 232), but there is no ground for associating it with Carmelite friars or nuns, and it seems rather to have been connected with the parish church as a college or school for the choristers. Whatever its medieval purpose, it appears to have become the residence of Dr. Robert Loughor, chancellor of York, who married Elizabeth, heiress of John Rastall (d. 1585), chief justice of South Wales. The only surviving feature of the house is a mullion of the large window shown in the illustration, which is built into the back premises of the modern house (Laws).

[Illustrated, fig. 325.]



Fig. 325A.

(iii) Of the *Hospital of St. John Baptist* not a vestige remains. It possessed a well, which was doubtless regarded as having curative properties, and was also the main source of the town's water supply. Leland, in his notice of the town, says : " One thing is to be merved at, there is no welle yn the towne yt is said, whereby they be forced to fesh [fetch] theyre water at S. Johns without the towne."

(iv) *The Mawdlens, or Hospital for Lepers*. Writing in 1896, Mr. Laws observes of this establishment, " Some small remnants yet exist. They consist of a square chimney and some walling"; at the present day these have almost completely disappeared. As the Chantry Certificate does not contain any details of this charitable foundation, we append them from another source.

* A contemporary roll has the entry : " There is in this parish about 9° housling people. There is but a vicare, and the king is p'sonne there."



Fig. 325. TENBY. Remains of the Convent of Carmelites (No. 1126, ii).



Fig. 326. TENBY. The Fishermen's Cross, since removed.

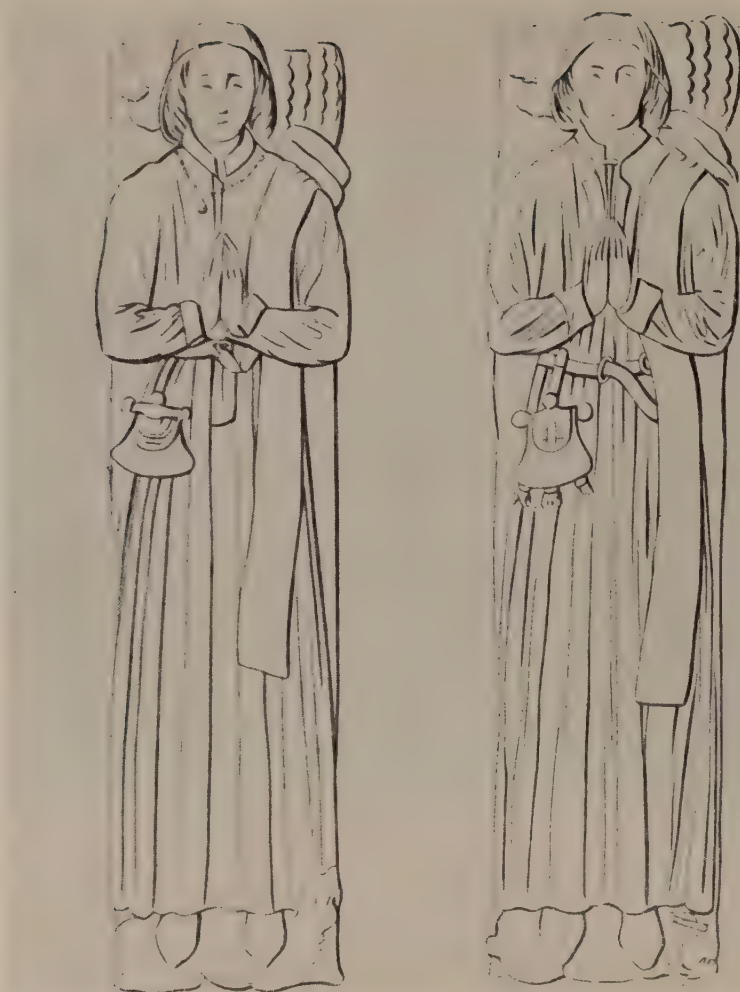


Fig. 327. TENBY. The Parish Church of St. Mary in Liberty ; effigies.



Fig. 155A. LLANTOOD. The Parish Church ; font.

Parish of ST. MARY IN LIBERTY, TENBY.

Com. Pembroke. Lands and possessions late of the Hospital or House called le Maudlyns in the parish of Tenby in the county aforesaid.

Rents of the divers messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, fields, and pastures to the same belonging, per ann., viz. :—

One messuage called le Maudelyns House, with other houses (<i>domibus</i>) to the same adjoining (<i>adjacentia</i>), per ann. ...	10s.
A close called the Maudelyns park, per ann. ...	22s.
A close called le Brodewill, per ann. ...	4s.
A close called le Hill, per ann. ...	2s.
Two acres pasture lying upon (<i>super</i>) Heywod, per ann. ...	4s.
One acre pasture adjoining to the meadow (<i>p'to</i>) of Thomas Hall, per ann. ...	2s.
Two acres pasture called Salturn, per ann. ...	4s.
One acre pasture adjoining above (<i>super</i>) Salturne, per ann. ...	2s.
Half an acre pasture lying in the same, per ann. ...	1s.
One acre pasture lying in Southepilefeldes, per ann. ...	2s.
One acre land in the same, per ann. ...	2s.
One acre pasture above (<i>super</i>) Heywod, per ann. ...	2s.
Four acres arable called Chapell Hill, per ann. ...	4s.
Two acres marsh, per ann. ...	2s.
One acre above Heywod, per ann. ...	2s.
With all and singular the premises in the tenure or occupation of David Rogers now existing by the grant (<i>ex dimissione</i>) of the mayor of the said vill of Tembie, and rendering in the whole per ann. ...	65s.*

Memorand. I have made this particular by sight of an old value [valuation] brought me by this bearer, written in the hand of one Anthony Williams, deputy to John Basset, late Surveyor of the said county, for that I have no record that maketh any mention of these lands. Neither can I perceive the queen's majesty is answered any rent for the same. 30th Nov., 1573, examined per ROBERT MULTON, deputy auditor.

(In another hand):—

The clear yearly value of the premises ...	65s.
The fine—nil, causa concelacionis ...	—

Make a lease of the premises to Robert Recorde for term of 21 years, yielding to the queen's majesty the yearly rent aforesaid.

The lease to have commencement from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past.

The exceptions, covenants, and conditions to be such as in like cases are appointed.

(Signed) W. BURGHEY.

FRA. MILDMAVE.

(Public Record Office. Court of Augmentations: Particulars for Leases, co. Pembroke. File 225 (m. 88). Latin and English.)

NOTE.—The confiscation of the Maudlens and the distribution of its revenues led to much litigation in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the records of which throw considerable light upon the later history of the establishment. It would appear that so early as 1446 the rents of the Hospital of St. John Baptist as also that of St. Mary Magdalen (together with the revenues of St. Daniel juxta Pembroke—see No. 833 *ante*) had been diverted and their administration transferred to the mayor and burgesses *ad usum et utilitatem pauperum in domo elemosinaria ville Tembie*. During the hearing of one of the causes in the Star Chamber, 18th Elizabeth [1576], Thomas Brown, of Tenby, aged 55, deposed that about forty years past he being a boy to one Sir John Churchman, priest, had served the same Sir John at mass in the Maudlens chapel, *videlicet* on Wednesdays and Fridays, and also had seen mass there on Saint Marye Maudlens day, and on the feast of All Saints and in the Rogation week [three days before Ascension day], and upon divers other days in the year. And, further, deponent did “fleeche” divers times with Elizabeth Moure [al. Moore] 4d. for every mass, and that the said Sir John and his boy had their dinner as often times as he said mass there, with the said Elizabeth, the which 4d. was paid of the profits of the said Maudlens unto deponent's knowledge. He furthermore deposed that he had divers times heard say that Mr. John Rastell had a stipend or fee of 40s. yearly† paid out of the said Maudlens lands after the putting down of the aforesaid masses, and that the same was paid by the mayors of the said town. He also said that he saw two candlesticks in the which were two tapers continually kept in the said chapel for the service there from time to time, by the maintenance of the said Elizabeth Moore, and (as deponent thought) it was upon the revenues of the Maudlens lands aforesaid. And he did know all the aforesaid premises to be of late converted to ferm to one Peter Veale,‡ who made thereof a brewhouse. Had never seen any leper in

* A note in the Reports of the Charity Commissioners for 1834 dealing with the charities administered by the Overseers of Tenby, states that the Commissioners “were not able to identify any property as the endowment of the Maudlyn hospital”; to which is added, “the following property is described in a map of the corporation property, dated 1740, as ‘Poor Land,’ but it is not known how it was acquired:—‘An undivided piece of land in Chapel Hill, let to George Hughes, as yearly tenant, at a rent of £2 10s. 0d., which is carried to the overseers’ account.’” This is doubtless the item in the above account of ‘four acres arable called Chapell Hill,’ which was then let at 4s. per annum.

The name ‘Salturn’ should be noted as marking the site of the salt works. Mr. Laws (*Litt. England*, p. 166) states that they were “somewhere between Laugharne and Saundersfoot.”

† As standing counsel to the corporation of Tenby. Mr. Rastell afterwards became chief justice of South Wales.

‡ Peter Veale was town's bailiff in 1559.

Parish of ST. MARY IN LIBERTY, TENBY.

the said Maudlens but only one who was called Alson Walter who was "found" there for the space of twelve years or thereabouts and was paid a groat a week, and some weeks two groats, and some weeks none, which was paid by the mayor or by the wardens. Finally, deponent said that he had heard one Agnes Carpenter, being a sick person, about two or three years past say that she was forced to remain in the aforesaid Maudlens, who remained there till she died. Never knew any others there remaining but only the aforesaid Alson Walter. The profits of the said Maudlens were yearly bestowed by the said mayor and wardens upon the aforesaid persons.

In another action in the Court of Exchequer James Barrett* gave the interesting testimony that there was a little bell hanging at one end of the Maudlens chapel, and an image kept in the said chapel called Saint Marye Mawdlyn as he supposed.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

1127. *Roman Coins.*

"In 1878 a coin of Vespasian was dug up on the Esplanade in juxtaposition with goat and small ox bones. Two years afterwards a silver Bactrian coin was discovered close by. It lay two feet under the surface, and was unearthened while the workmen were digging out the foundation for Mentmore House, immediately opposite the new archway made in the town-wall near the south-west corner. It is a drachma of Menander, king of Bactria, in the 2nd century B.C. . . . The authorities in the coin department of the British Museum, who most kindly identified the coin for me, insist that it cannot possibly have been found in Britain; *but for all that it was*, and, what is more, seems to have been placed where it was discovered in the 1st century A.D. . . . It is in the Tenby Museum with the Vespasian. I myself saw the latter dug up" (Laws, *Little England*, p. 44). Other Roman coins found at Tenby, and in the museum there, include a Marcus Aurelius Probus Carausius (found on St. Margaret's Island), Diocletian.

1128. *Bronze Fibula.* A bronze fibula, having signs of gilding, and other personal objects (a bronze [[?] silver] seal-ring bearing the letter I, of the 15th century, and a medal of Pope Pius VI, are specially mentioned), found at Tenby, were exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association, in 1851, by a Miss Tudor. Nothing could be learnt of the present whereabouts of these articles.

Parish of ST. MARY OUT LIBERTY, TENBY.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—DOMESTIC).

1129. *Scotsborough House* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.E.).

Of this 16th-century house hardly one stone remains above another, and the ruins are hidden beneath a dense growth of ivy.—Visited, 21st April, 1915.

[Illustrated, fig. 35.]

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1130. *Lady Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 N.E.; lat. 51° 41' 48", long. 4° 42' 57").

Two fields on Moysland Farm, on which is a strong spring now utilised for the water supply of Tenby. A few years ago some ruined walls were visible near the spring, and in the vicinity was found a white carnelian seal, bearing a mitre and coat-of-arms (*Pem. Arch. Survey*), of which nothing could be learnt. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 176-7.—Visited, 8th April, 1915.



Fig. 327A.

NOTE.—Fig. 327A is the figure of an old windmill on the Narberth road referred to in a Survey of 30 Eliz. with "one aker joining to the hieway where the wyndmill is."

* James Barrett, armiger, was mayor in 1554, 1562, 1564, 1574 and 1576.

Parish of TREFGARN.*

The surface of this parish is considerably diversified, and highly picturesque effects are produced by the outcrops of rock, which from a distance take the form of castellated crags. Small earthworks abound, but they are of a minor character, and appear to have been agricultural enclosures rather than military camps.

1131. (i) *Great Trefgarn Wood Camp* (22 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 0''$);
 (ii) *Big Clines* (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 16''$);
 (iii) *Pant Lladron* (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 14''$, long. $4^{\circ} 57' 50''$);
 (iv) *Upper Furzey* (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 12''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 0''$);
 (v) *Great Trefgarn Rocks*.
 (vi) *Poll (? Pwll) Carn* (lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 51''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 31''$).

It will be observed that these enclosures are all within easy distance of each other, several in close proximity; it is highly improbable that they form a group of related earthworks. Near (v) the Ord. sheet marks some "Tumuli," of which there are at present no indications; and the *Pem. Arch. Survey* schedules several hut circles adjoining the same enclosure which could not be located, nor are such features known to the residents or older parishioners.—Visited, 8th March, 1924.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1132. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 22 N.E.). Ded: unknown.
 Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

A building erected at the beginning of the fourth quarter of the 19th century, probably upon the foundations of an earlier one. The only objects preserved from the latter are the octagonal font basin, which stands upon a plain circular shaft and modern base, and a fragment of a rude stoup.—Visited, 5th August, 1923.

Parish of UPTON.

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES—MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

1133. *The Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 18''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 50''$).



Fig. 328.

A small castle was built upon the site indicated in the closing years of the 13th century, probably by the third member of the Maliphaunt family who settled

* Local pronunciation Trōgan or Trawgan.

Parish of UPTON.

at Upton.* In plan it appears to have been similar to Picton Castle, and may have been built by the same craftsmen. A sketch by Norris, made about the year 1800, shows its appearance at that time, since which extensive alterations have still further removed its early features, and there now remains little beyond the gateway with its two flanking circular towers.—Visited, 4th May, 1922.

Arch. Camb., 1852, II, iii, 196 (*ill.*); Glynne, Notes, *ib.*, 1888, V, v, 125; *Castles and Strongholds of Pembrokeshire*, 1909, p. 41.



Fig. 329.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1134. *Upton Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.E.).

This small disused edifice stands closely adjacent to, but not adjoining, Upton Castle, though it is said that it formerly was part of the residence.

The building on plan shows a chancel (16 feet by 10½ feet), nave (27 feet by 14 feet), with a single bell-cote above the west gable. In the south wall of the chancel is a single trifoliated lancet, now blocked, and a plain piscina. The chancel arch is a plain circular-headed cut (6 feet wide) through the east wall of the nave. The entrance is in the south wall of the nave and has been modernised. The Jacobean pulpit is that formerly used in St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest. The font basin is of the square Norman type (26 in. externally, 18 in. internally, 9 in. deep). It stands upon a plain circular shaft and square base, the total height being 31 inches. It is one of the most perfect examples of the type in the county (*Arch. Camb.*, 1880, IV, xi, 295, *ill.*). The roof and windows (with one exception) are modern.

Effigies. There are four sepulchral monuments.

(i) Beneath the blocked lancet in the chancel is a 13-century mailed effigy, which once stood on an altar tomb in the parish church of Nash.

(ii) Against the north wall of the nave, and beneath an ogee canopy, is the effigy of a knight girt partly in mail and partly in plate armour.

(iii) The effigy of a female under an ogee arch in the north-east corner of the chancel. The corbel supporting the western pinnacle of the arch or canopy is adorned by a grotesque mask, rudely carved.

All the above represent departed Maliphaunts of the 14th century, and have been described and illustrated in *Arch. Camb.* for 1908 and 1911.

* Walter Malefaunt, the third successive bearer of the name, appears as a witness to a grant of Aymer de Valence to the Hospitallers of Slebech in 1323.



i.



ii.

Fig. 330. UZMASTON. Higgon's Well, Haverfordwest (No. 1135A).

- i. Exterior, showing outlet.
- ii. Interior of well-chamber.

(iv) In the chancel is a much-worn slab, charged with a male full-face, above a long floriated cross. The head, which Sir Stephen Glynne, who saw it in August, 1871, describes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 125) as that of a priest, does not seem from its present state to have been tonsured; the hair is curled over each ear, the head rests upon a rectangular cushion, and no priestly paraphernalia are to be traced. Along the edge of the stone runs an inscription, practically obliterated except for the letters A C L A M . . . I A R : P R E ., (?), which appear to be of the 13th century.

Stone Taper Holder. Affixed to the north wall of the nave—apparently its original position—at a height of 4 feet from the present floor level, and projecting from the wall 5½ inches, is a man's clenched fist, with a perforation for placing in it a light or taper (*Arch. Camb.*, 1888, V, v, 127 *ill.*).

Cross. On the south side of the churchyard stands a stone cross 5½ feet high with octagonal shaft; the base has been restored.—Visited, 5th May, 1922.

NOTE.—It is of interest to note that in a case submitted on 23rd October, 1722, for counsel's opinion in regard to the liability of the owner of Upton for the payment of tithes on the demesne lands of Upton, it was stated that the benefice was a chapel-of-ease belonging to Nash (No. 754). The document adds that "there is a tradition that during the period of the celibacy of the clergy, the rector [of Nash] always lived at Upton with the patron, and had his diet there, and that there were then four instances within memory where the rector while he was unmarried had his diet in the house, whereof the then present incumbent was one" (*West Wales Historical Society's Transactions*, 1914, IV, 228).

Parish of UZMASTON.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1135. *The Parish Church* (6 in Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 S.E.). Ded: St. David. Diocese and archdeaconry of St Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

The building seen by Sir Stephen Glynne in 1858 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 208) was drastically modernised in 1870, when the church was, in the main, rebuilt. At the re-opening the statement was made (*Carmarthen Journal*, 28th Nov., 1873) that all that had been retained of the earlier structure was "the tower with flight of external steps; part of the walls of the nave, the squint between tower and chancel, a couple of corbels, three Perpendicular windows, a Norman font and a curious-shaped stoup." The low saddle-back tower is of two storeys, the upper approached by an exterior staircase. The ground storey has the usual plain vaulting. The roof is tiled. The font basin (externally 23 in. by 21½ in., internally 17½ in. by 16 in.), of the cushion type, stands on a circular shaft with square base, the all-over height being 38 inches. It has been slightly redressed.

The so-called stoup is a domestic mortar, probably of 16th-century date.—Visited, 4th May, 1920.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 208).

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

1135A. *Higgon's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 27 N.E.; lat. 51° 47' 47", long. 4° 57' 25").

A farm, a short mile to the south-east of the town of Haverfordwest, where formerly stood a well and well-chapel of great repute and popularity in medieval times, but of which few memories now continue. Fortunately Charles Norris, of Tenby, made two charming sketches of the interior of the well-chapel and of the outlet for the escaping water which we are glad to reproduce.

[*Illustrated*, fig. 330, i, ii.]

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1136. *Great Tump Park; Little Tump Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.W.; lat. 51° 48' 30" and 35", long. 4° 35' 30").

Two fields near Good Hook farm-house. If a mound has stood here or in the immediate vicinity, as suggested by the names, it has long since disappeared under cultivation, and the memory of it has apparently been lost. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 188, 198.—Visited, 27th May, 1920.

Parish of UZMASTON.

1137. *Stone Park* (Tithe Schedule, No. 69), lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 53''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56' 0''$).

1138. *Three Stone Park* (Tithe Schedule, No. 354), lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 54''$, long. $4^{\circ} 55' 23''$).

1139. *Stone Park* (Tithe Schedule, No. 321), lat. $51^{\circ} 47' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 54' 50''$).

Although there is nothing visible on the surface of these fields to account for their respective names, they are recorded here in view of the possibility of any subsequent discoveries within them.—Visited, 27th May, 1920.

Parish of VORLAN.**DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).**

1140. *Cilmoor Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 23''$, long. $4^{\circ} 47' 30''$).

This stone stands erect on a field called *Parc maen bach* (Tithe Schedule, No. 639), belonging to Cilmoor Farm. Its height above the soil is 57 inches. It is probably an antiquity.—Visited, 7th October, 1914.

There is also a *Parc maen* on Vorlan Farm (Tithe Schedule, No. 620).

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY CAMPS).

1141. *Castell Vorlan* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 18 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 15''$, long. $4^{\circ} 46' 30''$).

An earthwork on the boundary of the parishes of Vorlan, Llanycefn and Maenclochog. The situation is a triangular spur, two sides of which are very steep; the base of the triangle is defended by parallel lines of ramparts and ditches which are about 200 feet long. The inner line rises about 7 feet and falls 5 feet to the intervening ditch, 12 feet in width. The outer bank is from 9 to 10 feet high, and falls 5 feet to a ditch 15 feet wide; it is much silted up. The entrance is to the south-east; it has a width of 15 feet, the ramparts falling gently to it. The enclosure has a length of 360 feet, a width of 180 feet, and a superficial area of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. It is surrounded by a low bank which follows the line of the slopes. To the west the ground rises sharply to the 600 feet contour line.—Visited, 1st October, 1914.

Parish of WALTON EAST.**DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).**

1142. *Scollock Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 51''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 42''$).

A roughly circular earthwork, 360 feet in length and 330 feet in breadth, standing on *Parc Castell* (Tithe Schedule, No. 46), a field about half a mile north of the village of Walton East. The defences consist of a single enclosing rampart, a ditch to the east, and an outwork protecting the entrance on the west side. The rampart, which is at its best on the east, rises some 4 feet from the level interior, and falls 8 feet to a ditch that is hewn through rock to a length of 270 feet. The entrance is midway on the west front; it is 20 feet wide and well preserved. Protecting the entrance, on a slightly lower level, is an enclosure 220 feet by 90 feet in width, the rampart of which has an average height of 3 feet. The entrance to the outwork is placed immediately opposite the main entrance to the camp and has a width of 30 feet. The protecting rampart is not joined to the chief bank, there being a distance of 20 feet between them at either end of the latter.—Visited, 14th October, 1914.

Parish of WALTON EAST.

1143. *Walton (or Vicarage) Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 16''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 25''$).

This work, standing some 300 yards south of the parish church, and known locally as 'Vicarage Rath,' is in a very ruinous state. It has a length of some 140 feet and a breadth of about 90 feet. The enclosing bank, much disturbed in places, has an average rise of one foot and a fall of not more than 2 feet to a ditch that has almost disappeared; the rock along the line of the ditch has been scarped in places, and possibly the ditch was originally fed from a contiguous spring. The entrance was probably to the west.

There is another enclosure also called 'Vicarage Rath' (23 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 47''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 30''$), of which there is at present scarcely a trace.—Visited, 13th July, 1915.

1144. *The West Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 9''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 34''$).

All that remains of this work is the outline of a single slightly-bowed line of rampart on a field known as Castle (Tithe Schedule, No. 25). It was constructed to defend a ford of the Cartlett Brook. The rampart, which must have enclosed a fairly large area, has now a length of only about 300 feet, and a height of barely 1 foot, and it is doubtful if it ever formed a circle. It would seem to have had a ditch.—Visited, 13th July, 1915.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1145. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

A modern building possessing no features of archaeological interest other than the font, the bowl of which is of the scalloped Norman type, 24 inches square. It has been redressed and stands upon a modern base.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1146. *Long Stone Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 17 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 9''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 40''$).

The third field east of East Scollock Cottage (Tithe Schedule, No. 44). The stone from which it took its name has disappeared.—Visited, 14th October, 1914.

1147. *Parc Twmpath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 58''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 5''$).

The second and third fields above Pen y ffordd Cottage, on which a natural mound gave rise to the name still in use (Tithe Schedule, No. 62).—Visited, 13th July, 1915.

Parish of WALTON WEST.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1148. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 26 S.W. and S.E.). Ded: St. David.* Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roosé.

The building, with the exception of the tower, is practically a modern structure; it consists of chancel, chapel on north side, nave, north aisle, western tower and south porch. The tower is now crowned by a saddle-back roof, but the sudden ending of the internal stairs (twenty-three in number) shows it to have been

* Probably a modern dedication. Rees is silent on the point.

Parish of WALTON WEST.

shortened; local tradition speaks of great damage done to the edifice by a storm. It has two storeys, the lower being vaulted and opening to the nave by a plain pointed arch. A rough buttress has been built against its west wall, and on this buttress has been erected a double bell-cote, whilst a single and now empty bell-cote crowns the east nave wall. In the interior west wall of the tower is a small and much-obliterated effigy, possibly that of a female, about 18 inches in height. It is too defaced to permit of detailed description. The font basin (26 inches by 25 inches externally and 21 inches by 20 inches internally) is of Norman type, and stands upon a circular shaft and square base, the total height of the structure being 33 inches.—Visited, 3rd September, 1920.

Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Cam.*, 1885, V, ii, 218.

NOTE.—It is probable that the church of Walton East rather than that of Walton West is the church mentioned in the charter to the Knights of St. John as ‘*Ecclesia Sancti Petri de Waletuna in Dungleddy*,’ which Wizo, lord of Wiston, Walter his son, and Walter his grandson, granted to Slebech Preceptory. The adjoining parish of Ambleston was included in the same grant.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1149. *Tump Cottage, Tump Park, Eastern Tump* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E.; lat. 51° 45' 50" and 53", long. 5° 6' 0" and 4").

Two (formerly three) narrow meadows in the extreme south of the parish (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 189, 111, 153). The names may have no archaeological significance, but in view of the near proximity of several important camps in the adjoining parish of Walwyn's Castle they should be noted.

Parish of WALWYN'S CASTLE.

The district of which this parish may be regarded as the centre, is, from the archaeological point of view, one of the most interesting in the county. From the mound adjacent to the parish church, or, still better, from the summit of the church tower, the eye beholds at least two of the avenues by which hordes of Goidelic Celts may have entered the larger island of Britain from that of Ireland, or withdrawn therefrom, according to the view taken of the Irish Gaels as fleeing before the incoming Brythons or as settlers in a new country.

Slightly more than three miles north-west of Walwyn's Church and Castle is the beautiful strand of Broad Haven, with, at its southern extremity, the small but extremely snug inlet called Little Haven, probably of greater area in the early centuries of the Christian era than it is at present. Turning southwards the spectator from Walwyn's church tower will notice at a slightly greater distance away the ideally placed inlet of Sandy Haven, which was navigable for small flat-bottomed craft about half-way to Walwyn's Castle.

In perfectly favourable weather sea forces, either to or from Ireland, would probably betake themselves to Broad or Little Haven; the neighbouring parish of St. Brides as well as the broad expanse of the sea between the harbours of the south-east of Ireland and those of Pembrokeshire which is known as St. Brides Bay, are doubtless the scenes of their activities in the later years of the Roman domination and the early period of British Christianity.

But it is clear that the external traces of the Goidels who occupied or had settled in the district, and had probably arrived as well as left by the Broad Haven route, were almost entirely swept away by the Norse invaders and settlers of the 8th to the 11th centuries. The re-naming of the place-names which the district underwent proves at once the thoroughness with which the operation was carried out, and also that it almost certainly proceeded from both north and south of Walwyn's Castle. The names within an area of several miles are almost entirely Norse, with an infusion of what appear to be names of Low German origin, due possibly to the Fleming settlement; but the survival of a few Welsh forms of Brythonic, rather than Goidelic, type, serve to show that the earlier peoples were not entirely exterminated.

The archaeological evidence obtained from our survey, though much more difficult to interpret, points to similar conclusions. Along the line of Sandyhaven Pill and the little stream into which it flows past the bluff on which Walwyn's Castle is placed, is a series of camps of quite unusual strength. We proceed to enumerate them, so far as they fall within the limits of the parish of Walwyn's Castle, but it should be understood that such a survey will overstep the artificial boundaries set up at a much later period than that with which we are dealing.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI) AND II (EARTHWORKS) SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

1150. *Walwyn's Castle Tumulus and Motte Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 29''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 0''$).

There can be little doubt that the mound at this place, a few yards south of the parish church, was originally set up as a sepulchral barrow. Owing to the popularity of the Arthurian romances amongst the Norman and Poitevin knights, who hastened to accept the invitation of William Rufus to carve out estates for themselves in South Wales (see Miss J. L. Weston's *From Ritual to Romance*, ch. xiv), some imaginative genius seems to have connected the tumulus which a Norse or Norman chieftain named Walwyn had transformed into the usual mound-castle of the period, with the favourite medieval character Gawain. Fired probably by the discovery of the bones of Arthur at Glastonbury, Roger of Wendover chronicles the finding of a tomb "which was that of Walwyn, who was the son of the sister of the great British king Arthur, who reigned in the part of Britain which is called Walreith." The story points to the belief that the mound was regarded as the burial place of a hero, and the earthwork should be compared with the very similar mound castle of Rug in Merionethshire (*Inventory*, No. 38). The early spelling is Wallwyn or -win.

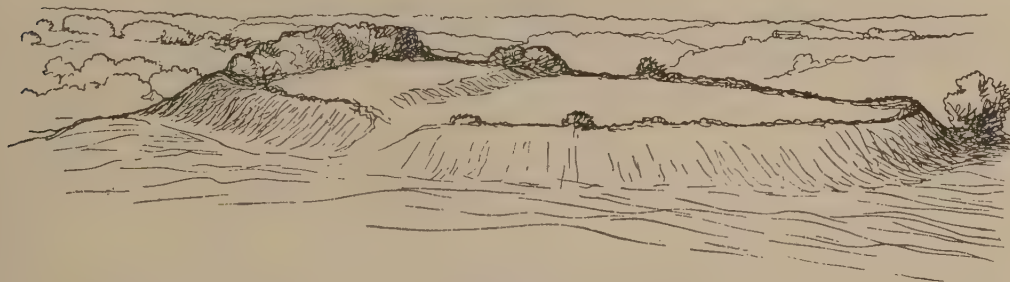


Fig. 330A.

The mound occupies the end of a spur of land having a sharp fall to the head waters of Sandyhaven Pill which run round two sides of the hill; it is about 20 feet in height and 50 feet of summit diameter. The bailey is on the north of the mound, and is now divided into two spaces by a low bank drawn across it from north to south; this may be of later date.—Visited, 31st August, 1920.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

1151. *Capeston Tumulus*. About 100 yards from the stream already referred to, and at an almost equal distance between Capeston Rath (No. 1154) and Rickeston Rath, in the parish of Robeston West, a small mound was revealed by a recent clearance of timber, and cut through by the laying of a temporary tramway. A cist was thus exposed, lying directly east to west, having a length of 6 feet and a breadth of about 2 feet. Two of the slabs which lined the cist had fallen in, though whether this was occasioned by the disturbance is uncertain. Nothing could be learnt of an urn. The haulage of timber has practically obliterated all trace of the mound.—Visited, 31st August, 1920.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

1152. *Tump Park Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 38''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 4''$).

Tithe Schedule (Nos. 384–5) record two fields on Rosepool Farm by the above name. In the north-east corner of the fields nearest the house is an erect stone which is not marked on the Ord. sheet as an antiquity. It stands on the summit of a low mound, 52 inches above ground. It faces south, and is about 35 inches broad. There appears to be no tradition connected with it.—Visited, 31st August, 1920.

Parish of WALWYN'S CASTLE.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

1153. *Syke Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 1''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 0''$).

This earthwork has been formed by drawing three slightly curved lines across the neck of a little bluff that projects into the valley of the Sandyhaven stream. The inner and middle banks are formidable defences, but the outer is no more than 3 feet high on the average. The entrance was on the eastern side of the enclosure, where the first two banks are joined to form a platform.—Visited, 31st August, 1920.

1154. *Capeston Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 44' 35''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 20''$).

About 1,000 yards further down the same stream, and on Capeston Farm, is an earthwork similarly situated to that just described. There are two defensive but not quite continuous banks. The entrance was at the western end of the banks.—Visited, 31st August, 1920.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES).

1155. *Romans (rectè Ramus) Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 15''$, long. $5^{\circ} 3' 0''$).



Fig. 331.

This fine earthwork is in shape a rude pentagon of 200 feet north to south and 210 feet east to west. There are two banks from 8 feet to 12 feet high, and a shallow intervening ditch. The entrances in the two banks are not in line.—Visited, 22nd July, 1920.

NOTE.—On the 5th June, 1879, there was exhibited to the Archaeological Institute what is described as a short sword, said to have been ploughed up at Romans Castle, Pembrokeshire. The blade had a length of 11 inches; was double-edged to the extent of 5 inches, and had a studded and tapering ivory haft 6 inches in length; guard $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a human head at each end. It was thought to be a *couteau de chasse* (*Arch. Journal*, xxxvi, 385).

1156. *Howelston Rath* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 47''$, long. $5^{\circ} 6' 35''$).

An irregularly square earthwork having only a single bank and shallow ditch. It has been almost entirely removed on the north and west sides where the entrance would seem to have been placed.—Visited, 6th March, 1924.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1157. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E.). Ded: St. James. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Roose.

With the exception of the base of the tower the church has been completely rebuilt on the earlier foundations. The tower, of which only the lower storey remains, has a plain vault. The plan shows a chancel (24 feet by $14\frac{1}{4}$ feet), nave ($47\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 20 feet), choir recesses in chancel (5 feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and tower (14 feet by 15 feet externally). The earlier font basin (21 inches square externally, with a circular bowl 19 inches in diameter) is in use.—Visited, 31st August, 1920.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 217).

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1158. *Chapel Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 33 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 15''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 20''$).

A name still used locally for the second field west of Romans Castle Rath (No. 1155). In the north-eastern corner are the indistinct and grass-grown foundations of a small building which was known as Romans Chapel. It would appear to have been a medieval way-side chapel, but without clearing away the undergrowth it is impossible to do more than note the site (Tithe Schedule, No. 190).—Visited, 22nd July, 1920.

Parish of WALWYN'S CASTLE.

1159. *Meeting-house Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 32 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 45' 12''$, long. $5^{\circ} 5' 35''$).

This name is still locally used for the second field west of Syke farm-house, and Lower Meeting-house Park and Upper Meeting-house Park are names attached to two adjacent fields. No place of worship is recorded as having stood here, nor does the surface exhibit signs of foundations (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 340, 683, 684).—Visited, 31st August, 1920.

NOTE.—The medieval manor known as Walwyns Castle and Sicke was sold by the crown in the 10th Charles I to William Lucy and others. Mr. Egerton Phillimore observes that “the word *sic* meant a small brook, and is common in the place-names of the north of England” (Owen’s *Pem.*, i, 340, note 8).

Parish of WARREN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

1160. *Crocksydam Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 S.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 36' 31''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 50''$).

This is a promontory camp defended on three sides by steep cliffs, and on the land side by a convex rampart and ditch. The bank, which has a length of 300 feet, rises 3 feet, and falls 8 feet to a 5 feet ditch. The enclosed area of about an acre is rough and exposed; the surface shows slight depressions which may be hut circles. The mid-rampart entrance has a width of 10 feet. The ends of the bank are strengthened by a few large slabs which appear to occupy their original position.*—Visited, 24th May, 1922.

NOTE.—According to Fenton a labourer working in the ditch of this camp “dug up half a skeleton, the upper part with a sort of brazen ring on his breast, perhaps a rude broach” (*Tour*, p. 412).

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1161. *Merrion Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E. ; lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 17''$, long. $4^{\circ} 58' 38''$).

This earthwork stands immediately north of Merrion Court, on a field called Castle Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 69). It has greatly suffered of recent years from cultivation. Lieut.-Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., reports of it in 1889:—

An irregular oval, 300 feet by 240 feet, on fairly level ground, but slightly falling to the west and south with a narrow gully to the north. The main rampart is seldom more than 2 feet to 3 feet above the interior, with a 9 feet fall on the eastern side, where the defences are best preserved; but 12 feet overlooking the gully (where the ditch is 3 feet deep). Here this first line is the only defence. To the east are three other banks, the crests of which are 4 feet, 2 feet and 4 feet below the inner rampart. The ditches are on a uniform level with the ground outside; there is here no outer ditch. On the west and south the third bank disappears, and in its place is a level plateau, 36 feet wide; there is, however, an outer ditch 2 feet deep. As there is no outer ditch where there is a third bank, it is evident that the plateau is intentional, and is not due to the destruction of the bank. The entrance is at the north-west corner.

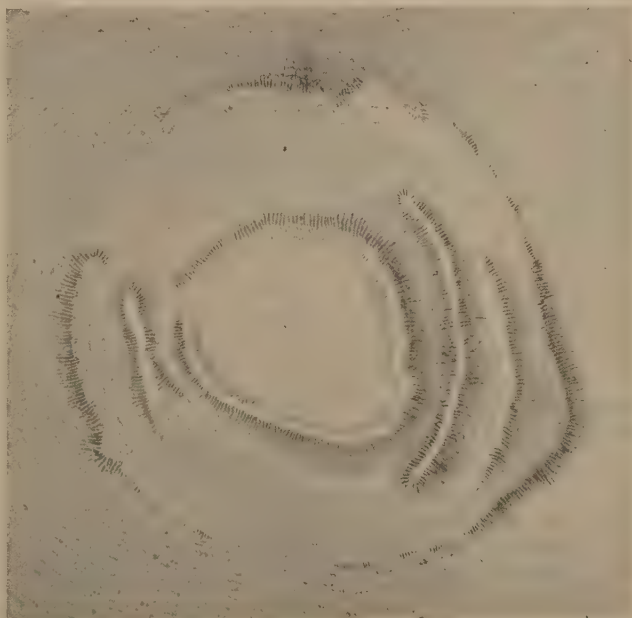


Fig. 331A.

According to the *Survey* of the county “an urn was once dug up here but it fell to pieces”—Visited, 24th May, 1922.

* Caution should be exercised in examining this exposed and dangerous spot.

Parish of WARREN.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1162. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese and archdeaconry of St Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin.

The building consists of chancel (33 feet by 16 feet), nave (44 feet by $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet), south transept ($15\frac{3}{4}$ feet by 11 feet), tower at west end with short spire (19 feet by 14 feet), and south porch. The structure was restored in 1855 when the windows were renewed and the chancel rebuilt (*Arch. Camb.*, 1856, III, ii, 331). The chancel arch, and that to the south aisle, are modern. The nave, south transept, porch and ground stage of the tower have plain barrel vaults of 13th-century date. In the south-east angle of the south transept is a plain aumbry; in the east wall are traces of a blocked window with a pointed arch. Many corbels are still *in situ*, notably those of the rood screen on the west face of the chancel arch. The tower has a pronounced batter, and is crowned with a corbel table and parapet. The spire has been rebuilt in stone in succession to a former wooden one which had become unsafe. The font basin (26 inches square externally and $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally) is perfectly plain, and bears marks of having had a hinged cover. It stands on a circular shaft and square base.

Churchyard Cross. In the churchyard is a restored cross, the shaft and head in one piece; it stands upon a base of three steps.—Visited, 24th May, 1922.

Arch. Camb., 1852, II, iii, 196, *ill.* Glynne, 'Notes,' *ib.*, 1886, V, iii, 64.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1163. *Longstone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 S.E.).

A farm which probably derives its name from a disturbed maenhir.—Visited, 24th May, 1922.

Parish of WHITCHURCH.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

1164. *Llanungar Fawr Maenhir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 48''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 30''$).

A fine monolith 300 yards south-west of the farm-house of Llanungar Fawr. It stands 7 feet above the soil, and leans slightly eastward. Although the monument is marked on the Ord. Surv. sheet as "Cromlech," there is no trace of other stones around it, or any suggestion of the base of a mound; nor does a tradition survive to warrant the idea of a cromlech having stood here. The field is known as Parc garreg (Tithe Schedule, No. 213), and the second and third fields due east as Stone Park and Upper Stone Park respectively (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 224-5).—Visited, 27th April, 1920.

1165. *Stones at Tre maenhir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 33''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 29''$).

On the farm of Tre maenhir are two standing stones; one erect in the hedge of the farm-yard, the other recumbent on the further side of the road. Both are rude monoliths from 7 feet to 8 feet high. The initials J. G. cut on one are those of the late John Gibbon, who was born here, and occupied the farm for over 60 years. He informed the Pembrokeshire Survey enquirer that "it was a tradition in his family that before the fields were enclosed the farm was a sheep-walk, and that the 'rounding-up' was at three meini hirion—hence the name Tre maenhir or Tri maen hir. There can be no doubt that the former is the correct form of the farm name.—Visited, 20th April, 1921.

1166. *Standing Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 43''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 30''$).

On Parc y garreg, the second field south of Tre Cadwgan farm-house, is an erect stone, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of the soil, and bluntly pointed. It is not marked on the 6 in. sheet. Tithe Schedule, No. 606.—Visited, 13th April, 1921.

1167. *Standing Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 15''$).

In the field known as Parc Maen (Tithe Schedule, No. 135), immediately west of St. David's Vicarage, is a standing stone not marked on the 6 in. sheet. It has a height of 37 inches from the soil, its somewhat flattened top being 27 inches by 25 inches. Unlike the other meini hirion in this parish this is of "pudding stone," with a somewhat smoothed surface. It may not be an antiquity.—Visited, 19th April, 1921.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION A (PROMONTORY FORTS).

1168. *Porth y Rhaw Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 17''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 58''$).

A cliff castle on the south-west boundary of the parish locally known as "Old Encampment" (Tithe Schedule, No. 266). The peninsula, which is surrounded on three sides by the sea, is fortified by a rampart some 280 yards in length that is extended to the west for another 60 yards, the extension being along the edge of a sheer and formidable cliff. A portion of the enclosed area has been swept away by the sea since the building of the line of defence. Beyond the rampart the camp is further defended by a series of three terraces from 12 feet to 15 feet in width, the drop from one to the other being sharply scarped. The terraces have each a low bank in front. The first scarp has a present drop of some 15 feet, the second of 20 feet, the third of 25 feet, and the fourth and outermost of 12 feet with a slight ditch beyond. The present entrance, some 50 feet from the western termination of the main rampart, has a width of 15 feet; possibly this is a later entrance—the original may have been destroyed by the elements.

This is one of the few earthworks of which Fenton gives a somewhat detailed account. He saw in the centre of the enclosure "two large stones near which I dug, and found charcoal and other strong evidence of there having been much fire there . . . near it we got a bed of limpet shells . . . In the space between the outer and second vallum there are many little hollows marking where huts had been . . . On the declivity of the hill facing the creek, and seemingly connected with it, there is the foundation of an old wall, or perhaps a pitched way stretching upward towards the country" (*Tour*, p. 135).

According to the *Pem. Arch. Survey*, there was in the ditch outside the camp "a broken stone worthy of note. The stone when entire measured 34 inches by 36 inches by 16 inches thick. On either side is a bored hole, the outer edge of one side is 6 inches in diameter, and the one on the opposite side of the same dimension, and both holes are about 8 inches deep. The holes are nearly opposite but do not meet." Neither this object, nor Fenton's hut circles, are now to be found. Erosion has removed all signs of a descent to the sea, but from slight traces remaining at the summit of the cliff such a feature would seem to have been part of the original plan.—Visited, 20th April, 1921.

Jones and Freeman's *St. Davids*, p. 29; *Arch. Camb.*, 1875, IV, vi, 83, plan.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1169. *Gribin Entrenchment* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 8''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 34''$).

Some thirty years ago an earthwork on the hill known as Gribin above Solva Harbour, when examined by Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., was found to have been "practically destroyed"; cultivation and the erection of stone boundaries have now made it impossible to say with any degree of certainty what the nature of the work really was. It was evidently an enclosure which followed the contour of the hill, the defence consisting of a stone wall without ditch. The entrance may have been to the north. To the east, west and south, the hill falls 100 feet to sea level. The site commands the mouth of the creek known as Solva Harbour. Within the last 20 years, the site is reported to have shown "distinct outlines of three circular hut foundations . . . still discernible but much overgrown" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). About half a mile to the north-east, the 6 in. sheet marks another "Intrenchment," of which few traces remain. It was evidently of similar construction to the former.—Visited, 20th April, 1921.

Parish of WHITCHURCH.

1170. *Y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 3''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 24''$).

Of this work, on a farm locally known as Hendre Ruffydd, a quarter of a mile east of the parish church, only the faintest indications are visible. Advantage was apparently taken of a rocky outcrop, 100 yards in length and 25 in breadth, upon which a loose stone wall seems to have been imposed. The site, however, became occupied by cottages and gardens now in ruins, so that further description is impossible. A field to the east is known as Pant y Castell (Tithe Schedule, No. 463), and another containing an erect and somewhat pointed stone, is called Parc y Garreg (Tithe Schedule, No. 468).—Visited, 19th April, 1921.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

1171. *Caerforiog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 44''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 53''$).

A modern farm-house standing on the site of Caerforiog Mansion, the birth-place of Adam Houghton, bishop of St. Davids (1361–1389), and Lord Chancellor.

According to Jones and Freeman, inconsiderable remains of the mansion were used as an outhouse so recently as 1856; they speak of a “doorway with an ogee head and moulded jambs, possibly of the 14th century, and one or two small windows, now blocked” (*St. David's*, p. 232). See No. 501.

Site of Chapel. About 30 yards south of the house are the scanty ruins of a small chapel which was practically destroyed in the year 1898, when its stones were used in the erection of the present cow-sheds. The south wall, 30 feet in length and 4 feet in height, and a portion of the west wall still remain, as also the part of a doorway (40 inches wide) in the south wall. The chapel had a length of 30 feet and a width of 12 feet. The piscina, circular and plain, is built, upside down, into the wall of the new structure.—Visited, 19th April, 1921.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1172. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.). Ded: St. David. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dewisland.

The building consists of nave (51 feet by 18 feet), chancel (24 feet by 14 feet), and north transeptal chapel ($15\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet). The windows are modern; the font and piscina were re-dressed during a restoration in 1873–74. The chapel is connected with the chancel by a passage $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, broadening to 11 feet at the chancel end; the passage is lighted by a single slit, now blocked. In the angle of the north-west wall beyond the passage is a squint (24 inches by 21 inches); a rude corbel, 10 feet from the level, is placed in the nave north wall.

Immediately in front of the churchyard gate, on the margin of an open common, is an erect stone 22 inches above the soil and 19 inches in breadth; said with much probability to be the stump of a cross, or part of a calvary. The stone is known as Maen Dewi—St. David's stone. It is stated that in former times all bodies were carried round this stone before entering the church.—Visited, 19th April, 1921.

Glynne, Notes of the earlier church of Solva, since entirely rebuilt (*Arch. Camb.*, 1897, V, xiv, 50).

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

1173. *Ffynnon Dewi* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 6''$, long. $5^{\circ} 8' 47''$).

A spring, over two miles east of the church. It is still known as St. David's Well, and its water is remembered as having been held in high repute for curative purposes.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1174. *Neolithic Factory* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.).

On Tre maenhir common, about the year 1883, Dr. Henry Hicks, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society, discovered evidences of a factory of neolithic implements (Laws, *Little England*, 1888, p. 17). Four celts from this site are in Tenby Museum: "a rough celt of the fine grained ash of the district; another very like it of gabbro; a third of chert, that, had it been discovered under different circumstances, would have perhaps been assigned to the palæolithic age; and a fourth of ash, like the first, but finely worked and polished."

1175.

- (i) *Parc y groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 25''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 59''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 872.
- (ii) *Parc carreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 47''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 50''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 732.
- (iii) *Caer Fega* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.); probably Cae'r fega.
- (iv) *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 35''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 45''$ and $55''$). Tithe Schedule, Nos. 595, 601.
- (v) *Parc y groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 50''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 55''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 1005.
- (vi) *Parc y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 43''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 33''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 1014.
- (vii) *Parc carreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 50''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 35''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 1002.
- (viii) *Parc garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 31''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 5''$). Tithe Schedule, Nos. 240, 241.
- (ix) *Stone Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 45''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 15''$ and $8''$). Tithe Schedule, Nos. 224, 225.
- (x) *Parc carreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 52''$, long. $5^{\circ} 12' 45''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 200.
- (xi) *Parc carreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 21 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 52' 46''$, long. $5^{\circ} 11' 17''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 489.
- (xii) *Parc garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 18''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 36''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 752.
- (xiii) *Parc garreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 30''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 8''$). Tithe Schedule, No. 926.

Although these sites call for no further description at present, they should be noted in view of the possibility of subsequent discoveries on or near the sites.—Visited, on various dates in April, 1921.

1176. *Kingheriot* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 53' 24''$, long. $5^{\circ} 10' 50''$).

In the long narrow field which separates the farms of Kingheriot and Lower Kingheriot there stood a small and perfect cromlech until about the year 1850, when it was destroyed.

1177. *Llanddynog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 15 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 54' 0''$, long. $5^{\circ} 9' 10''$).

On the 20th April, 1921, Mr. James Davies, joiner, of Solva, informed our Inspecting Officer that some seventy years ago, when a youth at Llanddynog he remembered that the gate-post in one of the fields bore an incised cross within a circle and with dots in the four angles; it was without inscription. The stone stood at least 5 feet above the ground. It was destroyed when the present farm buildings were erected. His grandmother, Dinah Jenkins (d. 1864, aged 93) had often told him that a "chapel" once stood in Parc y Fynwent, the field opposite to Llanddynog farm-house. Of the site and the erect cross-incised stone Mr. Davies was able to make a rude pencil sketch. He had always understood from the Rev. John Davies, vicar of Llanhywel and Llandeloy (resigned, 23rd Jan., 1888), that the right name of the farm was Llandonnog, not Llanddynog, as given on the 6 in. Ord. sheet; the spelling of the old 1 in. map is Llandonnoch.

Parish of WHITCHURCH.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

1178. *Stone Disc.*

When hedging in the second field south of Caerforiog farm-house in 1920, Mr. James Davies found a circular stone disc with central hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. It is now in his possession at Caerforiog.—Seen, 19th April, 1921.

1179. *Whorls.*

On the field directly south of the parish churchyard, Mr. Herbert W. Evans, of Solva, found two stone spindle-whorls and one holed hone. The whorls have a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and a thickness of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The hone is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. The articles are in Mr. Evans's possession at Harbour House, where they were seen on the 20th April, 1921.

Parish of WHITECHURCH.

DIVISION Ib (CARNEDDAU).

1180. *Carn fferched, ? Carn y merched, the maidens' cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 52''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 21''$).

A cairn of mountain boulders, having a base circumference of 150 feet and a height of some 3 feet. The summit has been considerably disturbed. It stands at an altitude of slightly over 1,100 feet, just north of the ancient trackway known as 'Ffordd Fleming.'—Visited, 22nd September, 1914.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

1181. *Carreg Maen du* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 33''$).

A natural boulder standing erect within a few yards of the boundary line of the parish. According to *Pem. Arch. Survey* "it marks the manorial march, and is visited when the lords [of the manors] mark their bounds."—Visited, 22nd September, 1914.

1182. *Maenllwyd y rhos* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 57' 48''$, long. $4^{\circ} 41' 13''$).

A natural boulder on the boundary line between this parish and that of Mynachlog Ddu.—Visited, 22nd September, 1914.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1183. *Moel Trigarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 13''$, long. $4^{\circ} 40' 55''$).

This article is contributed by Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., a retired Commissioner.

Situated on one of the eastern spurs of Prescelly, 1,200 feet above the sea, in a position unusually bleak and exposed. The stone used in its construction is of the ordinary Pembrokeshire trap, detached fragments of the disintegrated outcrop are lying about in large masses. The defences consist of two ramparts encircling the summit, with an out-work to the east. The inner enclosure is oval in shape, 500 feet by 400 feet, and contains an area of $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The outer, 40 yards down the hill, contains $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the outwork 2 acres. The rampart of the inner enclosure is traceable all round except on the southern side, where the steep slope is covered with a talus of stones and fallen rocks; here all traces of the rampart have disappeared. It is 10 to 15 feet wide at the base, and was formed by cutting a terrace in the slope of the hill and throwing the earth backward to form a bank which was faced internally and externally with rough stones, at present from $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 3 feet above the turf, with unusually deep foundations, probably due to the accumulation of the soil; but in places where it would have been difficult to have cut this terrace, a stone wall with a base of 8 feet 6 inches was built with faces to both sides, and long headers freely used; when these difficulties were passed the blank again appears.

Within the enclosure are the traces of at least 100 habitations, formed by cutting into the hillside and throwing the earth forward. There are no signs of walling. The rampart surrounding the second enclosure is not so well preserved as the inner one. In many places it disappears in the clatter. On the

eastern side it has been much mutilated by farmers extracting long stone for building purpose. On the western side it is untraceable in the loose stones; to the north-west and north it disappears as a stone wall, 8 feet 6 inches thick at the base, but soon changes to an earthen bank faced with stone, reverting to a stone wall on the eastern side where it is in a very ruinous condition. All traces are now lost in the clatter until, on the southern side near the entrance, it again appears as a stone wall.

In this enclosure are about 120 sites of dwellings; they are more numerous to the south.

The rampart of the outwork is in a more ruinous condition than others, and appears to have been of the wall type, the only portion distinctly faced is to the north. The interior is covered with hut sites, but they are not so distinct as in the other enclosures.

There are three entrances, all straight cuts through the sides. The eastern or principal is through the three enclosures, but by no means in a direct line. It entered the outwork near its south-west corner, passed through the eastern side of the outer enclosure, 50 yards to the north, and the inner enclosure 40 yards to the south-west. This entrance is the only one well-defined, and is about 12 feet wide. The western entrance of the inner enclosure is fairly traceable, but the southern is very doubtful. Through all the camp there is no sign of a ditch. There are three cairns within the enclosure near the summit of the hill; they have been much disturbed and nothing can be learnt from them.

The camp was excavated in 1899 by the Rev. S. Baring Gould and Mr. Barnard. An account is given in *Arch. Camb.* (1900, V, xvii, 189, plan and plates), from which this is mainly taken.

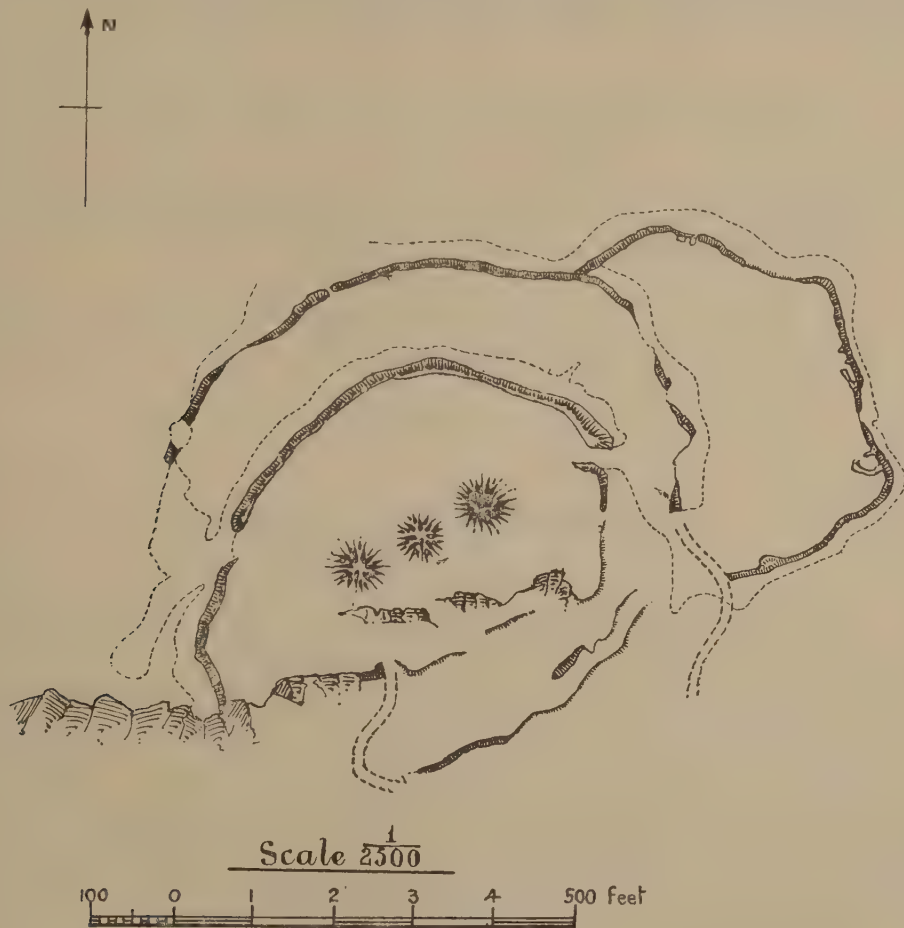


Fig. 332.

The finds consist of fragments of iron much oxidised, associated with spindle whorls, pounders of stone, sling-stones, glass beads, portions of armet rings and stone lamps, which were, in the opinion of the excavators, of the time of the Iron Age: probably 700 B.C. to 100 A.D.

The finds are deposited in Tenby Museum. A stone spindle whorl found at the foot of Moel Trigarn since the above-mentioned excavations, is in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society at Carmarthen (*Transactions*, xi, 7).—Visited, 22nd September, 1914.

NOTE.—The late Sir John Rhys pointed out (*Arch. Camb.*, 1900, V, xvii, 210) that “at Maesgwyn Meillionog (the white clover field), under Trigarn (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.E.), is Lle claddwyd Môn, Maelen a Madog, the burial place of the three kings, Môn, Maelen and Madog. In the

* Since the above was written a Roman coin, a “first brass” of the empress Faustina (d. 175 A.D.) was found at or near the old camp on Moel Trigarn. It is now in the National Museum of Wales.

Parish of WHITECHURCH.

'Grave Englynion' in Skene, *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i, 312, ii, 30, there are four stanzas devoted to Mor, Meilir, and Madauc. According to the first of these they are buried on a hill in Pant Gwyn Gwynionauc. Madawc is said there to have been son to Gwyn of Gwynllwg; Mor son of Peridwr of Penwedig, a district in North Cardiganshire; and Meilir, son of Brwyn of Brycheiniog. But these names again appear in the *Triads*; or rather Madoc is there said to have been the son of Brwyn (*Triad*, i, 68; ii, 39; iii, 77; *Myvyrian Archaeology*, ii, pp. 15, 16, 69)."

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1184. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.E.). Ded: St. Michael. Diocese of St. Davids; archdeaconry of Cardigan; rural deanery of Kemes.

The church was erected in 1872, but not on the old foundations; it is somewhat smaller than the earlier structure which had fallen into ruins. In the porch is a stone inscribed "1591," and it is stated in the *Pem. Arch. Survey* that on its concealed side is the date, "1674."—Visited, 22nd September, 1914.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1185. *Maen offeiriad* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 58' 46''$, long. $4^{\circ} 42' 0''$).

A cottage in the west of the parish, where is now neither stone nor memory of such to explain the name.

1186. *Carn ddafad lās; Garn ddu fach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 11 S.E.). Two natural outcrops of Mynydd Prescelly.—Visited, 22nd September, 1914.

Parish of WILLIAMSTON EAST.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1187. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 S.W.). Ded: unknown. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

This church, with the exception of the west end, was practically rebuilt on the old foundations about thirty years ago, when the walls were raised one foot. It consists of chancel and nave. The western gable was crowned by a small square erection which was doubtless intended for a bell-cote; this, however, stands on a stout buttress erected to strengthen the west wall. The wall was pierced by a single light about 4 feet above the ground level, now blocked. On the eastern side another buttress was built, the lower part rounded. Above the curve are corbels from which rises a canopy, and on this stand the north, south and east walls of the bellry. The bell chamber is surmounted by a miniature corbel table and a plain parapet. The approach to it is by external steps following the line of roof. The whole is a curious example of the local restorations of the early 18th century. Sir Stephen Glynne, who saw it in June, 1867, calls it "a kind of half tower." The chancel arch is plain pointed; it probably copies the original. In the south wall of the nave is a blocked door. The present entrance is by a modern door in the north wall. The font has a circular bowl of tub form, 89 inches in circumference, bound with an iron fillet; its upper margin is ornamented with an arcading of pointed arches. The bowl is of the Norman period: the base is modern. Several rude corbels remain in the walls of the nave and chancel. All the windows are modern.—Visited, 14th April, 1915.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1897, V, xiv, 47).

NOTE.—This parish was formerly known as Williamston Eluard or Elnard, as Williamston West was called Williamston Harvel or Harvill (see note under Begelly, p. 18). The Elizabethan chalice is inscribed: Poculum ecclesie de Williamstowne Elynor.

Parish of WILLIAMSTON EAST.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

1188. *South Hill Cottage* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 5''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 10''$).

Attached to this cottage is a circular pig-sty with thatched roof, one of the few remaining examples of a type common in the county a century ago.—Visited, 14th April, 1915.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1189. *Castle Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 13''$, long. $4^{\circ} 44' 28''$).

A group of six fields about three-quarters of a mile from the parish church, which still goes by the name of Castle Hill. They have long been under cultivation, and the traces of an earthwork are more than doubtful. Nothing is known locally of such a work. Tithe Schedule Nos. 524–7, 595–8.

Two fields to the south are called Hoarstone (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 521, 523).—Visited, 14th April, 1915.

1190. *Moat Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 42' 40''$, long. $4^{\circ} 45' 24''$).

This name for two fields just west of the parish church is now not remembered. Nothing of archaeological interest is visible upon them, though a small motte castle may have once occupied the site. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 760–1.—Visited, 27th May, 1915.

Parish of WISTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

1191. *Lamborough Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 51' 42''$).

An earthwork placed on a tongue of land, the two sides of which are protected by the steep slopes to Church Hill brook and a small tributary which joins it here. From slope to slope runs a convex rampart, 175 yards in length. The bank is at its best to the south, where it rises some 7 feet, and falls 20 feet to a ditch, 10 feet wide, and now waterlogged. The summit width of the bank is 5 feet. The mid-rampart entrance is 70 feet wide. The enclosed area comprises $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres; it rises towards the west. The point above the junction of the streams shows signs of scarping, and also below the rampart to the south, where the bank is not more than 4 feet high.—Visited, 15th July, 1915.

1192. *Woodbarn Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 0''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 39''$).

A circular enclosure on a field of Woodbarn Farm known as 'Rath field' (Tithe Schedule, No. 1106). It has a diameter of 250 feet. The enclosing rampart has an average rise of 4 feet with a fall of 8 to 10 feet to a 4 feet ditch. The entrance was probably at the south-west, but has been ruined. The enclosed area is level and under cultivation.—Visited, 30th July, 1915.

1193. *Castle Park Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 8''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 31''$).

A circular enclosure on a field still called Castle Park (Tithe Schedule, No. 788), about half a mile north-east of Merryborough (? Maryborough) farm-house; hence the work is locally known as Merryborough Camp. The enclosed area has a diameter of 120 feet. The rampart, which is formed of earth and stone, is about 3 feet high, the ditch about 3 feet deep. To the east the bank has been cultivated down, but its course can be traced. The entrance faced the west; its present width is 20 feet. The work is on low ground and overlooked from the north.—Visited, 30th July, 1915.

Parish of **WISTON**.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (CASTLE MOUNTS WITH ENCLOSURES).

1194. *Wiston Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 15''$).

The existing remains comprise a mound crowned by the ruins of a stone keep which was surrounded by a bailey. The mound rises to a height of some 40 feet, with a base circumference of about 550 feet. The summit is level, 45 to 50 feet in diameter. The masonry shows walls from 3 feet to 4 feet in height, and the jambs of a portal having a width of 5 feet. Surrounding the mound is a well-preserved ditch, 10 feet in depth. The bailey is in form an oblong, protected by a 4 feet rampart and a 3 feet ditch; its length from north to south is 450 feet, and from east to west 550 feet. The bailey court is locally known as 'the Conegar' (Tithe Schedule, No. 647). The house to the east of the bailey has succeeded the manor house which took the place of the castle. The whole site should receive careful excavation.—Visited, 27th July, 1915.

Arch. Camb., 1864, III, x, 354; 1865, III, xi, 26. Laws, *Little England*, 1888, var. pp.

NOTE.—Wiston, the chief fortalice of Wizo the Fleming, is first mentioned in history as 'Castellum Wiz,' (*Annales Cambriae* MS.B, s.a. 1148; *Brut y Tywysogion* has 'castell gwiss'). In 1180 'Walterus filius Witsonis' was in possession of his father's lands, and 'Aluredus filius Wiheonoc' was married to the widow of 'Witsonis Flandrensis' and had obtained her dower (Pipe Roll, 81 Hen. I, 136). In 1147 from Walter fitz Wizo the castle passed to William fitz Gerald and his Welsh allies Cadell, Maredudd, Rhys, and Hywel ap Owain. In 1198 Hywel Sais surprised and took Wiston, and with it its lord, Philip fitz Wizo, with his family. On Whitsunday, 1195, the Flemings re-captured Wiston, and so restored the cantred of Daugleddau to its former holders. Early in September, 1220, Llywelyn ap Iorwerth destroyed Wiston, and mercilessly ravaged the cantred of Rhos (Lloyd, *Hist. Wales*, vol. ii, var. pp.). After this date there is no historical notice of the castle, which became for some centuries the residence of a branch of the Wogans. On the extinction of that family it was sold to the earl of Cawdor.

Arch. Camb., 1898, v, xv, 269.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1195. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.W.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese of St. Davids; rural deanery of Dungleddy.

The church consists of chancel ($37\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 17 feet), nave ($50\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet), north porch ($10\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and western tower (19 feet by 16 feet). In the north chancel wall is a double lancet, and on the south side are two windows having trefoiled heads; the other windows in the church are modern. The chancel has a plain aumbry and piscina. The chancel arch is plain pointed. The south door to the nave is blocked. The porch, which is vaulted, has two rudely-fashioned stoups. The font-bowl is of the cushion style, 28 inches by 26 inches, with basin 20 inches by 19 inches and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; it has been re-dressed. The tower of four storeys rises to a height of 50 feet; it has a vice of 40 stairs. The two lowest storeys are vaulted. There is a slight batter to half its height, and it is crowned with a corbel table and battlements. The north door is approached through a long avenue of lime trees, leading from the manor house to the church. Extensive restoration of the building took place in 1864.—Visited, 27th July, 1915.

NOTE.—In the charter of bishop Anselm of St. Davids (A.D. 1230–31), confirming their possessions to the knights of Slebech, this church is described as 'Ecclesia Sanctae Mariae de Castro Wiz,' the grantors being Wizo, lord of Wiston, his son Walter, and Walter the son of the said Walter.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

1196. *Colby Moor Battlefield* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.E.).

On Colby Moor, in 1645, the Royalists, under Major-General Stradling, were defeated by the Commonwealth troops under Major-General Laugharne. The next field north of the farm-house is said to be the burial place of the slain. Fenton (*Tour*, p. 320) adds that "several pieces of armour have at different times been dug up."—Visited, 30th June, 1915.

Phillips, *Civil War in Wales*, 1874, i, 309.

Parish of **WISTON**.

1197. *Lower and Upper Greystone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 49' 50''$ and $55''$).

The first and second fields west of Colby Mill. An erect stone which formerly stood here was broken up many years ago. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1253-4.

1198. *Lower Greystone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' 42''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 17''$).

The third field west of Brynawel House, about half a mile south-east of Clarbeston Road station. The stone which gave a name to the field was broken up some years ago. Tithe Schedule, No. 307.—Visited, 15th July, 1915.

1199. *Lower and Upper Hoarstone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 42''$ and $36''$, long. $4^{\circ} 52' 18''$).

Two fields 300 yards north-west of Wiston Castle, having stony surfaces, but there is no tradition of a standing stone. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 644, 646.—Visited, 27th July, 1915.

1200. *Greystone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 23 S.E.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 50''$, long. $4^{\circ} 50' 55''$).

The second field west of Longlands farm-house on which is a natural outcrop of rock. Tithe Schedule, No. 585.

1201. *Site of Hospital* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 28 N.W.; lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 10''$, long. $4^{\circ} 53' 31''$).

It is said locally that the cottage of Castle Spite, nearly half a mile south of the parish church, occupies the site of a hospitum, but no reference has been found in records to such a building, nor are there any indications on the site.—Visited, 27th July, 1915.

Parish of **YERBESTON**.*

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

1202. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 34 N.E.). Ded: St. Lawrence. Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

The church comprises nave ($35\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet), chancel (18 feet by 12 feet), and south porch. The windows are modern. In the north wall of the nave is a blocked doorway. The chancel arch is a rude pointed opening. The building was extensively restored in 1869. The rude font-basin (29 inches by 27 inches externally, 23 inches by 23 inches internally, and 8 inches deep) chamfers off to a circular shaft; it bears traces of the hinge and hasp of a former cover.

Glynne, Notes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1897, V, xiv, 46).

NOTE.—In 1671 the rector, John Pritchard, was granted a license to practise medicine throughout the diocese by bishop Lucy of St. Davids (*Diocesan Sequestration Book*).

* Formerly Jorbardeston.

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TO THE

INVENTORY OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

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